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AN

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE

IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE,

UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,

AND PERFORMED

In the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793,

IN THE

Recherche and Espérance, Ships of War,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

Rear-Admiral BRUNI D'ENTRECASTEAUX.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF

M. LABILLARDIÈRE,

Correspondent of the *ci-devant* Academy of Sciences, Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris, and one of the Naturalists attached to the Expedition.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Illustrated by Engravings,

AND A CHART EXHIBITING THE TRACK OF THE SHIPS.

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AN ACCOUNT

OF

A VOYAGE

IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE.

CHAPTER X.

Stay in Rocky Bay.—Various excursions into the interior of the country.—Goodness of the soil.—Singular organization of the bark of several trees peculiar to New Holland.—Difficulty of penetrating into the forests.—The trees in the interior of the country are not excavated by fire, as by the sea-side.—Pit-coal towards the north-west of the South Cape.—Interview with the savages.—Their conduct towards us very peaceable.—One of them comes in the night, to look at us during our sleep.—Several accompany us across the woods.—Other different interviews with

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AT five o'clock in the morning, on the 23d of January, I landed near the entrance of our anchorage. I there saw along the shore some blocks of free-stone, the fragments of which had formed the very fine sand resembling quartz that I walked over for some time.

The Espérance had already found, in a small cove to the north-west, a watering-place, the water of which was very good, and very easy to be procured. The rivulet that furnished it, discharged itself into the sea from the height of upwards of a meter. It was by no means difficult to convey it into the boat, by means of wooden troughs.

We soon arrived near the head of the bay, where we found a house, built in a workmanlike manner by the savages. We admired the skill with which they had disposed the bark of trees that covered it: it was impervious to the heaviest rain; its opening was placed towards the

the ſea; and our curioſity to view the inſide of it, induced us to enter it.

We had been informed, that ſome perſons belonging to the Eſpérance had, the evening before, perceived, quite cloſe to this houſe, three natives ſeated round a ſmall fire; but that theſe ſavages, terrified by the report of a gun fired at a bird, had fled with precipitation. We were not long before we had another proof of their preſence in this extremity of the bay; and it ſeemed to us that they habitually came and ſlept in the houſe. We ſoon had reaſon to repent having entered this cabin; for the vermin that ſtuck to our clothes bit us ſhortly after in a very diſagreeable manner.

The flood-tide had juſt brought up the ſea into the interior of the country. We there ſaw a great many wild ducks, which did not ſuffer themſelves to be approached but at a very great diſtance. This fear which they betrayed for man, made me ſuppoſe that the natives deſtroy them.

We had found few inſects in the woods; but on our return to the beach, we were amply compenſated. As the weather was very fine, the inſects had flown from all quarters; and, among the great number of thoſe which had endeavoured to croſs the bay, there had fallen into the water a great many *thermes*, and various

coleoptera, of extremely ſingular forms. The wind had driven them on the ſand, where it was very eaſy for us to pick them up.

The next morning, as ſoon as it was day-light, we went on ſhore near the head of the roadſtead, where we entered a large valley, which extends to the ſouth-weſt between ſome very high hills. From the top of one of the higheſt, we had a view of all the country, as far as the baſe of the great mountain which lay to the north-weſt of our ſhips. The ſnow, which had not yet melted on its ſummit, afforded a very pictureſque appearance, and gave a relief to the beautiful verdure of the large trees, which ſeemed to be growing there in full vigour.

On the declivity of the hills where we ſtood, I remarked various ſpecies of *embothrium*. Lower down, we ſaw iſſuing from ſeveral places very clear water, that ran into a lake, where I perceived ſome pelicans, at which, unfortunately, I could fire only at a great diſtance. This lake is in the middle of a large plain, the ſoil of which, in the loweſt ſpots, is compoſed of a clay impregnated with water, and covered with roots of different plants, which form a bad ſort of turf placed on a ſhaking ground. This ground, open ſome decimeters in width in ſeveral places, exhibits internally a very looſe mud

mud covered with water. I had the pleaſure of gathering, near theſe bogs, a great number of plants, among which I noticed ſeveral new ſpecies of *calceolaria* and of *droſera*.

We then walked over a rich ſoil, which I found the ſame at upwards of half a meter deep throughout all the breadth of the valley. The temperature of this climate would be highly favourable to the cultivation of moſt of the vegetables of Europe: beſides, a few ditches, made in proper ſituations, would drain off the water, ſo as to dry up almoſt all the marſhes here found, and form them into a fertile ſoil.

At night-fall, we went towards the place of our landing, where we ſaw ſeveral heaps of oyſter-ſhells brought by the natives, which had determined our fiſhermen to look for ſome in the roadſtead. At the time of low water, they diſcovered, quite cloſe to it, a bank of oyſters, of which they procured a large ſtock. The flood-tide alſo brought into this bight ſeveral ſpecies of rays, ſome of which were caught by the ſame fiſhermen.

I employed the day of the 25th in deſcribing and preparing all that I had collected ſince our arrival in Rocky Bay. I was aſtoniſhed at the great variety of the productions yet afforded me by this part of New Holland, where I had already made very exact reſearches, the

year before, for upwards of a month; though, indeed, in ſpots ſeveral myriameters diſtant from thoſe which we had recently viſited, and in a ſeaſon much more advanced: accordingly I found there a great number of plants which had already diſappeared at the time of our former ſtay in this country.

We ſet off the next morning at day-break, with an intention of not returning on board for two days, and with a reſolution of extending our reſearches to a great diſtance from our anchorage. We landed to the ſouth-weſt, and nearly in that direction we followed a path made by the natives, where we remarked ſeveral quite freſh impreſſions of naked feet, among which were ſome of very young children: a few families, terrified at our ſtay in Rocky Bay, had no doubt gone in ſearch of another retreat, where they thought themſelves in greater ſafety.

After an hour's walk, we ſtopped in a low place, into which the waters of the neighbouring hills ran, and were there loſt. Several ſpecies of *leptoſpermum* had thriven ſo well in this humid ſoil, that they were become very tall trees, while elſewhere I had found them only of the ſize of ſmall ſhrubs. Some were here upwards of thirty meters high, although the body of the tree was not more than two decimeters thick: one of theſe ſpecies was remarkable

able on account of its bark, which was about three centimeters thick, and compoſed of a great number of ſheets, ſituated one upon the other, very eaſy to ſeparate, and as thin as the fineſt China paper. This ſingular organization of bark is met with only in New Holland; it is much the ſame in the *eucalyptus reſinifera*: I had alſo obſerved it on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of this ſame country in two large trees, one of which belongs to the family of the *proteæ*, and the other to that of the *myrti*.

We ſoon found a ſhed erected as a ſhelter againſt the ſtrong breezes from the ſouth-weſt. We ſaw near it a fire, which appeared to have been recently kindled. The natives had left there part of a branch of the *fucus palmatus*, which they eat after having broiled it, as we had an opportunity of ſeeing in the ſequel.

The ſouth-weſt wind, which had been preceded by a great fall of the mercury in the barometer, blew in the afternoon in impetuous ſqualls, that brought us ſome rain at the moment we arrived at the ſea-ſide, quite cloſe to the South Cape. A ſhrub of the family of the *ruta* tribe fortunately formed here ſome very thick tufts, which afforded us excellent ſhelter: this ſhrub was growing with vigour on theſe elevations, notwithſtanding it was expoſed to

all the impetuoſity of the tempeſtuous winds which reign in theſe ſeas.

I have given to this new genus the name of *mazeutoxeron*. The calyx is campanulate or bell-ſhaped, and four-toothed.

Four petals are attached to the bottom of the calyx.

The ſtamina, to the number of eight, are fixed on the receptacle.

The germen is of an oval form. The ſtyle is not quite ſo long as the ſtamina. The ſtigma has four diviſions.

The capſule has four cells, each of which is compoſed of two valves: it is covered with hair.

Each cell contains from two to three ſeeds, almoſt ſpherical.

The leaves of this plant are oppoſite, rounded, covered with a thick down, and of a fawn colour in the under part.

The flowers are ſolitary, and placed at the axilla of the leaves.

I deſignate this ſhrub by the denomination of *mazeutoxeron rufum*.

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XVII.

Fig. 1. Branch.

Fig. 2. Flower.

Fig. 3. Petal.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. The petals have been removed, in order to ſhew the ſtamina.

Fig. 5. & 6. The ſtamina magnified.

Fig. 7. Capſule.

We proceeded for a little time towards the north, acroſs ſome ſand-hills, before we went down to the ſhore, the windings of which we followed, without difficulty, for a great diſtance; but we were at length ſtopped by a perpendicular mountain, which projected into the ſea: we in vain endeavoured to go round it; but we found it impoſſible to penetrate through the thickets by which it was encompaſſed.

As it was getting late, we meaſured back our ſteps, with the intention of ſeeking, near a rivulet which we had already croſſed, a convenient place for paſſing the night. A tufted buſh was the beſt ſhelter that we could there find. We alſo covered it with boughs, thinking to be perfectly ſecure from the inclemency of the weather; but the ſouth-weſt wind blew with ſuch violence during the night as to make the rain penetrate on all ſides. To add to our misfortunes, the cold was very ſharp, and forced moſt of us to draw near the fire, although we were there more expoſed to the wet than in this ſort of cabin.

As ſoon as it was day, we quitted our uncomfortable

ſortable quarters, and traverſed the ſurrounding ſand-hills. I obſerved, in ſeveral places which appeared to have fallen in recently, that ſome of theſe heaps of ſand reſted on a hard ſteatites of a dark-gray colour, and others on free-ſtone. I alſo remarked, ſhortly after, on the edge of the beach, that a very large rock, which ſtood out in the ſea, at no great diſtance from the coaſt, exhibited in all its points the ſame ſpecies of ſteatites: this rock was very high, and was perforated at one of its extremities.

The ſwell had detached, from the bottom of the ſea, the ſpunge called *ſpongia cancellata*, which we ſaw thrown up in great quantities on the beach.

In the middle of theſe ſand-hills grew a new ſpecies of plantain, which I call *plantago tricuſpidata*, on account of the ſhape of its leaves; it is to be claſſed among the moſt uſeful plants that this country furniſhes for the ſuſtenance of man. The hope of finding ſome vegetables, fit to eat as a ſallad, had determined the moſt provident among us to bring the ingredients neceſſary for dreſſing that diſh: the leaves of this plantain were very tender, and the ſallad which they afforded us was much reliſhed by all our party.

Various graſſes, among which I remarked ſeveral

ſeveral new ſpecies of *feſtuca*, ſerved to hold together the ſands. A new *geranium*, with an herbaceous ſtem, very ſmall, and with leaves very much indented, was in the number of the plants which I gathered: it was the firſt plant of this genus that I ſaw in this country.

I had already perceived ſome burrows dug in the places where the ſand had ſufficient ſolidity: I ſoon ſaw a greater number of them; but I knew not what animal had formed them, when a middle-ſized kangaroo got up on our approach, and earthed itſelf in one of them: it was in vain that we diſcharged our pieces ſeveral times into the holes, in hopes that the ſmoke would make it come out; it ſtill remained there cloſe.

Shortly after, a great many tracks of kangaroos, made acroſs a little wood, rouſed the ardour of two ſportſmen who were with us: they preſently diſcovered, in the middle of a meadow watered by a charming rivulet, ſeveral of theſe quadrupeds; not one of which, however, would ſuffer itſelf to be approached.

At length we arrived on board, the more fatigued as, for the laſt forty hours, we had not had a ſingle moment's ſleep.

I employed the four following days in viſiting the environs of our anchorage. I there found, towards the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, a fine tree, which

ſeemed to me to belong to the family of the *coniferæ*, to judge from the diſpoſition of its ſtamina, and the reſinous odour of all its parts; but I never was able to procure any of its fruit, although I afterwards met with many other trees of the ſame ſpecies: doubtleſs the ſeaſon was not yet ſufficiently advanced; the ſtamina which I remarked on them appeared to have been the production of the preceding year. I mention this tree, not only on account of the ſingularity of its leaves in a tree of this family, for they are broad, and deeply divided on their margin, but alſo on account of their utility in the making of beer: their bitter, and at the ſame time aromatic extract, led me to think that it might be uſed like that of ſpruce. The experiment which I made of it with malt, informed me that I was not miſtaken.

This fine tree is frequently a meter in thickneſs, and from twenty-five to thirty meters in height: its wood is extremely hard, of a reddiſh colour, and ſuſceptible of a moſt beautiful poliſh.

The thick foreſts that lay to the north-north-weſt of our ſhips, offered to my view a great number of trees, of middling height, which grew very well, notwithſtanding the ſhade ſpread over them by the enormous branches of the *eucalyptus globulus*.

I ſhall

I ſhall give ſome details reſpecting a new genus of the family of the *hyperica*, which conſtituted the ornament of theſe ſolitary places, and which I call *carpodontos*.

The calyx has four ſcarioſe leaves, united by their upper part; theſe detach themſelves in proportion as the corolla expands.

The corolla is formed of four petals, attached under the germen.

The ſtamina are numerous, (from thirty to forty.)

The germen is elongated and ſurmounted by ſix or ſeven ſtyles, each of which has an acute ſtigma.

The capſule opens into ſix or ſeven valves, which are ligneous, ſplit inwardly throughout their whole length, and marked with two teeth at their upper extremity.

The ſeeds are few in number, and flattened.

This tree, which does not grow higher than from eight to ten meters, is rather ſlender.

Its leaves are oval, oppoſite, coriaceous, ſhining, and covered with a thin coat of reſin, which exudes from their upper part: the back of them is whitiſh; their tranſverſal nerves are ſcarcely perceptible. I have given it the name of *carpodontos lucida*.

Explanation

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XVIII.

Fig. 1. Branch of the *carpodontos lucida.*

Fig. 2. Flower with the calyx already detached from its baſe.

Fig. 3. Flower ſeen in front.

Fig. 4. Hind part of the flower, in which may be remarked the calyx, which ſometimes remains attached to it after the expanſion of the corolla.

Fig. 5. Petal.

Fig. 6. The ſtamina magnified.

Fig. 7. Germen.

Fig. 8. Capſule.

We had formed a plan to go, on the 1ſt of February, and viſit the higheſt of the mountains of this part of New Holland: its diverſified ſites promiſed us a great number of new productions. Each of us carried proviſions for five days, perſuaded that this time would be ſufficient for accompliſhing our object. We ſet out very early in the morning, pretty well provided with biſcuit, cheeſe, ſalt pork, and brandy, our uſual provender on theſe diſtant excurſions.

After having travelled half of the road that we had already followed before in going to the South Cape, we found a vaſt glade, which facilitated

litated our journey to the weſtward, as far as the foot of the mountains that we had to croſs; and at length we penetrated into the middle of the foreſts, having now no other guide than the compaſs.

We directed our route to the northward, and advanced but ſlowly, being obliged to overcome the obſtacles which were oppoſed to us at every ſtep, by enormous trees heaped one upon the other: moſt of them, rooted up by the tempeſt, had raiſed in their fall part of the ſoil in which they had grown: others, fallen down from age, were worm-eaten in every part; and frequently the lower extremity of their trunk was ſeen ſtill upright in the midſt of the prodigious heaps of their remains.

After an extremely laborious walk, we at laſt reached the ſummit of a mountain, whence we perceived, to the ſouthward, the middle of the roadſtead of the South Cape, and, to the north-weſt, the great mountain towards which we were directing our ſteps.

Preſently the night forced us to ſtop. We kindled a great fire, near which a pleaſant ſleep ſoon overtook us, and refreſhed us after the fatigues of the day. We ſlept in the open air, becauſe it would have been very difficult for us to build quickly a place of ſhelter in the midſt of theſe large trees, their branches being chiefly

chiefly ſituated near their top: beſides, this part of the foreſt was deſtitute of ſhrubs. We had in vain ſought for ſome great trunks excavated by fire; but theſe are to be met with only in the places frequented by the natives: we had ſeen a great number of them by the ſea-ſide, and had remarked ſeveral paths made by them; nothing, on the contrary, indicated to us that they had come into the middle of theſe thick foreſts.

The air was extremely calm. I awoke about midnight; and, ſeeing myſelf inſulated amidſt theſe ſilent foreſts, of the majeſty of which the feeble light of the ſtars ſtill afforded me a glimpſe, I felt myſelf penetrated with a ſentiment of admiration at the inexpreſſible grandeur of Nature.

On the 2d, at day-break, we followed the ſame direction as on the preceding day. The difficulties increaſed more and more: frequently the trunks of trees, thrown down one upon the other, formed a barrier almoſt impenetrable, and ſubjected us to the neceſſity of climbing on the moſt lofty, and of walking thus from tree to tree, at the riſk of falling from a great height; for ſeveral being covered with a fungous bark, ſoaked by the conſtant humidity which reigns in theſe thick foreſts, afforded us but an extremely ſlippery and difficult paſſage.

The day was already far advanced, when we reached the ſummit of a mountain, whence we perceived the whole extent of a very long valley, which we were yet obliged to croſs before we could arrive at the foot of the mountain we had intended to viſit. The interval which ſeparated us from it, appeared to be about three myriameters; and this ſpace was occupied by foreſts as thick as that through which we had juſt paſſed. It was doubtful whether we ſhould not ſpend upwards of two days in attaining the object we had propoſed, even on the ſuppoſition that our progreſs ſhould not be retarded by large marſhes, or other obſtacles impoſſible to foreſee. It would have required nearly the ſame time to return: according to this calculation, we ſhould for three days have been in want of proviſions; beſides, theſe foreſts did not afford us the ſmalleſt means of ſubſiſtence: we were therefore obliged to renounce our project.

The great chain of mountains appeared to extend to a vaſt diſtance, in a direction from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt.

We found, in the foreſts which we had juſt traverſed, the ſame ſorts of ſtones that we had already met with about the South Cape. We ſaw this cape to the ſouth by eaſt: we followed that direction, and went to paſs the night on

the ſkirts of the foreſt, near a rivulet which ran at the foot of the mountains.

The difficulty of penetrating through the woods, made us reſolve to follow in future the ſhore as far as we could, and to take advantage of the glades that terminated there, in order to advance into the country: in this manner, we could in a ſhort time go over a great extent of ground; but it was firſt neceſſary for us to croſs the ſteep bank, which projected as far as the beach, and which had ſtopped us a few days before.

On the 3d we made ſome freſh trials, which at length ſucceeded; and after the greateſt difficulties, we contrived to penetrate through the thick foreſts which prohibited our approach to it. After having got out of them, we were able to continue our march along the ſea-ſide, where we for ſome time found an eaſy road, the mountains terminating here with a gentle declivity; but we were ſoon obliged to clamber over ſome ſteep rocks, at the foot of which we ſaw the ſea break in a frightful manner. This road, though ſo difficult, was however frequented by the natives. We here found one of their darts: this weapon was a very ſtraight long ſtick, which they had ſharpened at both ends, but had not taken the trouble to poliſh.

Having a full view of the ſide of the mountains

tains for a conſiderable diſtance, we ſaw a horizontal ſtratum of pit-coal, the greateſt thickneſs of which did not exceed a decimeter. We obſerved it to extend over a ſpace of upwards of three hundred meters. It reſted upon free-ſtone, and was covered with a dark brown ſchiſtus. Theſe indications lead me to preſume, that at a greater depth would be found an abundance of excellent pit-coal. It is well known, that the richeſt mines of that combuſtible are commonly found beneath free-ſtone.

The ruſt with which I ſaw the water that dropped from the rocks ſtrongly coloured, was the firſt ſign that apprized me that theſe mountains contained iron; but I preſently found ſome fine pieces of *hæmatites*, of a red copper colour; and farther on an ochreous earth, of a rather bright red. *Tripela* was likewiſe ſcattered, in little iſolated bits, in the middle of the road that we were following: it had probably been detached from the upper ſtrata, which could no longer be diſtinguiſhed, becauſe they were concealed by large quantities of fallen earth.

Several new ſpecies of *lobelia* grew in the clefts of the rocks, which became more and more ſteep: ſome were perpendicular, and were upwards of two hundred meters in height above the level of the ſea. Very recent marks of fallen fragments determined us to direct our route

acroſs the woods, and no more to approach theſe rocks but with the greateſt precaution.

We walked along for ſome time in the midſt of ſhrubs, moſt of which were of the family of the *ericæ*, and of that of the *loti*.

Our attention was ſoon attracted by a frightful noiſe, the increaſe of which ſeemed to us to follow the motion of the waves; and we beheld, with the greateſt aſtoniſhment, the terrible ſight of the deſtructive effects of the ſea, which is continually undermining theſe ſteep ſhores. The baſe of an enormous rock was already ſwallowed up by the water; while its ſummit was excavated into an enormous vault, ſuſpended at upwards of two hundred meters of perpendicular elevation, which, by re-echoing the ſounds, increaſed the noiſe of the repeated daſhing of the impetuous waves that broke againſt its ſides.

We had paſſed beyond the two firſt capes which lie to the weſtward of the South Cape. We returned towards this laſt, where we ſpent a very bad night; for unfortunately we were at no great diſtance from ſome ſtagnant water, and the perfect ſtillneſs of the atmoſphere had abandoned us to all the fury of the ſand-flies.

On the 4th, the morning being the time of low water, we purpoſed to take advantage of it, in order to procure ſome ſhell-fiſh, of which

the bad quality of our provisions made us feel an urgent want: but the sea-breeze set in, and deceived our hopes, by making the water rise nearly to the same height that it would have reached at the top of the flood; we were therefore obliged to content ourselves with our salt provisions.

The cascade of the South Cape, which, when Furneaux landed in this country, carried a great deal of water to the sea, was almost dry at the time of our being here. However, it was very evident, from the traces of the torrent, that its stream must be considerable in the rainy season.

We found dead, on the shore, a seal, of the species called *phoca monachus*. Two violent contusions which it had in the head, made us presume that perhaps it had been dashed, in spite of itself, against some rock, by the force of the waves.

In proceeding towards our anchorage, we met, to the east-north-east of the South Cape, with two large ponds; and in keeping along their banks, we saw several kangaroo burrows. A new species of *utricularia* displayed its charming flowers on the surface of these still waters. I was astonished that such stagnant pools did not emit a fetid smell, as is generally the case: it is probable that they are quickly renewed by being filtered through the grounds.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon when

we arrived on board. We learnt that one of the gunners of the Eſpérance, named Boucher, had juſt died, in conſequence of a pulmonary conſumption.

The time that I had left on the 5th and 6th, after having deſcribed and prepared the ſpecimens which I had collected the preceding days, I employed in viſiting the low lands that lay to the ſouth-eaſt of us. I eaſily penetrated into theſe foreſts, the trees of which ſtood at ſome diſtance from each other. I found, almoſt every where, an excellent vegetable mould. I here cut ſamples of ſeveral ſorts of wood, in order to aſcertain the different uſes to which each of them might be applied. The fine tree, which I take to be of the family of the *coniferæ*, and of which I have already ſpoken, oppoſed a great reſiſtance to the ſaw; this, no doubt, is the tree of that family which would furniſh the cloſeſt grained wood.

I had long wiſhed that on this part of the coaſt might be depoſited, in a good vegetable mould ſufficiently moiſtened, moſt of the ſeeds which we had brought from Europe, and which might thrive here; but, on my return, I ſaw with concern, that a very dry and very ſandy ſoil at the bottom of the bay had juſt been dug and ſown.

On the 7th, the gardener and I, with two men belong-

belonging to the ſhip, ſet out very early in the morning, with an intention to ſpend two ſucceſſive days in viſiting the environs of Port D'Entrecaſteaux. We debarked at its entrance on the weſt ſhore. It was the time of low water; and, by a fortunate chance, we found ourſelves on a bank of oyſters, of which we laid in an ample ſtock.

We again ſaw with pleaſure a country that we had viſited ſeveral times the preceding year. Moſt of the ſmall rivulets which we had then found, and even that from which we had fetched our water at that period, were now dry.

We ſoon arrived at the head of the harbour, and, on aſcending the river, met with ſome very thick, marſhy groves, which often retarded our progreſs.

Snakes are not very common at Cape Diemen: however, I ſaw two lying aſleep in the ſun, under large ſtumps of trees; but on our approach, they fled into the hollowed trunks, which ſerved them as a retreat. They were of the ſpecies of the *coluber*, which I had already ſeen the year before, and which is by no means dangerous.

Although the courſe of the river was obſtructed at almoſt every ſtep by large trees, we were nevertheleſs obliged to aſcend it for the diſtance of upwards of two kilometers, before we could find one which afforded us the means of

croſſing, without too much difficulty, to the other bank.

We then proceeded to the north-eaſt, and without inconvenience traverſed a large plain, part of the vegetables of which the natives had recently burnt. We ſoon reached the head of the great lake, the banks of which we followed as far as the ſea; and after having gone over a great extent of ground, we returned to its extremity, in order to paſs the night near a rivulet that we had already croſſed. As the weather was very fine, we ſlept in the open air, ſheltered only by ſome large trunks of trees lying on the ground; but preſently the cold, which we felt very ſenſibly, forced us to light a great fire.

It is remarkable, that in the temperature of the atmoſphere at this extremity of New Holland, there was ſometimes a variation of 17° between the day and the night, namely, from the 6th° to the 23d°. (I am ſtill ſpeaking of the mercurial thermometer, graduated according to Reaumur's ſcale). Indeed, this narrow land, ſituated in ſo high a latitude, is little capable of long retaining the heat imparted to it by the rays of the ſun. This great difference in the temperature failed not to incommode us, becauſe it forced us to load ourſelves with clothes, which were very troubleſome during the day. I muſt alſo mention, that the variation

tion of the thermometer obſerved on board at the ſame time, did not exceed 5° or 6°.

On the 8th, as ſoon as day-light appeared, while the two men who had accompanied us were yet aſleep, the gardener and I advanced alone towards the part of the lake oppoſite to that which we had viſited the day before.

I had the ſatisfaction of gathering ſeveral ſpecies of the ſingle-leaved *mimoſa*, all the parts of fructification of which were expanded. I was already in poſſeſſion of a few ſpecimens of it, but they were very imperfect.

After having proceeded at leaſt three kilometers, we thought we heard before us ſome human voices. Advancing a few paces, we redoubled our attention, when, all on a ſudden, there iſſued from the ſame ſpot a cry formed by the union of ſeveral voices; and we ſoon perceived, through the trees, a great number of natives, moſt of whom ſeemed to be employed in fiſhing on the banks of the lake. As we were not at all acquainted with their intentions, and were beſides unarmed, we did not heſitate in determining to rejoin our two companions, who had each a muſket. We inſtantly croſſed the woods, in order to hide ourſelves from the ſight of the ſavages; and we endeavoured to conceal our flight, that we might not be purſued by them.

After

After having told our two ſhipmates the cauſe of our return, I expreſſed to them my earneſt deſire of communicating with theſe inhabitants; but it was firſt neceſſary to diſpoſe of our means of defence, ſo that we might make uſe of them in caſe they ſhould attack us. We haſtily prepared a few cartridges, and ſet out towards the place where we had perceived them. It was then only nine o'clock. Scarcely had we proceeded a few ſteps, before we met them. The full-grown men, and the young boys, were ranged in front, nearly in a ſemi-circle: the women, girls, and children, kept behind, at the diſtance of a few paces. Their manner not appearing to me to announce any hoſtile intention, I made no heſitation in approaching the oldeſt of the men: he accepted, with a good grace, a piece of biſcuit which I offered him, and of which he had ſeen me eat. I then held out my hand to him, as a token of friendſhip; and I had the ſatisfaction to ſee that this ſavage underſtood me perfectly well; he gave me his, ſtooping a little, and at the ſame time raiſing his left foot, which he threw back in proportion as he bent his body. Theſe motions were accompanied by an agreeable ſmile.

My companions alſo advanced quite cloſe to the others; and immediately the beſt underſtanding prevailed between us and theſe inhabitants:

bitants: they gladly received the neck-handkerchiefs which we offered them. The young people drew ſtill nearer to us; one of them had the generoſity to give me ſome ſmall whelks, perforated near the middle, and ſtrung on a cord: this ornament, which he called *canlaride*, was the only one that he poſſeſſed; he wore it round his head: a handkerchief replaced this preſent, and gratified the wiſhes of the ſavage, who advanced that I might bind it round his head, and, putting his hand there ſeveral times, expreſſed the greateſt joy. We wore, as I have already ſaid, a great many clothes on account of the coldneſs of the nights: the greater part of theſe we pulled off, to preſent to theſe iſlanders.

The women were very deſirous to come nearer to us; and although the men made ſigns to them to keep apart, their curioſity was every moment ready to get the better of all other conſiderations. However, confidence gradually increaſed; and they then obtained permiſſion to approach. It appeared to us very aſtoniſhing, that in ſo high a latitude, where, at this early ſeaſon of the year, we already found the cold pretty ſevere during the night, theſe people felt not the neceſſity of clothing themſelves: the women, even, were in general entirely naked, like the men; ſome of them only had their ſhoulders

ſhoulders and part of their back covered with a kangaroo's ſkin, the hair of which was next their fleſh. Among them we remarked two, who had each a child at the breaſt: another had, for her whole clothing, a ſtrip of kangaroo's ſkin, half a decimeter in breadth, which was rolled ſix or ſeven times round her middle; another wore a collar of ſkin; ſome of the reſt had their heads bound with ſeveral turns of a rather ſmall cord. I afterwards diſcovered that theſe cords were moſtly made with the bark of a ſhrub, of the family of the *thymi*, which are very widely diſperſed in this country.

A pole-axe, which we made uſe of to cut a few boughs, excited the admiration of theſe natives. As they ſaw us diſpoſed to give them all that we poſſeſſed, they were not afraid of aſking us for it; and when we had complied with their requeſt, they were tranſported with joy: they were alſo fully ſenſible of the value of our knives, and received with pleaſure a few tin-pots. As ſoon as I ſhewed them my watch, it excited their longing. One of them, in particular, expreſſed to me a wiſh to poſſeſs it; but he very ſoon gave up his application, when he ſaw that I would not part with it.

The facility with which we gave them our property, doubtleſs made them preſume that henceforth they might take all that belonged

to

to us, without the ceremony of aſking for any thing more: we were therefore obliged to refuſe to gratify their wiſhes; but we ſaw with ſatisfaction, that, without making the ſmalleſt reſiſtance, they returned the articles which we could not let them have.

I had given them ſeveral things, without requiring any thing from them. I wiſhed, in my turn, to obtain the ſkin of a kangaroo, at a time when among the ſavages who ſurrounded us there was only a young girl that had one. No ſooner had I propoſed to her to give it to me in exchange for a pair of pantaloons, than ſhe ran away, and hid herſelf in the woods. The The other natives appeared really hurt at this refuſal. Theſe good people interceded for me with this young girl, and called her ſeveral times. At length ſhe yielded to their ſolicitations, and approached to deliver me the ſkin. Perhaps it was only through timidity that ſhe had made any difficulty in parting with this ſort of clothing. In return, ſhe obtained a pair of pantaloons, which, according to the faſhion of theſe ladies, was far leſs uſeful to her than this ſkin, which ſerved to cover her ſhoulders. We ſhewed her the uſe of them; but for that purpoſe we were neceſſarily obliged to put them on her ourſelves: ſhe conſented to this with the beſt grace in the world, leaning both her hands on

on our ſhoulders, while ſhe raiſed her legs one after the other, in order to be decked with this new garment. Wiſhing to avoid all cauſe of miſunderſtanding, we preſerved, on this occaſion, as much gravity as we poſſibly could.

Theſe ſavages were forty-two in number: ſeven of them were full-grown men, and eight were women; the others appeared to be their children, among whom we remarked ſeveral girls arrived at the age of puberty, and ſtill leſs clothed than moſt of the mothers. We invited them all to come and reſt themſelves by our fire; as ſoon as we had reached it, one of theſe ſavages expreſſed to us, by unequivocal ſigns, that he had come to reconnoitre us during the night: in order to make us comprehend that he had ſeen us aſleep, he put his right hand on one ſide of his head, which he inclined, at the ſame time ſhutting his eyes to expreſs ſleep; with the other hand he ſhewed us the place where we had paſſed the night. He then indicated to us, by other ſigns no leſs expreſſive, that he had all the time kept on the other ſide of the rivulet, whence he had watched us. In fact, one of us had been awaked about the middle of the night by a ruſtling noiſe among the branches; he had even fancied, that he had heard ſome of them breaking; but, overcome by fatigue, he had fallen aſleep again: beſides,

beſides, he thought that it was ſurely a kangaroo which had come to pay us a viſit. Our fire had been a land-mark for the native, whom this tribe had charged to come and watch our motions. As for us, although we had been, during this whole night, entirely at the mercy of theſe ſavages, we had not on that account had a leſs quiet ſleep. One of the ſailors who accompanied us then informed me, that, the evening before, at ſun-ſet, having perceived a ſmoke on the other ſide of the lake, he had rightly preſumed that ſome natives were aſſembled there; but he had not thought, he ſaid, of mentioning it to us when we met.

We wiſhed to ſhew theſe ſavages the effect of our fire-arms, after having given them to underſtand, as well as we could, that they had nothing to fear: they appeared, however, a little frightened at the noiſe of the exploſion.

Theſe natives have woolly hair, and ſuffer their beard to grow. *Plates VI. VII. and VIII.* will give a far more correct idea reſpecting the character of their countenance, than all that I could relate by long details. In *Plate VII.* it may be obſerved, that, in the children, the upper jaw projects conſiderably beyond the lower; but that, falling in proportion to their age, in the adult it is nearly in the ſame line. Their ſkin is not a very deep black; but, no doubt, among

theſe

theſe people it is a beauty to be very black; and in order to appear much more ſo than they are in reality, they cover chiefly the upper parts of their body with charcoal duſt.

On their ſkin is ſeen, particularly about the breaſt and ſhoulders, tubercles ſymmetrically diſpoſed, ſometimes exhibiting lines a decimeter in length; at others, ſpots placed at different diſtances from each other. The cauſtic, by means of which they had produced theſe ſorts of elevations, had not, however, deſtroyed the reticular membrane of the ſkin; for it there preſerved the ſame colour as in the other parts of the body.

The cuſtom of pulling out two of the upper inciſors, which, according to the account of ſome navigators, had been thought general among theſe inhabitants, is certainly not introduced in this tribe; for we ſaw none of them that had any wanting in the upper jaw, and they all had very beautiful teeth.

One of the ſailors who accompanied us, imagined that he could not regale them better than by offering them brandy; but, accuſtomed to drink only water, they very ſoon ſpit it out again; and it appeared to occaſion them an extremely diſagreeable ſenſation.

Theſe ſavages, being all naked, are very apt to hurt themſelves, particularly in the lower extremities,

extremities, when they traverſe the woods. We remarked one of them who walked with difficulty, and had one of his feet wrapped up in a piece of ſkin.

I had for ſome time miſſed the young girls, and thought that they already had all retired into the woods; but, looking behind me, I ſaw with ſurpriſe ſeven who had gone and perched upon a large branch growing upwards of three meters above the ground, and who, from this ſituation, were obſerving our moſt trifling motions with much attention: they all kept ſquatted, and formed a charming group.

We were very far from the ſhore, where a boat was to wait to take us on board. It was time to ſet out on our way thither. We were quitting with regret theſe peaceable natives, when we ſaw the men and four young lads ſeparate from their party in order to accompany us. Preſently one of the ſtouteſt ruſhed into the wood, whence he returned almoſt immediately, holding in his hand two long darts; but in advancing towards us, he expreſſed to us by ſigns that we had nothing to fear; he appeared, on the contrary, deſirous of putting us under the protection of his arms. It was, no doubt, not to alarm us that he had depoſited them in the foreſt, when they had come to meet us in the morning.

The other natives that we had juſt quitted approached our party. As ſoon as we had requeſted him who carried the darts to ſhew us his dexterity, he, with his right hand, ſeized hold of one of them nearly about the middle; then, raiſing it as high as his head, and ſtill holding it in a horizontal poſition, he drew it backtowards him three times in ſucceſſion, with a jerk, occaſioning a very evident quivering at both its extremities; he then threw it near a hundred yards. This weapon, ſupported in all its length by the lower column of the air, flew upwards of three fourths of that diſtance nearly in a horizontal direction. The tremulous motion that he communicated to it before he threw it, doubtleſs contributed to accelerate its progreſſive motion, and to ſupport it longer in the air.

This ſavage readily yielded to our wiſhes by throwing the ſame dart ſeveral times: he then aimed at a mark which we pointed out to him, and at each throw he came ſufficiently near it to give us a great idea of his dexterity. A moment after, another deſired us to remark, in the ſkin of a kangaroo, two holes which appeared to have been made by the point of a dart, giving us thus to underſtand that his countrymen employ it to kill theſe quadrupeds. In fact, they

they throw it with ſufficient force to pierce the animal through and through.

We at length ſet off with our new guides, whoſe progreſs was ſo ſlow that we could eaſily follow them. It ſeems that they are not accuſtomed to make a long excurſion without halting; for ſcarcely had we walked half an hour before they aſked us to ſit down, ſaying to us, *Medi:* we immediately ſtopped. This halt laſted only a few minutes; after which they roſe, calling out to us, *Tangara*, which ſignifies, *Let us go on.* We immediately reſumed our route. They again prevailed on us to make, in the ſame manner, four other ſtops, at diſtances nearly equal.

The attentions which theſe ſavages laviſhed on us, aſtoniſhed us prodigiouſly. Was our way encumbered by heaps of dry branches, ſome of them walked before us, and placed them on the edges of the path: they even broke off thoſe which, being ſtill attached to the fallen trees, obſtructed the road that we were following.

We could not walk on the dry graſs without ſlipping every moment, eſpecially in the ſloping places; but theſe good ſavages, to hinder us from falling, ſupported us, by taking hold of our arm. It was to no purpoſe that we perſuaded them that none of us would fall, even

although unaſſiſted: they continued not the leſs to give us theſe marks of kindneſs; they often even placed themſelves, one on the right, and the other on the left, in order to ſupport us ſtill better. As they obſtinately perſiſted in paying us theſe obliging attentions, we reſolved no longer to refuſe them.

Certainly they rightly ſuſpected that we had formed the project of going to Port D'Entrecaſteaux; for we twice miſtook the road, and they conſtantly put us again into that which led directly thither.

A little incident gave us reaſon to think that they ſometimes catch birds by hand. A parrakeet, of the ſpecies drawn in *Plate X.* of which I ſhall preſently give a deſcription, paſſed quite cloſe to us, and ſettled at a little diſtance on the turf. Immediately two of the young ſavages ſet off, purſued it, and were on the point of putting their hand on it, when the bird flew away.

It is to be preſumed, that at Cape Diemen there are met with no ſerpents whoſe bite is dangerous; at leaſt, if there exiſt any, the inhabitants know very well how to diſtinguiſh them from the others: they made us remark one, which was gliding along the graſs pretty near them; but it appeared not to inſpire them with any fear.

At

At length they conducted us to the ſpot near which we had anchored the preceding year. The eldeſt of them all was very dry: he immediately had an oyſter ſhell brought him by one of the young lads, in order to uſe it as a cup; but he was obliged to dip it into the water ſeveral times, before he could ſucceed in quenching his thirſt.

As we were quite cloſe to the garden which had been formed the year before, under the direction of Citizen Lahaye, gardener of the expedition, we reſolved to viſit it: we availed ourſelves of the moment when the ſavages were ſeated; we wiſhed to contrive it ſo that they ſhould remain with our two ſailors, for fear they ſhould go and damage the vegetables which might have ſucceeded: but one of them would abſolutely follow us; he examined attentively the plants of this garden, and pointed them out to us, appearing to diſtinguiſh them perfectly from the indigenous vegetables. We ſaw with concern, that there remained in it only a ſmall number of cabbages, a few potatoes, ſome radiſhes, creſſes, wild endive, and ſorrel, but all in very bad condition: theſe plants would no doubt have thriven better nearer to a rivulet that we perceived to the weſtward. I had at leaſt expected to find the creſſes planted on its

banks; ſurely this could have proceeded only from the forgetfulneſs of the gardener.

Our boat was not yet arrived. We were very deſirous that theſe ſavages ſhould have a near view of it: beſides, we expected to be able to perſuade ſome of them to come on board with us; but they were already leaving us to go back to their families. However, on our invitation, they delayed their departure; and we walked together, along the ſhore, towards the entrance of the harbour. Some trees lying down on the beach, furniſhed them an opportunity of giving us an idea of their activity, by jumping over them. For our part, we were too much fatigued to amuſe ourſelves with ſhewing them our agility; but I think that, ſavages as they were, a tolerably active European might have obtained the advantage of them in this ſort of conteſt.

When the boat was arrived, we invited ſome of them to embark with us. After having ſpent a long time in deciding, three of them agreed to come into it: but it appears that they had had no intention of leaving their party; for they haſtily ſtepped out as ſoon as we prepared to quit the beach.

We ſaw them then walk quietly along by the ſea-ſide, looking at us from time to time, and uttering ſhouts of joy.

The

The next day we returned with a large party towards theſe ſavages.

For ſome time we kept along the coaſt beyond Port D'Entrecaſteaux, when a fire which we perceived in the vicinity of the ſea determined us to land.

Preſently a few natives came to meet us, expreſſing by their ſhouts the pleaſure that they felt at ſeeing us again.

Our fiddler had brought his violin, thinking by noiſy tunes to excite in them the ſame enthuſiaſm that we had remarked among the iſlanders of Bouka; but his vanity was completely mortified at their indifference. Savages are in general little affected by the ſounds of ſtringed inſtruments.

On our advancing up the heights that ſkirt the ſea, we ſoon found aſſembled part of the natives who had received us ſo well the day before. A lively joy was depicted in all their countenances when they ſaw us approach; they were, to the number of nineteen, ſeated round three ſmall fires, making their meal on muſcles as faſt as they were dreſſed on the embers. Some women went, from time to time, to detach theſe ſhell-fiſh from the neighbouring rocks, and did not come back till they had filled their baſkets with them. We alſo ſaw, broiling on the ſame fires, the ſpecies of ſea-

weed called *fucus palmatus*; and when it had acquired a certain degree of ſoftneſs, they tore it in pieces and ate it.

We remarked, with much intereſt, the great pains that one of the mothers took to quiet her child ſtill at the breaſt, whoſe tears our preſence had excited; the only way ſhe could ſucceed was by putting her hand on its eyes, to prevent it from ſeeing us any more.

None of theſe inhabitants appeared with arms: but perhaps they had concealed them cloſe at hand; for ſeveral of us having expreſſed a wiſh to penetrate into the woods, one of the ſavages earneſtly begged them not to go that way. We did not perſiſt, for fear of giving them ſome cauſe of miſtruſt: however, ſome of our people, wiſhing to deceive the vigilance of this ſentinel, advanced a little along the beach, in order to be able to enter the foreſt without his knowledge; but one of the women, perceiving their intention, ſet up ſome horrible ſcreams, to apprize the other ſavages, who entreated them to return towards the ſea.

We knew not to what cauſe to attribute their repugnance for our aliments; but they would not taſte any of thoſe which we offered them: they did not even permit their children to eat the ſugar which we gave them, taking great care to withdraw it from their mouth as ſoon as they

they were going to ſwallow it. Confidence was, however, eſtabliſhed to ſuch a degree, that one of the women, who was ſuckling a child, was not afraid to entruſt it to ſeveral of us.

I thought that theſe inhabitants, paſſing moſt of their nights in the open air, under a ſky of ſo very variable a temperature, would have been ſubject to violent ophthalmia; nevertheleſs they all had very ſound eyes, except one who had a cataract.

Some were ſeated on the ſkins of kangaroos, and a few others had a ſmall pillow which they call *roéré*, about two decimeters in length, and covered with ſkin; on this they lean their elbows.

We remarked with ſurpriſe the ſingular appearance of the women when they are ſeated on the ground. It appears that it is the faſhion among theſe ladies, who then have their knees very widely ſpread, to conceal, with one of their feet, that which it is contrary to decorum to ſuffer to be ſeen in this poſture; although, in other reſpects, they are for the moſt part entirely naked.

Theſe people ſeemed ſo nearly in a ſtate of nature, that their ſmalleſt actions appeared to me to merit obſervation. Accordingly I ſhall not paſs over in ſilence the correction which a father inflicted on one of his children, for having

ing thrown a ſtone at the back of another ſtill younger; he ſtruck him gently on the ſhoulder: this puniſhment made him ſhed a few tears, and prevented him from again committing the ſame fault.

The painter belonging to our expedition, expreſſed to theſe ſavages a wiſh to have his ſkin covered, like them, with charcoal-duſt. His requeſt, as was to be expected, was favourably received. Immediately one of the natives choſe ſome of the moſt brittle charcoal, which he bruiſed by rubbing it between his hands: he then applied this powder to all the parts of the body that were uncovered, employing, to make it adhere, only the friction of his hand; and preſently our friend Piron was as black as a New-Hollander. The ſavage appeared extremely delighted with his work, which he concluded by blowing gently, in order to remove the duſt which did not ſtick cloſe, taking particular care to wipe off that which might have entered the eyes.

We ſet off to go to Port D'Entrecaſteaux: inſtantly more than half of theſe peaceable inhabitants roſe up, in order to accompany us: four of the young girls were alſo of the party; they received with indifference the clothes that we gave them; and, not to load themſelves with a very uſeleſs burden, they immediately depoſited

depoſited them in the coppices bordering on the path that we followed, intending, no doubt, to pick them up again on their return. What proves that they ſet little value on preſents of this ſort, is, that we ſaw none of them wear any of thoſe which we had given them the day before. Three of theſe young girls were already arrived at the age of puberty, and were all of a very ſprightly diſpoſition. I remarked one of them, whoſe left breaſt was not yet at all prominent, while the right had attained its full expanſion. This trifling deformity affected not her gaiety. Several times exerciſing themſelves in running on a beach extremely ſmooth, ſome perſons of our party tried to overtake them; and we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that Europeans often ran better than theſe ſavages.

The men followed at a ſlow pace, each holding his hands one over the other, and placed on his loins; ſometimes with the left hand, carried behind their back, they held the right arm about the middle.

We doubtleſs loſt a great deal by not underſtanding the language of theſe natives; for one of the young girls ſaid to us a prodigious number of things; ſhe ſpoke to us for a long time with an extraordinary volubility: however, ſhe muſt certainly have perceived that we did not comprehend

comprehend her; but no matter—ſhe would ſtill talk.

The others endeavoured, at different times, to charm us with airs, the modulation of which ſtruck me ſingularly, from their great analogy to thoſe of the Arabs of Aſia Minor. Two of them frequently ſang the ſame air together; but the one conſtantly a third above the other, forming this harmony with the greateſt exactneſs.

In the midſt of theſe ſands was growing a ſpecies of *ficiodes*, almoſt in every reſpect ſimilar to the fig-tree of the Hottentots, *meſembryanthemum edule:* however, it differed eſſentially from it in the colour of its flowers, which are red, while thoſe of the fig-tree of the Hottentots are yellow; but, like the latter, it bore fruit, the taſte of which conſiderably reſembles that of ſweet apples exceedingly ripe. Theſe fruits conſtituted the delight of the New-Hollanders, who aſſiduouſly ſought them, and ate them immediately.

During this long excurſion, ſome of them took us by the arm from time to time, with the intention of helping us to walk.

A young girl, having perceived at a diſtance a head which the gunner of the Eſpérance had carved on the trunk of a tree, appeared at firſt extremely ſurpriſed, and ſtopped a moment; ſhe

ſhe then approached it with us, and, after having conſidered it with attention, ſhe named to us the different parts of it, at the ſame time pointing them out to us with her hand.

In a ſhort time we arrived at the entrance of Port D'Entrecaſteaux.

Two of the young girls, being far behind the other natives, were following, without miſtruſt, the different windings of the beach with three of our ſailors, when the latter availed themſelves of one of the moſt retired places to behave to them in a manner much too free; but they were received far differently from what they had expected. Theſe young creatures immediately fled to the rocks which extended fartheſt into the ſea, appearing diſpoſed to jump into the water, and ſwim away, if they had been purſued; but they ſoon repaired to the ſpot where we were aſſembled with the other ſavages. It ſeems that they did not blab this adventure; for the moſt perfect underſtanding continued to reign between them and us.

Wiſhing to know if theſe iſlanders were expert ſwimmers, one of the officers leaped into the water, and dived ſeveral times: but it was in vain that he ſolicited them to follow him; yet they dive very well, as we afterwards had an opportunity of ſeeing, ſince it is in this manner that they procure a great part of the food

on

on which they ſubſiſt. We invited them to eat with us ſome oyſters and lobſters, which we had juſt broiled on the coals; but they all refuſed, except one alone, who choſe to taſte a lobſter. At firſt we thought that the hour of their meal was ſtill very remote: however, we were miſtaken; for they ſoon began to eat, but of food which they dreſſed themſelves; this conſiſted alſo of lobſters and other ſhell-fiſh, which they broiled much more than thoſe that we had offered them.

We ſaw ſome of theſe ſavages employed in cutting into the ſhape of a ſpatula, and poliſhing with a ſhell, ſome ſmall pieces of wood, deſtined for detaching from the rocks ear-ſhells and limpets, with which they regaled themſelves as faſt as they were dreſſed.

The time for us to return on board was arrived. Not one of the natives would come with us; they quitted us, and retired into the woods.

On the morning of the 10th, the geographical engineer of the Recherche ſet out in the barge, in order to go and reconnoitre the extent of the vaſt bay which is at the entrance of the D'Entrecaſteaux's Strait, whither we were ſhortly to ſail.

In the courſe of this day were abandoned all the eſtabliſhments which we had made on ſhore during

during our ſtay in Rocky Bay. The repairs of the two ſhips were completed. The trial that had been made, the preceding year, of the wood of the *eucalyptus globulus*, had determined our carpenters to employ it in preference to the other ſpecies of the ſame genus.

I penetrated into the thick foreſts which lay to the north-weſt of us. Under the ſhade of the large trees grew various ſpecies of ſhrubs, of the family of the *terebinthi*; the *fagaria evodia* was one of the moſt remarkable, from its beautiful foliage. In theſe ſolitary places, the eye dwelt with pleaſure on the *carpodontos lucida*, the branches of which were quite covered with handſome white flowers.

In advancing towards the ſouth-weſt, I croſſed ſome glades, where I killed a charming ſpecies of parrakeet, which I deſignate by the name of the black-ſpotted parrakeet of Cape Diemen. *(See Plate X.)* I had already met with it in ſeveral other places, but always in low and open ſpots. Very different from the known ſpecies of the ſame genus, it appears that it does not perch, for I have conſtantly ſeen it riſe from among the graſs, and go and alight there again almoſt immediately. The form of its feet, armed with claws very long and a little incurved, ſufficiently indicates the habits of this bird, whoſe plumage is of a green colour, ſpotted with

with black; ſome of theſe ſpots are ſurrounded by ſmall yellowiſh ſtripes; the under part of the wing is a cinereous grey, on it is ſeen a broad pale yellow ſtripe; black and yellow are the prevailing colours beneath the belly; the under feathers of the tail are remarkable for tranſverſal ſtripes, ſome blackiſh, and others of a pale yellow placed alternately; a few ſmall reddiſh feathers are diſtinguiſhable at the baſe of the bill, above the upper mandible.

The next day we landed near Port D'Entrecaſteaux, with a great number of perſons belonging to the two ſhips, in order to try to ſee the ſavages again. It was not long before ſome of them came to meet us, giving us, at the ſame time, marks of the greateſt confidence: they firſt examined with much attention the inſide of our boats: they then took us by the arm, and entreated us to follow them along the beach.

Scarcely had we proceeded two kilometers when we found ourſelves in the midſt of forty-eight natives; namely, ten men, fourteen women, and twenty-four children, among whom I remarked as many girls as boys. Seven fires were lighted, and round each was aſſembled a little family.

The ſmalleſt children, terrified at the ſight afforded them by ſo great a number of Europeans, ran immediately and took refuge in the arms

arms of their mothers, who laviſhed on them marks of the greateſt tenderneſs. Theſe children very ſoon recovered from their alarms, and they ſhewed us that they were not exempt from little paſſions, whence aroſe ſome diſputes, which the mothers appeaſed almoſt immediately by a gentle correction; but they ſoon ſtopped their tears by a renewal of their careſſes.

We knew that theſe ſavages had little taſte for the ſounds of the violin. We flattered ourſelves however that they would not be quite inſenſible to them if ſome lively tunes were played, and in very diſtinct time. At firſt they left us ſome moments in ſuſpenſe: our muſician redoubled his efforts, thinking to obtain their plaudits; but his bow fell from his hand when he ſaw this numerous aſſembly put their fingers in their ears that they might hear no more.

Theſe people are covered with vermin. We admired the patience of a woman who was a long time employed in picking them off from one of her children; but we ſaw with much averſion that, like moſt of the blacks, ſhe cracked theſe diſguſting inſects w it her teeth, and ſwallowed them immediately. It is to be remarked that monkies have the ſame habits.

The little children were very fond of every thing that was at all ſhowy; they made no ſcruple to take the metal buttons from our coats. The mothers, leſs anxious about their

own dreſs than that of their children, preſented them to us in order that we might faſten on them the ornaments which we gave them for themſelves.

I muſt not forget to mention a prank that a young ſavage played one of our ſailors. The latter had depoſited at the foot of a rock a bag filled with ſhell-fiſh. Immediately the native ſecretly conveyed it elſewhere, and left him to look for it for ſome time; he then brought it back to the ſame place; and he amuſed himſelf exceedingly with the trick that he had juſt played.

This numerous aſſembly was tranſported with admiration on obſerving the effects of gunpowder, when we threw it on the burning coals. They all ſolicited us to treat them ſeveral times in ſucceſſion with the ſame ſight.

Not being able to perſuade themſelves that there were none but men amongſt us, they for a long time thought, in ſpite of all that we told them, that the youngeſt were women. Their curioſity in this reſpect went much farther than we had imagined; in ſhort, they were not convinced till, having obtained permiſſion, they aſcertained the fact with their own eyes.

It is not eaſy to know whether it is through coquetry that the women have adopted a faſhion which certainly would not ſuit the taſte of our fine ladies, although it removes a great part of the

the wrinkles which have been produced by child-bearing. The ſkin of their belly was marked with three great ſemi-circular punctures placed one above the other.

One of theſe ſavages had on his head ſeveral very recent marks of burning. Perhaps they applied the actual cautery in various diſeaſes; a cuſtom eſtabliſhed among many other nations, and particularly among moſt of the Indians.

We ſaw them make their meal about the middle of the day. Till now we had only a faint idea of the trouble that the women are at to procure the food neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of their family: preſently they each took a baſket, and were followed by their daughters, who did the ſame; they then went to the rocks projecting into the ſea, and thence ventured to the bottom of the water in ſearch of lobſters and other ſhell-fiſh. As they were out of ſight for a long time, we felt very uneaſy on their account; for they had dived in the midſt of ſea-weeds of a great length, among which I remarked the *fucus pyriferus*: we were afraid that they were entangled in them, and were not able to regain the ſurface of the ſea; at length they reappeared, and ſhewed us that it was no difficult matter for them to remain under water twice as long as our moſt expert divers. An inſtant

was ſufficient for them to take breath; they then dived again ſeveral times, till their baſket was nearly filled. Moſt of them were provided with a ſmall piece of wood cut in the form of a ſpatula, and of which I have already ſpoken; they made uſe of it for detaching from the rocks concealed under water, at great depths, ſome very large ear-ſhells: perhaps they picked them, for thoſe which they brought up were all very big.

At the ſight of the large lobſters which filled their baſkets, we were afraid that thoſe cruſtaceous fiſhes would ſeize hold of theſe poor women with their enormous claws; but we ſoon perceived that they had taken the precaution to kill them as ſoon as they had caught them. They came out of the water only to bring their huſbands the fruits of their fiſhing; and they frequently returned to dive again almoſt immediately, till they had procured a ſtock ſufficiently abundant for ſubſiſting their families: on other occaſions they warmed themſelves for ſome time, with their face turned towards the fire where their fiſh was broiling; and they had kindled behind them other ſmall fires, in order to be warmed on both ſides at once.

It ſeemed as if they regretted to remain idle a ſingle moment; for while they were warming themſelves they were alſo employed in broiling ſhell-

ſhell-fiſh, which they put on the coals with the greateſt precaution: but they took much leſs pains with the lobſters, which they threw careleſsly into the middle of the flames; as ſoon as they were dreſſed, they diſtributed the claws of them to the men and the children, reſerving for themſelves the body, which they ſometimes ate before they returned to the bottom of the ſea.

We were all exceedingly hurt to ſee theſe poor creatures condemned to ſo hard a taſk. Beſides, they were expoſed to be devoured by the ſharks, or to get entangled among the ſea-weed that there grows at the bottom of the water. We ſeveral times requeſted their huſbands to at leaſt ſhare their trouble: but it was always in vain; they conſtantly remained near the fire, regaling themſelves with the choiceſt bits: they likewiſe ate broiled ſea-weed and fern-root. From time to time they were occupied in breaking branches into ſmall pieces for keeping up the fire, taking care to chooſe the drieſt. Their manner of breaking wood ſhewed us that they had a very hard ſcull, for theirs ſerved them to reſt it againſt; and with their hands fixed at the extremities of each piece, they bent it ſtrongly till it was broken. Their head, being conſtantly uncovered, and expoſed to all the inclemency of the weather in this high latitude, acquires the faculty of reſiſting ſuch efforts; beſides, their

hair forms a cuſhion which deadens the preſſure, and renders it much leſs painful on the crown of the head than on any other part of the body. Very few of the women would have been able to do the like; for ſome of them had their hair cut pretty cloſe, and wore on the head a cord which was twiſted round it ſeveral times; others had only a ſimple circle of hair. (*See Plates IV and V.*) We likewiſe made the ſame obſervation on ſeveral of the children, but never on the men; the latter had the back, the breaſt, the ſhoulders and the arms covered with ſoft woolly hair.

Two of the ſtouteſt of the party were ſeated in the middle of their children, and had each of them at their ſide two wives: they expreſſed to us, by ſigns, that theſe belonged to them; which gave us another proof that polygamy is eſtabliſhed among this people. The other women, who had each a huſband to herſelf, took equal pains to let us know it. I cannot pretend to ſay which are the moſt happy. The one as well as the other being charged with the moſt laborious buſineſs of the family, the former have the advantage of ſharing it; and that compenſates, perhaps, for the participation of the teſtimonies of the huſband's affection.

Their meal had now laſted a long time, and we were very much ſurpriſed that none of them

had yet drunk; but they waited to be completely ſatisfied. Then the women and girls went to bring water in the veſſels made of ſea-weed which I have before mentioned; they fetched it from the neareſt place, and ſet it down quite cloſe to the men, who drank it without repugnance, although it was very thick and muddy. In this manner they terminated their repaſt.

When we returned towards Port D'Entrecaſteaux, moſt of theſe ſavages accompanied us; and before they quitted us, they gave us to underſtand that in two days they ſhould follow the windings of the ſhore, and come very near our ſhips. To ſignify to us, that they ſhould in two days perform this journey, they deſcribed with their hands the diurnal motion of the ſun, taking care to indicate the number *two* by holding up as many fingers.

On our ſtepping into the boat to go on board, theſe worthy people followed us with their eyes for ſome time before they quitted the beach; they then penetrated into the woods: their road occaſionally led them to the ſea-ſide; and we were immediately apprized of this by ſhouts of joy, with which they made the air reſound. Theſe demonſtrations ceaſed not till they had got to ſo great a diſtance as to be entirely out of ſight.

During the whole time that we were with them, nothing indicated to us that they had

any chiefs: on the contrary, each family ſeemed to us to live in a ſtate of perfect independence; only we remarked in the children great ſubordination to their parents, and the ſame in the wives to their huſbands. It appeared to us that the women took good care not to excite their huſbands' jealouſy: however, on our return, one of our people boaſted that he had been extremely well received by a Cape Diemen beauty; but it is difficult to know how far the aſſertion deſerved credit.

On the 12th of February I went to the ſouth-eaſt, where I ſtill contrived to add to the obſervations which I had already made on the various productions of this country.

The next day every thing was prepared for our departure, and we now waited only for a fair wind to put to ſea; but a calm having detained us, we ſaw with pleaſure that the ſavages, who, in their laſt interview, had promiſed us to come in two days quite cloſe to our anchorage, had been as good as their word. In fact, about the middle of the day, we perceived a fire at a little diſtance from our watering-place; and there was no doubt that it had been kindled by them, for all our people were on board. A large party of us immediately got into our boats to repair to the ſpot where theſe inhabitants had appointed to meet us. This was the

firſt time that Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux had the pleaſure of ſeeing them. Preſently they quitted their fire, and for ſome time followed the paths made through the woods along the beach, in order to approach us ſtill nearer. We went to meet them; and when we got near them, they ſtopped, and appeared very glad to ſee us come on ſhore. They were five in number. One of them carried a bit of rotten wood, lighted at one of its extremities, and which burnt ſlowly: he made uſe of this ſort of match for preſerving a light, amuſing himſelf from time to time in ſetting fire to the underwood, in which were ſome very dry herbs. The others, having been invited by our people to dance in a ring with them, imitated tolerably well all their motions: they ſuffered to be ſuſpended to their neck with ſtrings, a great number of articles, of which we had juſt made them a preſent; their bodies were ſoon in a great meaſure covered with theſe, and they appeared highly pleaſed: but they did not give us any thing; for they had not encumbered themſelves with any of their effects, probably for the ſake of walking more at their eaſe.

A native to whom we gave a hatchet, diſplayed a great deal of dexterity in ſtriking ſucceſſively a great number of blows in the ſame place, wiſhing to imitate one of our ſailors, who had juſt

juſt felled a tree. We ſhewed him that it was neceſſary to ſtrike in different places, in order to form notches; which he immediately executed, and he was tranſported with joy when he had brought the tree to the ground. They were aſtoniſhed at the rapidity with which the trunk of it was hewn through. We made them a preſent of a few handſaws, which they employed with much facility, as ſoon as we had ſhewn them their uſe.

The manner in which we had ſeen them fiſh, made us rightly preſume they had no hooks; we gave them ſome of ours, and taught them how to uſe them, congratulating ourſelves on having procured them the means of alleviating one of the moſt laborious taſks impoſed on their women.

Theſe ſavages were very much ſurpriſed to ſee us light the ſpungy bark of the *eucalyptus reſinifera* by the focus of a lens. The one who appeared the moſt intelligent, endeavouring to find out, of his own accord, the effect of this lens, directed againſt his thigh the concentrated rays of the ſun; but the pain which he felt took away his inclination for repeating this experiment.

We ſhewed one of theſe natives our two ſhips, by means of a good glaſs; and he ſoon accepted our invitations, and embarked in a boat

boat to go on board of the Recherche. He got up the ſide with an air of confidence, and examined the ſhip throughout with a great deal of attention: he then principally directed his looks towards ſuch articles of food as fell in his way. Guided by the analogy that exiſts between the ſhape of the black ſwans of Cape Diemen, and that of the Guinea geeſe which he ſaw on board, he aſked us for one, giving us to underſtand that it was to eat it. When he came oppoſite to our fowl-coops, he appeared ſtruck with the beauty of a very large cock: it was offered to him; and, on receiving it, he let us know he would not be long in broiling it to eat. He was loaded with preſents. After having remained in the ſhip for upwards of half an hour, he aſked to go back, and he was immediately conveyed on ſhore. We had taken thither a monkey, which amuſed theſe ſavages exceedingly; and one of our men had carried with him a kid, which for ſome time was the ſubject of their converſation; they now and then addreſſed their diſcourſe to it, ſaying, *Medi, (reſt yourſelf.)*

They have aſſigned particular names to each vegetable. We convinced ourſelves that their knowledge in botany is invariable, by aſking ſeveral of them, and at different times, the names of the ſame plants.

In

In this interview we had the means of adding conſiderably to the vocabulary of their language, which we had already collected, and which is at the end of this volume. It will be ſeen, on comparing it with the vocabularies which ſeveral navigators have given us of the language of the inhabitants of the eaſt coaſt of New-Holland, that it has no affinity to them; which proves that theſe nations are not of the ſame origin.

The ſavage who had been on board ſoon quitted us, expreſſing to us much gratitude, and pointing to the cock, which we had juſt placed on one of his ſhoulders.

The others, before they went away, gave us to underſtand, that the next day their families would come to the place near where we lay; but they appeared to comprehend us when we announced to them that we were to ſail that very day, and they ſeemed to be really afflicted at this intelligence.

Our obſervatory, ſituated towards the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, at about a kilometer from the anchorage, was in 43° 34′ 37″ ſouth latitude, and 144° 37′ eaſt longitude.

By a great number of obſervations which were made on board, the variation of the compaſs was 7° 34′ eaſt, while at the obſervatory it was only 2° 55′ eaſt. So great a difference aroſe, no

no doubt, from ſome magnetic attraction: beſides, we had already found indications of ferruginous ſubſtances at a little diſtance from that ſpot. It is remarkable, that at the obſervatory of the Eſpérance, which was diſtant about ſix hundred meters from that of the Recherche, the variation of the needle was 8° eaſt. It was aſcertained that this difference did not proceed from the compaſſes made uſe of; for it was the ſame, after having ſucceſſively carried the ſame compaſſes to the two obſervatories.

The dip of the needle was 72° at the obſervatory of the Recherche, and 71° at that of the Eſpérance.

During our ſtay in Rocky Bay, the winds varied from north-weſt to ſouth-weſt, and often blew in heavy ſqualls. The weather was ſeldom free from clouds, and there fell even a little rain.

The tides were perceptible only once in the twenty-four hours. As the winds had much influence on them, we could not determine with preciſion the time of high water in this bay at the full and change of the moon. The greateſt perpendicular riſe of the tide was only ſixteen decimeters.

During our ſtay at this anchorage, our ſeamen had loſt much of their ardour for fiſhing; for this laborious exerciſe, which they chiefly performed

formed during the night, did not exempt them from doing their other duty on board; ſo that, after having been kept to fiſh, they were not the leſs obliged to work the whole day, the ſame as thoſe who had their regular reſt all night. Care, however, ſhould have been taken not to damp the zeal of the fiſhermen; for it was the general intereſt to have a plentiful ſtock of freſh proviſions: beſides, it was unjuſt not to allow at leaſt a few hours repoſe during the day to men who had paſſed the night in procuring for all the ſhip's company an agreeable and very wholeſome article of food.

We landed in this country a ſhe-goat and a young he-goat, in hopes of naturalizing here theſe quadrupeds: no doubt they will thrive very well upon the mountains of this extremity of New-Holland, and will one day be a great reſource to navigators; only it is to be feared that the ſavages may deſtroy them before they have had time to multiply.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XI.

Departure from Rocky Bay.—We pass through D'Entrecasteaux's Strait.—The Ships run aground in this Strait.—Various excursions into the neighbouring country.—Interview with the natives.—They deposit in the woods their arms, which they resume on going away.—We anchor in Adventure Bay.

ON the 14th of February, as ſoon as it was day-break, we got under ſail from Rocky Bay with the wind at ſouth-weſt, and ſteered to the eaſt north-eaſt till we were clear of it, intending to go and anchor in D'Entrecaſteaux's Strait.

Some natives gave us ſigns of their preſence, by ſeveral fires which they had lighted on the eaſt coaſt.

We had already croſſed the great roadſtead which lies at the entrance of the Strait, and, in the utmoſt ſecurity, were running very cloſe along the coaſt, which was on our larboard hand, when, about half paſt one o'clock in the afternoon, we ſtruck on a ſhoal, of no great extent, formed of ſand mixed with mud. The ebb had juſt

juſt produced a current, which was againſt us. The tide falling more and more, we were compelled to wait till half paſt ſix for the flood, to bring our ſhip afloat. The Eſpérance had worked herſelf into the ſand deeper than us; for ſhe could not get off till about eight o'clock.

The boat that had been ſent five days before returned, after having diſcovered ſeveral very deep bights, which form excellent anchorages: ſhe had met with no river. It is remarkable, that all the rivers which we had ſeen at Cape Diemen are very ſmall, which announced an interſected country.

The boat was loaded with black ſwans, which, ſuffering themſelves to be very cloſely approached, had been ſhot. It had been found no eaſy matter to catch thoſe which had been only wounded; for as they ſtill ſwam with great ſwiftneſs, our people, to overtake them, had been obliged to row with all their ſtrength.

During the whole night of the 15th, we ſaw ſeveral fires, which the inhabitants had kindled on the ſea-ſhore to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, at the diſtance of three kilometers from the place where we were lying.

We were in hopes that a fair wind would have permitted us to ſail again in the courſe of the morning; but it was contrary to us, and the Admiral determined that we ſhould remain at anchor

anchor till the next day. We then landed to the ſouth-eaſt, on a low coaſt, whence it was eaſy to go in a very ſhort time to Adventure Bay.

Among the different ſhrubs which adorned theſe places, I ſhall mention one, which I claſs in the genus that I have before deſcribed under the name of *mazeutoxeron*. It agrees with it in all its characters; only the petals, which are different from each other, adhere together by the middle part of their margins; but they may be ſeparated without being broken. The ſtyle is ſimple and acute.

I have given to this new ſpecies the name of *mazeutoxeron reflexum*, on account of its leaves, which hang down towards the ground: they are hairy and whitiſh underneath.

The flowers, of a greeniſh colour, are ſolitary, and grow from between two ſmall oval leaves: they have towards the middle of their peduncle, two filiform appendages, ſomewhat longer than the calyx.

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XIX.

Fig. 1. Branch.

Fig. 2. Flower.

Fig. 3. Corolla.

Fig. 4. Corolla expanded, in order to ſhew how the petals adhere together laterally.

Fig. 5. Calyx, with the ſtamina and the germen, the corolla having been removed.

Fig. 6. Capſule, beneath which is ſeen the calyx.

Fig. 7. One of the valves of the capſule.

Citizen Beaupré, the geographical engineer, ſet out in the evening in the Admiral's barge, in order to viſit the great bight which we had the year before diſcovered to the northward, on coming out of D'Entrecaſteaux's Strait. The principal queſtion was, whether it would not afford ſome opening that might communicate with the ſea, and whether Maria's Iſlands were really ſeparated from the main land; for this point had not been ſufficiently elucidated by Marion, nor even by Captain Cook.

The north wind, which blew on the 16th, during the whole courſe of the day, prevented us from weighing. We went on ſhore, while our fiſhermen proceeded towards the mouth of the Strait. The flood-tide brought thither a great quantity of fiſh; they caught ſeveral ſpecies of rays of a very large ſize, ſome of them weighing upwards of twelve myriagrams.

The next day, the 17th, in the morning, we weighed anchor, but with a breeze too faint to ſtem the current, which was againſt us; we were, therefore, ſoon obliged to come to again.

Towards

Towards the middle of the day, a few natives appeared on the eaſt bank, at the diſtance of a kilometer from our ſhip; they were ſoon joined by ſome others, and we had already counted ten of them, when they kindled a fire, round which they ſat down. From time to time they anſwered with ſhouts of joy thoſe of our ſailors. We did not delay landing in great numbers, to have a near view of them. When we were at a little diſtance from the ſhore, they advanced towards us without arms; and their ſmiling looks left us no doubt that our viſit gave them pleaſure. They were as naked as thoſe whom we had met with in the environs of Port D'Entrecaſteaux; but we were not a little ſurpriſed to ſee, that moſt of them kept their left hand at the extremity of their prepuce; doubtleſs in conſequence of a bad habit; for we did not obſerve any thing like it in others who came to join them ſhortly after. Their joy diſplayed itſelf in loud burſts of laughter; at the ſame time they held their hands upon their head, and ſtamped with their feet, while their countenance ſhewed that they were extremely glad to ſee us. We perſuaded them to ſit down, ſpeaking to them in the language of the other natives whom we had already met with at that extremity of New-Holland. They underſtood us perfectly well, and imme-

diately accepted our invitation: they alſo comprehended other words of the vocabulary of the language of the people whom we had ſeen; and we made no doubt but they ſpoke the ſame tongue: however, Anderſon has collected ſome words of the language of the inhabitants of Adventure Bay, which have no affinity to thoſe we had it in our power to verify.

Theſe ſavages expreſſed a great deal of gratitude when we gave them ſome ſmall pieces of cloth of different colours, glaſs beads, a hatchet, and a few other articles of hardware.

Several other ſavages came out of the wood, and approached us. There was not, among them, a ſingle woman, and only a few young men. Of theſe we remarked one of a middling ſtature, whoſe form, even in the opinion of our draughtſman, was of the fineſt proportions. From his *coſtume* we took this ſavage for a New Holland *petit maître:* he was tatooed with a great deal of ſymmetry; and his hair, covered with greaſe, was thickly powdered with ochre.

One of the natives gave us to underſtand, that he had before ſeen ſhips in Adventure Bay: he probably meant to ſpeak of Captain Bligh, who had come and anchored here in the beginning of 1792, as we learnt a few days after, by ſeveral inſcriptions which we found engraved upon the trunks of trees.

An officer who belonged to our ſhip, did not ſuppoſe that he would intimidate the natives by ſhewing them the effect of our fire-arms; but as moſt of them had not been forewarned, they were frightened at the noiſe of the exploſion; they immediately got up, and would not ſit down again. Thinking that their women and children had retired a little way into the woods, we expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing them come to us. The ſavages ſignified to us, that we ſhould find them, after having proceeded for ſome time through the woods, along a path which led towards the ſouth ſouth-weſt, and which they alſo took, inviting us to accompany them. We followed them; but they ſoon expreſſed a wiſh to ſee us return towards our ſhips, and walked away from us, frequently looking behind them, to obſerve our motions. However, at the word *Quangloa* (in their language, *Will you come?*) which I pronounced, they ſtopped; and I, as well as an officer of the Recherche, had time to come up with them. They continued to lead us by the ſame path, which appeared much frequented; and we went at a ſlow pace, in order that the people belonging to our ſhip might be able to join us. In this manner we proceeded for a quarter of an hour, arm in arm with theſe inhabitants; when, all of a ſud-

den, they quickened their ſtep ſo that it was no eaſy matter to keep pace with them any farther. It appeared to us, that they wiſhed us to quit them; for ſome of them would no longer be held by the arm, but walked alone at a certain diſtance from us. One of our people, wiſhing to overtake one of theſe fugitives, ran after him, calling out as loud as he could, which ſpread the alarm among all the others, who immediately fled with precipitation, and kept a good way before us. They wiſhed, no doubt, to arrive alone at the ſpot where they had depoſited their arms; for, after having again accelerated their progreſs, they turned a little out of the path, and we ſoon ſaw them, each armed with three or four darts, which they held in their hands, directing their courſe for the moſt part towards Adventure Bay, while others of them advanced towards the weſt. They then aſked us to follow them; but we would not go farther, for we did not wiſh to walk as faſt as them, and, beſides, it was time for us to return on board.

Theſe natives appeared to us to bear the greateſt reſemblance to thoſe whom we had ſeen a few days before; only we remarked ſome of theſe who had loſt one, and others both of the middle inciſors of the upper jaw. We

could not learn whence this cuſtom originated, but it is not general, as moſt of them have preſerved even all their teeth.

It appeared that, like the others, they are ignorant of the uſe of the bow.

They were almoſt all tatooed with punctures, placed ſometimes in two lines, one above the other, nearly in the form of a horſe ſhoe. Theſe punctures were frequently in three ſtraight and parallel lines on each ſide of the breaſt. We alſo obſerved ſome towards the lower part of the ſhoulder-blades.

Several had the navel ſwollen, and very prominent, but we ſatisfied ourſelves that this deformity did not proceed from a hernia; perhaps it reſulted from the too great diſtance at which they ſeparated the umbilical cord.

They gave us to underſtand, that they lived on fiſh, the ſame as the other inhabitants of Cape Diemen. I muſt remark, that we did not ſee one of them that had the ſmalleſt trace of any cutaneous diſorder, which does not accord with the opinion of thoſe who have advanced, that people living on fiſh are ſubject to a ſpecies of leproſy. Hiſtory even relates, that ſuch of the Greeks as would adopt in Egypt the dietetic regimen of Orpheus, were affected with the elephantiaſis.

We arrived on board ſoon after ſun-ſet. The

wind having become favourable, we got under way, and went and anchored a myriameter farther on.

The next day, the 18th of February, we weighed anchor at a very early hour; but we were obliged to come to again almoſt immediately, the wind having become contrary.

I landed on the eaſt bank, whence I penetrated into the woods, following the much frequented paths of the ſavages. It was not long before I obſerved a new ſpecies of *exocarpos*, which I call *exocarpos expanſa*, becauſe its branches are much more ſpread than thoſe of the *exocarpos cupreſſiformis*; its fruit is larger than that of the latter ſpecies.

We were appriſed, by two guns fired on board the Recherche, that ſhe was on the point of getting under way: we therefore immediately returned to the ſhip, and at five o'clock we were under ſail; but the breeze was ſo faint, that we made very little way before dark. From the place where we brought up, we did not reckon it more than a myriameter to the extremity of the Strait; but being thwarted by the winds and currents, it took us four days more to get out of it.

In this interval, the boat which the Admiral had ſent to make geographical reſearches, returned on the 21ſt of February, after five days abſence.

abſence. She had diſcovered ſeveral bays, till then unknown: the moſt diſtant, towards the north, extended to the latitude of 42° 42′ ſouth; and the eaſternmoſt reached as far as the longitude of Cape Pillar. She had diſcovered the channel which ſeparates Maria's Iſlands from the main land.

We ſaw with aſtoniſhment the prodigious number of places of ſhelter which, from the South Cape, as far as the meridian of Cape Pillar, afford a continuity of excellent anchorages, in a ſpace of about eight myriameters from weſt to eaſt, and of about ten myriameters from north to ſouth.

It appeared, that, in this ſeaſon, freſh water is alſo very ſcarce in theſe new bays. We found, however, towards the head of that which extends the fartheſt to the northward, a river, where, in an extent of about fifty yards from its mouth, even an hour after high water, there were not leſs than two meters perpendicular of water, which was very freſh, its ſtream being ſo rapid as to ſtem the tide, and prevent the ſea from mixing with it.

We anchored on the 23d of February, at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Adventure Bay, in eleven fathoms water, over a bottom of mud, mixed with a ſmall quantity of ſand.

The

The neareſt ſhore lay ſouth-eaſt of us, one kilometer diſtant; and Penguin Iſland bore north, 51° eaſt.

We immediately diſpatched a boat, to ſee if it would be eaſy to get a ſupply of water towards the north-weſt, at the watering-place marked by Captain Cook in the plan which he has given of this bay. The eaſt ſouth-eaſt winds occaſioned there a very troubleſome ſurf; for which reaſon we preferred getting water to the ſouth-eaſt: but it taſted as if it had been procured in a place too low, and too near the ſhore; for it was ſomewhat brackiſh.

This bay being open to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds, they ſometimes brought in upon the weſt bank a heavy ſwell, which, rebounding from all quarters, rendered it very difficult to land.

During the time that we lay at anchor, I daily made excurſions to the neighbouring country; but I found little to add to the numerous collections which I had made at Cape Diemen.

Penguin Iſland, which I went to viſit, is no more than a hill, ſcarcely detached from the principal iſland; for at low water I croſſed, almoſt without wetting my feet, the channel that ſeparates them. It conſiſts of a free-ſtone, of a deep gray colour, the ſame as great part of the ſhore of Adventure Bay. It appeared to be

be commanded by Fluted Cape, which conſiſts of a reddiſh ſand-ſtone, diſpoſed in ſtrata, parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the horizon. The difference of tint of theſe ſtrata preſent, at a diſtance, appearances of deep grooves, which has obtained it the name that it bears. Perhaps it is only by a typographical error that it is ſtated that Anderſon found this cape to be formed of white ſand-ſtone.

I gathered on Penguin Iſland a new ſpecies of mugwort, remarkable for its large leaves, of a light fawn colour; a *eucalyptus*, of a middling height, which was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its leaves, which are oppoſite, ſeſſile and glaucous; an *embothrium* with its leaves very deeply indented; ſeveral fine ſpecies of *philadelphus*, the flowers of which have no ſmell, &c. &c.

We found a raft which the ſea had thrown on the weſtern ſhore of Adventure Bay. Perhaps it had been made uſe of by ſome ſavages, to come from Maria's Iſlands into this bay. It was made of the bark of a tree, of a form nearly ſimilar to that of *Fig.* 2, *Plate XLIV*, as broad, but upwards of a third ſhorter. The pieces of bark of which it was made, were diſpoſed in ſheets, much thinner than thoſe of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*. They had been joined together by knittles made of graſs, exhibiting a web of very

very large meſhes, moſt of which were in the form of a pretty regular pentagon.

Not far from this, we ſaw ſome calcareous rocks, which terminated a vaſt ſandy beach. On its ſkirts we found the remains of a temporary erection, which had been made by Europeans in order to cut wood; we there ſaw pins that had ſerved for pitching a tent, and large blocks, on which ſeemed to have been placed inſtruments for making aſtronomical obſervations.

The ſteep hills with which the ſandy beach is bordered, exhibit, a little farther to the northward, cavities which appeared to us to be much frequented by the natives, as we judged from the black colour with which they have been tinged by the ſmoke, and the remains of lobſters, and other ſhell-fiſh, which we there found.

Several inſcriptions, engraved upon the trunks of trees, informed us that Captain Bligh had anchored in this bay in the month of February 1792: he was to proceed to the Society Iſlands, in order to take in the bread-fruit tree, and carry it to the Engliſh Weſt-India colonies, ſituated within the tropics.

Bligh had with him two botaniſts, who, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, ſowed creſſes, ſome acorns, cellery, &c. We ſaw three young fig-trees,

fig-trees, two pomegranates, and a quince, planted by them, which had thriven very well; but it appeared to us, that among the young plants which they had committed to this ſoil, one had already periſhed; for the following inſcription, which we found on a large neighbouring trunk, announced ſeven of them:

Near this tree, Captain William Bligh planted 7 fruit-trees, 1792; Meſſrs. S. and W. botaniſts.

The other inſcriptions were conceived nearly in the ſame terms. In theſe I obſerved that the ſame marks of deference were paid by the Engliſh botaniſts to the commander of their ſhip, by putting only the initial letters of their names, and recording that the Captain had himſelf ſown and planted theſe different vegetable productions which he had brought from Europe: I doubt much whether Bligh was very ſenſible of the honours which theſe botaniſts thought proper to pay him.

We found, towards the ſouth-eaſt, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, an apple-tree, the trunk of which was near two meters in height, and one demi-decimeter in girth. It did not appear to us ever to have been grafted.

Our fiſhermen were tolerably ſucceſsful at this anchorage. The fires which they kindled on the beach during the night, attracted a great number of fiſhes to their nets. This practice

practice had already ſucceeded ſo completely with the fiſhermen of the Eſpérance in D'Entrecaſteaux's Strait, that they had laid in ſeveral months ſtock of fiſh, which ſome of them kept in a ſtrong pickle, and others dried them.

I happened to be preſent ſeveral times during the day, when they were hauling the ſeine; and I always obſerved ſome new ſpecies of ſea hedge-hog. I admired the promptitude with which theſe little fiſhes, by ſwelling themſelves, as ſoon as they were handled, erected the prickles with which they are covered; but they let them fall, and kept them, throughout their whole length, drawn in cloſe to their ſkin, as ſoon as they thought themſelves out of danger. From this obſervation it is evident, that the attitude which is given to fiſhes of this genus, by ſwelling them as much as poſſible, and in which they are exhibited in cabinets of natural hiſtory, is not that which is moſt common to them.

We put on ſhore, near the northern bank of this bay, a ſhe-goat which was with kid, and a young he-goat, ſincerely wiſhing that the ſavages might allow theſe quadrupeds to propagate in their iſland. Perhaps they may there multiply ſo as to occaſion a total change in the mode of life of the inhabitants, who, being then able to become a paſtoral people, will abandon, without regret, the ſea-ſhores, and

enjoy

enjoy the pleaſure of not being obliged to dive in ſearch of their food, at the riſk of being devoured by ſharks. The women, being condemned to this laborious taſk, will feel, ſtill much more than the men, the value of ſuch a preſent: but it is to be feared that they will kill theſe animals before they have multiplied; for it appears that this has happened with reſpect to the ſow and the boar which Captain Cook had left them; at leaſt none of us could perceive the ſmalleſt trace of thoſe animals.

The latitude of our obſervatory, which had been erected two kilometers to the ſouthward of our anchoring place, was 43° 21′ 18″ ſouth, and its longitude 145° 12′ 17″ eaſt. The variation of the magnetic needle, obſerved at the ſame place, was 7° 30′ eaſt.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XII.

Departure from Adventure Bay.—We go to the northward of New Zealand, and pass quite close to it.—Interview with its inhabitants.—We discover several islands, till then unknown.—We anchor at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands.—Eagerness of the inhabitants to come on board, and to procure us fresh provisions.—We salt a great number of hogs.—The islanders are very much addicted to theft.—One of our sentinels is knocked down, during the night, by a native, who steals his musket.—The offender is delivered up to Admiral D'Entrecasteaux by King Toobou, who returns him the musket that had been stolen.—Queen Tineh comes on board.—Toobou gives an entertainment to the Admiral.—Queen Tineh also gives him one.—The smith of the Recherche falls under the blows given him with clubs by the natives, by whom he is stripped in the open day, in sight of our ships.—We take on board some young plants of the bread-fruit tree, in order to enrich our colonies with this valuable vegetable.

ON the 28th of February, we got under sail from Adventure Bay, about eight o'clock in the

the morning; we were driven along by heavy ſqualls, which came from the ſouth-weſt, and it was not long before we doubled Cape Pillar, behind which we ſaw ſeveral fires lighted by the ſavages. We afterwards ſteered to the northward, and ſtood on about eight myriameters in ſight of the coaſt, leaving Oyſter Bay to the weſtward. We then ſhaped our courſe for the Friendly Iſlands.

On the 10th of March, at daybreak, we were in ſight of the iſlots called the Three Kings.

About eight o'clock we were in longitude 169° 56′ eaſt, when we ſet the middle iſlot of this group, bearing north, at the diſtance of a demi-myriameter, and we determined its latitude at 34° 20′ ſouth.

We ſaw three principal rocks, of middling height, ſituated nearly on the ſame parallel, not far diſtant from each other, and ſurrounded by other rocks much ſmaller. Notwithſtanding the fog which had juſt got up, we alſo diſtinguiſhed, to the northward, ſome others which made a part of the ſame group. They were extremely barren, and we preſumed that they were not inhabited. However, a thick column of ſmoke aſcended from the eaſternmoſt iſlot, and announced to us the preſence of ſavages. No doubt they have choſen this

abode, becauſe they eaſily find means to fiſh in the midſt of the ſhoals.

About three quarters paſt ten o'clock, we deſcried the coaſt of New Zealand, which we approached, ſtanding to the eaſtward under favour of a light breeze from the weſt north-weſt.

The natives had kindled a large fire on the higheſt of the hills which ſkirt the ſea, and extend as far as Cape North. About half paſt five o'clock we were at no great diſtance from this cape, when two canoes put off from the ſhore, and ſtood towards us. They ſoon came up with us, and they remained for ſome time aſtern of our ſhip before they ventured to come alongſide; but rightly judging of our diſpoſitions towards them, they approached with confidence: beſides, theſe ſavages undoubtedly were not ignorant, that the Europeans who had viſited their coaſts had never been the firſt aggreſſors. They immediately ſhewed us ſome bundles of New Zealand flax *(phormium tenax)*, moving them about in order to make us remark all its beauty, and offered to make ſome exchanges with us. They received, with marks of great ſatisfaction, the cloths of different colours which we gave them, and they conſtantly delivered us, with ſcrupulous exactneſs, the value that was agreed on.

They

They gave iron a very decided preference over every other article that we offered them. That metal is ſo highly prized by this warlike people, that they were tranſported with joy when they learnt that we had ſome; although we did not ſhew it to them at firſt but at a great diſtance, they nevertheleſs recognized it perfectly, by the ſound that iſſued from two pieces ſtruck againſt each other.

Theſe inhabitants gave us, in exchange for our articles, almoſt every thing that they had in their canoes; we conſidered it as a mark of the greateſt confidence, that, to oblige us, they made not the ſmalleſt difficulty to part with all their arms.

The largeſt darts that they gave us, were not more than five meters in length, by four centimeters in thickneſs; the ſmalleſt were not half ſo long. They were all of a ſingle piece of very hard wood, which they had completely poliſhed.

They gave us lines and hooks of different ſhapes; at the end of ſome they had put feathers, a bait which they make uſe of to attract voracious fiſhes. Several of the lines were very long, and had at their extremity a piece of hard ſerpent-ſtone, to ſink them in the water to great depths. We admired the beautiful poliſh that they had given to this ſtone, which was of a

ſpherical form, and ſurmounted by a ſmall protuberance, in which they had made a hole for paſſing a line through. It muſt be very difficult for theſe ſavages to bore ſtones ſo hard, and no doubt it takes them a great deal of time; but they have leiſure enough to devote themſelves to works of this ſort; for their wants are few, and, beſides, the ſea furniſhes them with food in great abundance. They ſold us a good deal of fiſh which they had juſt caught: there is ſo great a quantity along the coaſt, that, in the little time that we continued lying to, we ſaw ſeveral very numerous ſhoals, which, riſing to the ſurface of the ſea, ruffled it at different times for a very extenſive ſpace, producing nearly the ſame effects as the currents that, in calm weather, paſs over ſhoals.

Theſe ſavages even ſtripped themſelves of their clothes, to procure our articles of traffic.

Some of the young lads had ear-rings, made of very hard ſerpent-ſtone; they were of an oval form, and moſt of them were a decimeter in length.

The men wore, as a ſort of trophy, a ſmall part of a human *cubitus*, which hung on their breaſt at the end of a ſtring paſſed round their neck. (*See Plate XXV.*) They ſet a great value on this ornament.

It

It is well known that these people eat human flesh with avidity; and indeed every thing that awakens in them the idea of such food, gives them the greatest pleasure. A sailor belonging to our ship offered one of them a knife; but wishing to shew him the use of it, he pretended to cut off his finger, which he immediately carried to his mouth, feigning to eat it: instantly the cannibal, who watched all his motions, felt quite overjoyed, and we saw him laugh aloud for some time, rubbing his hands in an ecstasy. They were all very tall, and extremely muscular. They quitted us soon after sun-set.

At the same moment, a third canoe arrived from the nearest coast; it was conducted by twelve islanders, who immediately asked us for some hatchets in exchange for their effects. One of them had already obtained a hatchet, when another addressed himself to us in a strong voice, calling out with all his might *etoki (a hatchet)*; and he would not be silent till one was given him.

It was now dark. The Espérance being too far from our ship for us to discern her, we let off some powder in small quantities, in order to induce her to inform us of her situation; but we saw with surprise that these natives very far from manifesting any fear at the effects of gun-

powder, continued nevertheleſs their traffic. It had been dark for upwards of half an hour, when they paddled away, directing their courſe towards the coaſt.

As we continued lying to, we ſounded at different times; and the depth of water was conſtantly from thirty-three to forty-ſix fathoms, over a fine ſandy bottom.

To the land breezes, which blew faintly during the night, ſucceeded, about break of day on the 13th, ſome north-weſterly winds. We were yet very near the coaſt, and it would have been eaſy for us to go and anchor in Lauriſton Bay; but the melancholy events that had befallen Captain Marion, and afterwards Captain Furneaux, determined the Admiral not to put in there.

However, I conſidered it my duty to repreſent to him how important it would be to take on board, at New Zealand, the liliaceous plant, known by the name of *phormium tenax (New Zealand flax-plant)*, in order to convey it to Europe where it would thrive very well. The threads that are drawn from its leaves are much ſtronger than any other vegetable productions employed in making cordage; the cables which might be manufactured of them, would bear the greateſt ſtrain. No one ought to have been more ſenſible than the Commander of the expedition

of

of the great utility of this plant for our navy. Notwithſtanding which, we continued our courſe towards the Friendly Iſlands, ſteering to the north-eaſt.

Beſides, it would have been advantageous to touch at the northern extremity of New Zealand, in order to verify there our obſervations, which made us place Cape North 36′ more to the eaſtward than it is laid down by Wales. It muſt, however, be admitted, that we are juſtified in giving them a decided preference to thoſe of that aſtronomer, when it is known that he determined this point only from the longitude which he had obſerved in the cove where the ſhip lay, having followed the continuation of the coaſt on the route of Captain Cook; but it ſhould be recollected, that this celebrated navigator had no time-keeper in his firſt voyage; and it is well known that this inſtrument is indiſpenſably neceſſary, when it is intended to fix with exactneſs the continuation of a coaſt on which are met with irregular and very rapid currents.

On the 16th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the people who were looking out at the maſt-head called out, that they ſaw a large rock to the north north-eaſt. We were ſurrounded by a vaſt number of ſea-birds, among which I remarked a great many boobies and gulls. It

was already night when we paſſed about ſix hundred meters to leeward of this rock, whence were heard the cries of ſeveral of theſe birds; but the moon ſhining bright, we diſtinguiſhed, on the moſt prominent points, a whiteneſs which we attributed to their excrements.

This rock, which is in latitude 31° 32′ 29″ ſouth, and longitude 179° eaſt, is not more than a kilometer in circumference, and from ſeventy to eighty meters in elevation. Some breakers were remarked off the weſt point.

We were entirely ſheltered from the ſea when we ran under the lee of this ſhoal, ſo that had there lay in our route any rock even with the water's edge, we ſhould not have been apprized of the danger till the moment when the ſhip had ſtruck on it. We ſhould have avoided theſe rocks, if we had gone to windward of it, or even at a proper diſtance to leeward.

The next day, the 17th, we got ſight of Curtis's Iſlands; they are two in number, very ſmall, and near two myriameters from each other. The ſouthernmoſt is not more than two kilometers in length from north to ſouth; it is ſteep, very barren, and guarded by a great number of rocks, the high points of which riſe to about a hundred meters in perpendicular height above the level of the ſea. Their whitiſh colour made me think that they were

were of a calcareous nature, like the greater part of the iſlands that are found in theſe ſeas.

The other iſland is nearly round, covered with verdure, and as lofty as the former: it is ſteep almoſt throughout its whole circumference; however, a boat might land on it to the weſtward. It is in latitude 30° 18′ 26″ ſouth, and longitude 179° 38′ eaſt.

About ſix o'clock in the evening, we diſcovered at a very great diſtance to the north north-weſt, a new land; which determined us to paſs the night lying to.

The next morning, the 18th, as ſoon as the day appeared, we ſaw it again to the northward, ſtill more than five myriameters diſtant; but about five o'clock in the afternoon we were cloſe to it, and we had already ſeen all its circumference, which is about two myriameters and a half.

We gave the name of *la Recherche* to this iſland, which is in latitude 29° 20′ 18″ ſouth, and longitude 179° 55′ eaſt. Its form is nearly triangular. Towards the centre, its ſoil is elevated about five hundred meters perpendicular above the level of the ſea. We ſaw on the coaſt a few ſmall openings, where the earth had fallen down, and where we might have landed.

We clearly diſtinguiſhed, in all the perpendicular places, the diſpoſition of thin horizon-

tal and parallel ſtrata of a whitiſh, and no doubt calcareous ſtone, of which it is formed. The interior exhibited great precipices. Trees were ſeen upon the moſt lofty ſummits.

A ſhoal, ſituated quite cloſe to the coaſt on the north-weſt ſide, extended to at leaſt ſix hundred meters in the ſame direction.

Eight rocks, ſome hundreds of meters diſtant from each other, ſtretched out into the ſea, to the diſtance of a demi-myriameter, to the eaſt ſouth-eaſt.

Between the north-weſt point, and the weſt point, we remarked a ſmall bight, where probably would be found very good anchoring ground; a ſhip would be perfectly ſheltered there from eaſterly winds.

We ſaw, between the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt points, a little rivulet that diſcharged itſelf into the ſea, and at a ſmall diſtance, in a perpendicular ſpot, was perceived a great block of earth, of a pretty deep red colour, which was perhaps a clay, and which appeared as if incruſtated in the calcareous ſtone.

On the 22d of March, about nine o'clock in the evening, we entered the torrid zone, in the longitude of 184° eaſt: this was the fourth time that we had paſſed the tropic of Capricorn.

The next day, the 23d, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we diſcovered Eooa, one of the Friendly

Friendly Iſlands: it bore north-weſt at the diſtance of ſeven myriameters; but we ſoon ran pretty cloſe in with it. The beautiful verdure with which it was every where covered, announced the fecundity of its ſoil. The land is of a middling height.

It was half paſt ſix o'clock when we hove to, in order to wait for the Eſpérance. We ſpent the night in ſtanding off and on.

On the 24th of March, about ſeven in the morning, we were no more than three myriameters from Tongataboo; and yet it was difficult to diſtinguiſh it; for the land is rather low. We ſoon ranged very cloſely along its eaſtern ſhore, ſtanding to the north and north-weſt, that we might not miſs the opening which leads to the harbour, where a ſhip cannot arrive till after ſhe has paſſed between reefs very cloſe to each other, and the break between which cannot be diſcovered till ſhe is within a ſhort diſtance.

As ſoon as we were about the middle of this channel, a great many canoes with outriggers came out to meet us, loaded with fruits, hogs, and poultry, which they offered us: they were each conducted by two or three natives; few contained four. One of them advancing towards us at too great a rate, her outrigger was unſhipped, and we were concerned to ſee the three paddlers

paddlers fall into the water; but, much leſs embarraſſed than we ſhould have imagined, they ſwam towards the neareſt coaſt, dragging after them their ſkiff, which they ſoon righted and launched again. Theſe ſorts of boats are ſo tickliſh, that they muſt often be expoſed to ſimilar accidents; and indeed the canoes which paſſed cloſe to this, appeared ſcarcely to notice what had happened.

Moſt of them had eatables on board; however we remarked one which had none, and we thought ſhe had nothing to offer us; but we were miſtaken: ſhe was navigated by two men, whoſe countenance beſpoke a great deal of gaiety, while they pointed out to us two women that were paddling with them: their ſigns left us no doubt that they made us very gallant offers.

We ſaw, at a diſtance, ſome large canoes under ſail.

About half paſt eleven o'clock, being in the narroweſt part of the channel, we found bottom about the middle at five fathoms and a half. It did not appear to us to be above four hundred meters in width.

At the moment when we were on the point of entering it, a large canoe had come to meet us, and deſired us to follow her into a much wider channel, which lay on our ſtarboard hand; but when ſhe ſaw us take another route, ſhe returned,

turned, and kept again for ſome time ahead of us, wiſhing to ſhew us how we ought to ſteer.

At length we arrived in the road of Tongataboo; and after having made ſeveral tacks in order to reach the anchorage, we let go the anchor two kilometers ſouth-weſt of Pangaïmotoo, in eleven fathoms water, with a bottom of very fine gray ſand; the weſt point of Tongataboo bearing weſt 3° north; the weſtern extremity of Pangaïmotoo, north 24° eaſt; and the extremity of the reefs on the ſame ſide, north 20° weſt.

We were immediately ſurrounded by natives, who came on board our ſhip in ſuch numbers, that the deck was ſoon covered with them. Several had come in double canoes, of the form of that which is repreſented in *Plate XXVIII.*

A native, followed by ſeveral others, who appeared to hold him in much reſpect, announced himſelf as one of the chiefs of the iſland. He deſired to ſee the commander of our ſhip; and he inſtantly ordered a hog to be brought, and gave it him as a preſent. This iſlander ſeemed very grateful on receiving a hatchet from the hands of the Admiral.

In leſs than an hour were procured, by means of exchanges, a dozen hogs, the ſmalleſt of which weighed at leaſt five myriagrams. As the value of each was given a middle-ſized hatchet.

The

The Admiral had commiſſioned one of the officers to treat with the iſlanders for the proviſions that they might be able to furniſh us; and to avoid all competition, which would have been prejudicial to the victualling of our ſhips, he had prohibited every other perſon to traffic; but it was impoſſible to enforce ſtrictly the execution of this order. Beſides, it was not eaſy to reſiſt the eagerneſs which the natives expreſſed in diſpoſing of their commodities; every one diſplayed his own to the beſt advantage. We were exceedingly amuſed to ſee them hold under their arm their little pigs, which they from time to time pulled by the ears, in order to let us know that they wiſhed to ſell them.

A chief of the warriors, named *Feenou*, came on board about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was a man about forty-five years of age, of a middle ſize, and very fat. Like the other inhabitants, he had all the features of an European. His body was covered with ſcars in ſeveral places; he made us notice two on his breaſt, which, he told us, were the conſequences of wounds that he had received from darts in different battles with the inhabitants of *Fidgi*.

The portrait of this warrior, *Plate VIII. Fig.* 2, is a ſtriking likeneſs; his hair, powdered with chalk, was dreſſed in ſuch a manner that it might have been taken for a wig.

He

He ſeated himſelf on the ſeat appropriated for the officer of the watch, with four of the natives, and ordered all the others to ſquat, except a few whom he permitted to ſit down on the arm-cheſt. I know not whether theſe laſt were perſons of conſequence; but we remarked among them a man advanced in years, who was followed by a young girl, and who employed all his eloquence to tempt thoſe among us that came near her.

Feenou made the Admiral a preſent of the largeſt hog that we had yet ſeen ſince we had been at the anchorage; he alſo gave him two very handſome clubs, made of *caſuarina* wood, in which were ſeen incruſtated flat pieces of bone, ſome cut circularly, ſome in the ſhape of ſtar-fiſh, and others repreſenting birds, but very indifferently deſigned. This chief appeared very well ſatisfied when the Admiral preſented him with a hatchet, a large piece of red cloth, and ſome nails. To teſtify his gratitude, he immediately applied each of theſe articles to the left ſide of his forehead, after having received them with the left hand.

Towards ſun-ſet we begged him to ſend away from our ſhip all the natives, the crowd of whom was become prodigious. We wiſhed that none ſhould remain on board, that we might not have the trouble of keeping watch over

them during the night; but his authority, perhaps, did not extend to all; for, having driven away only the greater part of them, he quitted us, and directed his route towards the weſt coaſt of Tongataboo.

It would be a difficult matter to gueſs how he managed to get out of our ſhip theſe iſlanders, who incommoded us exceedingly. He purſued them with his club, which he wielded with ſuch force, that they found no other means of eſcaping from the blows of this deſtructive weapon than by throwing themſelves into the ſea.

Moſt of their clubs are made of *caſuarina* wood, which is extremely hard; however, we ſaw ſome of bone, and theſe were rather more than a meter in length. As theſe iſlanders have no quadruped that can furniſh them with ſuch bones, there is no doubt that they belong to ſome large cetaceous fiſhes.

Beſides a great quantity of poultry, they alſo ſold us ſome pigeons of the ſpecies called *columba ænea*, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, and ſeveral varieties of plantains of a delicious flavour.

We had prevailed on all the natives to go on ſhore before dark; for ſeveral had not come merely to ſatisfy their curioſity, or to ſell us their goods. We were not long in perceiving that

that they had ſtolen from us a great many things. In the mean time, all the canoes were already gone, and there ſtill remained on board ſix iſlanders, who, having now no other means of returning on ſhore than by ſwimming, begged us to let them paſs the night upon deck; there was one of them however who preferred ſwimming on ſhore, although we were about two kilometers from the neareſt coaſt. We admired the facility with which he executed all his motions. He ſwam conſtantly on the belly, with his neck entirely out of the water; he made very little efforts with his left hand, keeping it always before him, while he took a very great ſweep with his right hand, carrying it at every ſtroke againſt the thigh of the ſame ſide: his body was at the ſame time rather inclined to the left; this ſtill added to the rapidity with which he divided the water. I never ſaw an European ſwim with ſo much confidence, nor with ſo much ſwiftneſs.

Feenou returned the next morning, to ſpend a few hours on board; he amuſed himſelf exceedingly in examining the moſt minute geſtures of a monkey which belonged to one of our gunners.

The tents for our obſervatory were pitched on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Pangaïmatoo; and there were conveyed to the ſame ſpot, cloths of

different colours, and a great quantity of articles of hardware, in order to procure us freſh proviſions in exchange. As the inhabitants brought us a great many hogs; the Admiral reſolved to renew our ſtock of ſalt pork. Citizen Renard, one of the ſurgeons of our expedition, readily undertook to ſuperintend this buſineſs.

An encloſure was marked out with a rope faſtened to the extremity of ſtakes fixed in the ground at the diſtance of four or five meters from each other. With ſuch barriers it was propoſed to reſtrain, night and day, the inhabitants, upwards of two thouſand of whom, moſtly arrived from Tongataboo, were already collected round us.

Futtafaihe, one of the ſons of the late King *Poulaho*, repaired very early in the morning to the ſame ſpot. He undertook to keep the natives in good order; and indeed the traffic was carried on with the greateſt tranquillity; but we ſaw with concern, that, in order to make himſelf obeyed, he employed means equally cruel towards them, and laborious to himſelf; for if any one of them offered to paſs only a few decimeters beyond the line which had been drawn, immediately, to warn him to keep back, he threw at him every thing that came in his way, regardleſs of the bad conſequences that might thence

thence result. A young man, having advanced a little too far, had like to have loſt his life, for not having attended to the orders of *Futtafaihe*, who inſtantly threw at him, with all his might, a very large billet of wood, but which the youth had the good fortune to avoid.

We were obliged to paſs through this numerous circle, to penetrate into the interior of the iſland: it was very difficult not to tread on the feet and legs of the natives, who were ſeated on the ground, very cloſe to each other, all with their legs acroſs; and yet, very far from being angry, they held out their hand to ſupport us, when, for fear of hurting them, we were at a loſs where to ſet our feet. We were followed by a very ſmall number.

We found a great many inhabitants employed in building houſes, in order to ſettle on the iſland of Pangaïmatoo; they had been attracted by the choice that we had made of this little iſland for purchaſing the proviſions with which they could ſupply us. Several of theſe houſes were already built. The iſlanders whom we there met with, received us very kindly, and paid us various marks of extraordinary attention.

The ſpace occupied by each of theſe habitations was not, in general, more than three meters in breadth, by five in length. The roof,

raiſed about two meters towards the middle, reached down to the ground, with a very gentle ſlope. On one of its ſides was formed an opening, which ſometimes was the whole length of the houſe, but which was ſo low, that a perſon could not enter it but by ſtooping, and ſupporting himſelf on his hands: on the oppoſite ſide was another opening ſtill lower and narrower, which ſeemed intended to promote the circulation of air. In other places were to be ſeen a greater number of apertures, but ſmaller, and ſituated even in the direction of the breadth of the habitations. We here admired the beautiful texture of the mats that were ſpread on the ground. The roof was covered with leaves of the palm-tree, called *corypha umbraculifera*; ſometimes, alſo, with cypreſs and graſs. Under ſuch a roof it was impoſſible to ſtand upright, except towards the middle; but theſe people commonly remain ſquatted in the houſe; accordingly they can approach pretty near its ſides.

In the environs of theſe peaceful abodes, we frequently found men of the moſt obliging temper, although of a robuſt conſtitution, who took a pleaſure in informing ſtrangers of the favourable reception they might meet with from the fair ſex in theſe fortunate iſlands. The wiſh to oblige, no doubt, was one principal inducement for their offers; but it ap-

pears that they alſo had an eye to their own perſonal intereſt; for they never forgot to demand a recompenſe for their information.

For ſome time we followed the ſkirts of the ſhore, where we ſaw a great number of bread-fruit trees in full vigour, although their roots were often waſhed by brackiſh water. Preſently the ſea, ſwelled by the flood, obliged us to penetrate into the interior of the iſland, where we traverſed thick woods, under the ſhade of which grew the *tacca pinnatifida*, the *ſaccharum ſpontaneum*, the *muſænda frondoſa*, the *abrus precatorius*, the pepper-tree, which the inhabitants chew to make *kava*, &c. We then walked over grounds, ſome of which were employed in the culture of ſweet potatoes, others in that of the ſpecies of yam called *dioſcorea alata*: we ſaw, in another place, ſome young plants of *vacoua*, (*pandanus odoratiſſimus*,) the leaves of which ſerve for making mats. Farther on, we found fields of the paper-mulberry tree, cultivated on account of its bark, of which the natives manufacture cloth to wear. The *hybiſcus tiliaceus* was growing ſpontaneouſly on the borders of theſe different plantations, and quite cloſe to the ſea: its bark furniſhes them alſo with the material for making cloth, but far leſs handſome than that of the paper-mulberry.

Some natives, who followed us very cloſely,

raiſed about two meters towards the middle, reached down to the ground, with a very gentle ſlope. On one of its ſides was formed an opening, which ſometimes was the whole length of the houſe, but which was ſo low, that a perſon could not enter it but by ſtooping, and ſupporting himſelf on his hands: on the oppoſite ſide was another opening ſtill lower and narrower, which ſeemed intended to promote the circulation of air. In other places were to be ſeen a greater number of apertures, but ſmaller, and ſituated even in the direction of the breadth of the habitations. We here admired the beautiful texture of the mats that were ſpread on the ground. The roof was covered with leaves of the palm-tree, called *corypha umbraculifera*; ſometimes, alſo, with cypreſs and graſs. Under ſuch a roof it was impoſſible to ſtand upright, except towards the middle; but theſe people commonly remain ſquatted in the houſe; accordingly they can approach pretty near its ſides.

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affected to appear to have no other view than to be uſeful to us: we, however, caught ſome of them putting their hands from time to time into our pockets, in order to ſteal our property; but, whenever we perceived them, we forced them to reſtore it to us. One of them, however, having got hold of a knife belonging to a ſailor, ran off with it as faſt as his legs could carry him, and made his eſcape into the middle of the woods.

We preſently found a group of iſlanders, who were going to drink *kava*. They invited us to ſit down beſide them; we remained during the whole time that they were preparing this beverage. They call by the ſame name the ſpecies of pepper-tree, of which it is chiefly compoſed, and the elongated, fleſhy and very tender roots of which are frequently upwards of a decimeter in thickneſs. Firſt they cleaned them with the greateſt care; they then chewed them, in order to reduce them to a ſort of paſte, which they formed into balls nearly a decimeter in circumference: when made, they depoſited them in a large wooden veſſel; and as ſoon as its bottom was covered with them, after having placed them at the diſtance of a decimeter one from the other, they filled it with water. Immediately this liquor was ſtirred about, and then diſtributed to all preſent. Some drank

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out of cups made of cocoa-nut-ſhells, and others out of thoſe which they made on the ſpot with plaintain leaves.

The large roots with which they had juſt made the *kava*, had, in their longitudinal direction, very ſmall ligneous fibres, which ſettled to the bottom of this beverage. The perſon who diſtributed it, gathered them up with one of his hands, and uſed it as a ſpunge for filling the cups.

We were invited to partake of this drink; but to yield to the invitations of theſe good people, it would have been neceſſary not to have ſeen it prepared. However, the chaplain of our ſhip had the courage to ſwallow a whole cupful of it. Wiſhing alſo to know the taſte of this root, I preferred chewing a ſmall piece of it myſelf, which I found tart and ſtimulant. Every one of them then ate yams, freſh roaſted on the embers, and plantains, no doubt to allay the heat that is felt in the ſtomach after having drunk this intoxicating liquor.

The inhabitants hold in great eſtimation the pepper-tree, from which it is obtained. Its ſtem, which is often thicker than the thumb, is pretty ſtraight, and ſtands without ſupport. In the interval between the knots, they cut ſeveral pieces of it, which they preſented to us, ſignifying that they placed them in this man-

ner, in the ground, in order to propagate the plant.

We were at no great diſtance from the tents of the obſervatory, when we were invited by ſome other inhabitants to eat fruits, in the number of which we had the pleaſure of ſeeing thoſe of the *ſpondias cytherea*. Every one ſat down; Citizen Riche had juſt placed on the ground a pole-axe, when a native ſtole ſoftly behind him, ſnatched it up, and ran away as hard as he could: we immediately purſued him; but he had already got too far for us to overtake him. A chief, who was then quite cloſe to us, wiſhed to have the pole-axe reſtored to us, and ran immediately after the thief; but he ſoon came back, and appeared much concerned at not having met with him.

Preſently we arrived at the encloſure where the traffic was carried on. *Futtafaihe* was ſtill there. We learnt that he had procured the reſtitution of a ſabre, and ſeveral other articles belonging to different perſons of the crew, which had been ſtolen by the inhabitants. Riche applied to him, to try to have back his pole-axe; but the endeavours of *Futtafaihe* were unavailing.

A great number of canoes ſurrounded our ſhips, although the Admiral had given orders to compel them to keep off; but they here turned

turned their commodities to a better account than at the market already eſtabliſhed on the coaſt, where ſcarcely any thing was purchaſed but eatables, the price of which never varied; while on board, they frequently received a great value for articles of fancy. Beſides, theſe canoes carried on another traffic, ſtill more particularly prohibited by the orders of Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux; but the ſentinels not putting them ſtrictly into execution, a number of young girls eaſily eſcaped their vigilance, and entered every moment by the ports.

On the 26th of March, we landed, very early in the morning, on the neareſt coaſt, where we had the pleaſure to ſee that theſe iſlanders are in poſſeſſion of the ſugar-cane. They offered us ſome very large ones, which we accepted. They ſold us ſeveral birds; among others, a charming ſpecies of lory, which they aſſured us had been brought them from Fidgi; a beautiful ſpecies of turtle-dove, remarkable for a red ſpot on the head, and which is known by the name of *columba purpurata*; the ſpecies of rail, named *rallus philippenſis*; the pigeon called *columba pacifica*, &c. Several of them had lizards of the ſpecies known by the denomination of *lacerta amboinenſis*, which they offered us as being very good to eat.

The natives who followed us, incommoded

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us very much by their numbers and their eagerneſs to oblige us. Seeing us gather ſome plants, ſeveral of them picked up, indiſcriminately, all thoſe which came in their way, immediately made very large bundles of them, and brought them to us, wiſhing afterwards to load us with this burden. Others, ſeeing us take up ſome inſects, never ceaſed aſking us if theſe were not deſtined for feeding the birds which we had juſt purchaſed; but moſt of them pretended to have a great regard for us, while, at the ſame time, they were ſtealing our effects: We in vain endeavoured ſeveral times to get rid of them; the means that we employed were no doubt much too gentle to ſucceed with theſe people, who are accuſtomed to be treated very roughly by their chiefs.

Futtafaihe, accompanied by another chief, had been to dine with the Admiral, who made a preſent to the one of a red coat, and to the other of a blue one. Dreſſed out in theſe new garments, which they had put on over their ordinary clothes, they were under one of the tents of the obſervatory when *Feenou* preſented himſelf at the entrance, and betrayed much jealouſy at ſeeing his friends thus arrayed. He retired with a very diſcontented air, ſaying, that they all paſſed themſelves for chiefs (*eguis*); and he went to drink *kava* with other

other people. We were at a loſs what to think of this precipitate retreat of *Feenou*; however, we preſumed that he was far leſs powerful than *Futtafaihe*; and that he avoided appearing before him, not to pay him the honours due to his rank.

The officer who was charged with the purchaſe of proviſions, had a very troubleſome taſk to accompliſh; for, although he had ſet a fixed value on each article, the natives, thinking always to ſell dearer, never parted with their commodities till after they had for a long time haggled about the price.

Preſſed by hunger, we retired under the tent, where were depoſited the proviſions that had been purchaſed in the courſe of the day. We were followed thither by two inhabitants, whom we took for chiefs. One of them ſhewed the greateſt eagerneſs to chooſe me the beſt fruit; I had put my hat on the ground, thinking it in a ſafe place; but theſe two ſharpers did not forget their trade: the one who was behind me, was ſufficiently dexterous to conceal my hat under his clothes, and he went away before I miſſed it; the other very quickly followed him. I the leſs ſuſpected this trick, as I had not imagined that they would venture to ſeize upon ſo bulky an article, at the riſk of being caught within the encloſure, into which we had let

let them enter; beſides, a hat could be but of very little uſe to theſe people, who generally go bare-headed. The addreſs which they had diſplayed in robbing me, proved to us that this was not their firſt trial of ſkill, and made us preſume that they frequently ſteal from one another. Beſides, the chiefs might have an intereſt in the thefts which they committed on us; for we often ſaw them take poſſeſſion of what they found in the hands of their ſubjects, whom they plundered without ceremony.

It was contrary to our inclination to deal harſhly by theſe rogues; but it was time to repreſs their audaciouſneſs, for it did but increaſe by impunity. In order to attain this end, it was propoſed to let them know the effect of our fire-arms on a cock, which was placed on the end of a long pole; but, from want of conſideration, there was made uſe of a double-barrelled gun, which had been expoſed during the preceding night to the humidity of the atmoſphere: at firſt it flaſhed in the pan; then it hung fire, and it was neceſſary to have recourſe to another gun, in order to bring the cock to the ground: accordingly theſe inhabitants appeared to preſerve a much better opinion of their own arms than of ours, when another cock, which had been faſtened to the extremity of the ſame pole, was pierced by one of

of theſe iſlanders with a long arrow tipped with a barb. To take aim at this bird, having placed himſelf right under it, he had raiſed himſelf as much as poſſible on tip-toe, ſo that the end of his arrow was within four meters of it. All the others had their eyes fixed on him, and obſerved the moſt profound ſilence; but as ſoon as he had hit the mark, their ſhouts of admiration convinced us that they did not always ſucceed ſo well, even at ſuch a ſhort diſtance.

The arrow which he had juſt let fly, was near three meters in length; they alſo have ſmaller ones, which they likewiſe carry in bamboo quivers.

Two ſentries kept watch night and day for the ſafety of the ſettlement which we had formed on the iſland of Pangaïmatoo. Theſe were quite ſufficient for keeping off the inhabitants, who had endeavoured to ſlip in ſlyly, in order to ſteal the articles which we had there depoſited. Doubtleſs, no fear had been entertained of their introducing themſelves there by open force; for no precaution had been taken to ſecure the place againſt a ſudden attack: however, an iſlander availed himſelf of a very heavy ſhower of rain that fell on the approach of day, to advance behind one of our ſentries; and he ſtruck him ſo violently on the head with his

his club, that the latter fell under the blow, although it had been in a great meaſure warded off by his cap. The aſſaſſin inſtantly took away his muſket. The other ſentry immediately called up thoſe who were ſleeping in the tents. The alarm was given: every one flew to arms; ſeveral went down cloſer to the beach, with the intention of getting into the launch, if the iſlanders had come and fallen on them in great numbers. The watch-word was heard on board of the Eſpérance, ſhe having the day before moored within hail of the ſhore; ſhe immediately let off ſome falſe fires, to apprize the Recherche; but all apprehenſion of a general attack on the part of the natives was ſpeedily baniſhed, for it was very ſoon aſcertained that moſt of them were ſtill ſleeping round our eſtabliſhment, and that thoſe who had juſt been awaked were going away from it: beſides, an officer who arrived from the heart of the iſland, almoſt at the very moment of this aſſault, reported that he had ſeen a great number of inhabitants, and that they all appeared to him to be found aſleep.

The commander of the expedition went on ſhore about ſix o'clock in the morning, with a detachment well-armed. He gave orders to ſtrike the tents inſtantly, and to convey them on

on board, as well as all the articles which had been depoſited within the encloſure for the purpoſe of traffic.

Our retreat particularly afflicted ſeveral chiefs, who approached the Admiral to teſtify to him the great concern that this melancholy accident had occaſioned them; they highly diſapproved ſo baſe an act of treachery, ſaying that the offender deſerved death, and ſhould not long ſurvive his crime. They did every thing in their power to obtain permiſſion for the traffic to continue as before.

Our detachment having advanced a little into the interior of the iſland, in order to obſerve the diſpoſition of the natives, found near a thouſand who had ſlept in the neighbourhood of our eſtabliſhment. The commanding officer entreated them to keep at a greater diſtance, which they all did, except a ſmall group of armed men, who, immediately raiſing their clubs and darts, refuſed to recede a ſingle ſtep. Perhaps it would have been neceſſary to repreſs this audaciouſneſs, which induced us to conſider them as the accomplices of the offender; but a chief named *Toobou*, one of the King's relations, fell on them with impetuoſity, and, with heavy blows of his club, he very quickly diſperſed them.

The Admiral, before he took boat to return

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on board, made ſome preſents to the different chiefs who were collected round him. He required from them that they ſhould deliver up to him the aſſaſſin, and reſtore the muſket that he had ſtolen, as alſo a ſabre which had been purloined the day before from one of our gunners; and he apprized them, that on that condition alone he would permit any traffic to be renewed.

All the inhabitants retired directly our launch quitted the beach; but no ſooner had ſhe reached the ſhip, than ſeveral of them viſited the place we had juſt abandoned, and very carefully ſearched if any of our property had been left behind. We remarked one who had the dexterity to extract the nail which had ſerved to ſuſpend to a poſt one of our time-keepers.

Feenou came on board in the afternoon, and made the Admiral a preſent of ſome bread-fruit, ſome yams, a hog, and ſome plantains: he received, in return, a hand-ſaw, a hatchet, and ſeveral joiners' chiſels; but we obſerved that he gave a very decided preference to the hatchet over all the other inſtruments. After having paid the greateſt attention to the account we gave him of the aſſault which had been committed by one of the inhabitants on our ſentry, he promiſed to have the muſket reſtored to us the next day; and he told us that he would

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bring us the culprit, on whom he would do juſtice in our preſence. He requeſted to ſee the gunner that had been wounded. The latter had a very large wound in the head; but fortunately it exhibited no dangerous ſymptoms; for the violence of the blow had been deadened by the cap which he wore. *Feenou* ſhewed a great deal of concern on ſeeing this wound: he made the wounded man a preſent of a piece of cloth, manufactured from the bark of the paper-mulberry, in order that he might employ it in the dreſſing of his wound; in fact, this cloth poſſeſſes properties which render it very fit for ſuch a uſe.

Feenou having ordered ſeveral of the natives of his ſuite to make *kava*, the latter immediately chewed ſome thick roots of the pepper-tree which bears the ſame name, and this liquor was ſoon prepared. He drank of it the firſt, and the remainder was divided among the other inhabitants, who, as well as *Feenou*, afterwards ate plantains. Out of reſpect to him, they all kept ſquatted on the deck, while he was ſeated on the bench appropriated to the officer of the watch.

We ſhewed this chief ſeveral engravings of the voyages of Captain Cook. It was with the greateſt reſpect that he at different times mentioned the name of that celebrated navigator, whom he called *Tootee*. It is remarkable, that

although we had much facility in pronouncing the terms of the language of theſe inhabitants, it was not the ſame with them in reſpect to ours. For inſtance, wiſhing to repeat the word *François*, they all pronounced it *Palançois*; inſtead of *Beaupré*, *Beaupélé*, &c. &c. *Feenou* talked to us about Otaheite, and told us that he had ſeen Omai at Annamooka. Perhaps this was the ſame *Feenou* who had been particularly acquainted with Cook in his laſt voyage. Captain Cook however ſays that he was of a good height.

The people of his ſuite talked to us a great deal about King *Toobou*, of whoſe power they boaſted much; and in order to ſhew us how far he was ſuperior to *Feenou*, they raiſed the right arm very high in pronouncing his name; and then carried the left hand towards the elbow, to indicate the degree of inferiority of *Feenou*. The latter admitted this pre-eminence of *Toobou*, who he told us was to come on board the next day.

I had formed the project of going to ſpend the 28th on the iſland of Tongataboo, with ſome of my ſhipmates; but the Admiral perſuaded me to defer this party till the chiefs had proved to us, that they had really come to a reſolution of checking the depredations of their ſubjects.

A great

A great many canoes ſurrounded our ſhips; none of them, however, were permitted to come alongſide. Several iſlanders, tired of not being able to carry on any kind of traffic, amuſed themſelves with fiſhing with nets, which were nearly eight meters long by a meter and a half wide, and the meſhes of which were about a fourth of a decimeter ſquare. From the ſhape of theſe nets, ſeveral of which we had already purchaſed, we had imagined that the inhabitants uſed them as we do the ſeine, by dragging them over the beach; but we were greatly aſtoniſhed to ſee theſe caſt in the middle of the harbour, much in the ſame manner as we throw the ſweep-net. Pieces of coral, attached to their lower edge, carried them quickly down towards the bottom of the ſea; then the fiſhermen immediately dived, in order to contract the two extremities by means of ſmall lines that are faſtened to it, and thus to take out the fiſh which they put into their canoes. It is obvious, that, to catch any in this manner in deep water, there muſt be a great abundance. Theſe fiſhermen, doubtleſs, gave themſelves ſo much trouble, only becauſe they were violently tormented by hunger; for, not having in their canoes any means of dreſſing their fiſh, they were glad to eat it raw.

About nine o'clock in the morning, three chiefs came on board, to announce to us that we were preſently to receive a viſit from *Toobou*, ſupreme chief *(egui laï)* of Tongataboo, Vavao, Annamooka, &c.; that he was going to deliver up to us the culprit whom we claimed, and to reſtore us the muſket that he had ſtolen. In fact, it was ſcarcely eleven o'clock when *Toobou* arrived with ſeveral chiefs. The criminal was lying on his belly at the chief's feet, with his hands tied behind his back. *Toobou* immediately had him helped up the ſide of the ſhip, and then gave orders for bringing the muſket, with its bayonet fixed, which he had ſtolen from one of our ſentinels. Two pieces of cloth, made of the bark of the paper-mulberry, and ſo large that each, when opened out, would have entirely covered our ſhip, two hogs, and ſeveral very large mats, were the preſents that he made to the commander of the expedition. The warrior *Feenou*, not diſdaining to perform the office of executioner, immediately raiſed his club, to knock the culprit in the head; and it was no eaſy matter to prevent him from doing juſtice before our faces: at length he gave him up to the Admiral's diſpoſal, thinking, no doubt, that the latter wiſhed to reſerve to himſelf the ſatisfaction of making him ſuffer the puniſhment due to his crime; accordingly the

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malefactor ſtretched out his neck, thinking that his laſt hour was come. During theſe tranſactions, our ſentinel, whom he had knocked down with his club, ſolicited that the life of this criminal might be ſpared: his puniſhment was then limited to a few ſtrokes on the ſhoulders with a rope's end; but *Feenou*, finding this puniſhment much too mild, again raiſed his club to diſpatch him. It was to no purpoſe that the Admiral called out with all his might *icaï maté*, that he muſt let him live. *Feenou* aſſured us, that nevertheleſs he would not eſcape the puniſhment which he had merited. As we were examining ſeveral marks of blows from a club which this man had already received on the head before he was brought to us, we learnt that he had been thus ſeverely handled at the time he was taken. The Admiral deſired our ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds, and then ſent him on board the Eſpérance, with the intention of putting him on ſhore during the night, in order to endeavour to ſave his life.

King *Toobou* received as a preſent, from the hands of the Admiral, a red coat, in which he dreſſed himſelf immediately, and a large hatchet beſides; *Feenou* alſo had a red coat and a hatchet, but not near ſo large. Some ſmall hatchets were likewiſe diſtributed among the other chiefs. They were on deck, forming a circle round

Toobou, who ſat on the officer of the watch's ſeat, with *Feenou* on his right, and another chief named *Omalai* on his left.

Toobou appeared to us to be at leaſt ſixty years of age. This old man was of a middle ſize, and ſtill much fatter than *Feenou*. His clothes were of the ſame make as thoſe of the other iſlanders, from which they differed only in the fineneſs of their texture. He wore a very handſome mat, faſtened on his body by means of a girdle of cloth made of the bark of the paper-mulberry.

When *Toobou* gave orders for making the *kava*, we begged ſome of the chiefs to occupy themſelves in this preparation, and to chew the roots of the *kava* pepper-tree which we preſented to them; but they conſtantly refuſed, ſeeming to ſcorn to engage in this employment. It was entruſted to men of an inferior claſs *(mouas)*, who were ſeated about the middle of the circle which theſe chiefs formed.

The rain which fell in the mean time increaſing with rapidity, we thought that every one of them would have ſought a ſhelter; but they braved this ſhower, except the King, who retired to the Admiral's cabin, with *Feenou*, and *Toobou-Fou*, one of the King's relations. *Kava* was brought to them in cups, which had juſt been made of plantain leaves; plantains were then preſented

ſented to them. The Admiral invited them all three to dinner; but the King permitted none of theſe chiefs to ſit at the ſame table with him; he taſted all the diſhes, rejected them for the moſt part, and, except ſugar, he ate very little of thoſe which he ſeemed not to diſlike. The Admiral had made him a preſent of a bird-organ, which amuſed him exceedingly, and on which he played during all the repaſt.

As theſe iſlanders ſhave themſelves with the ſharp edge of a ſhell, they employ a great deal of time in this operation. They were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment when they ſaw with what diſpatch our barber ſhaved ſeveral of the ſhip's company: each of them wiſhed to be ſhaved by him; he alſo had the honour of taking off his Majeſty's beard.

About half paſt three o'clock, the King having apprized us of his intention to depart, it was propoſed to him to go on ſhore in our barge, to which he conſented. He was followed by a great number of canoes; and he ſhortly arrived on the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, with moſt of the chiefs who had accompanied him on board. As ſoon as he had landed on the coaſt, he cauſed to be brought to him ſome yams, a bread-fruit, ſome pork, and ſome bananas; but we were much ſurpriſed to ſee him eat with a very great appetite; for we thought that he was not hun-

gry, having done ſo little juſtice to the Admiral's dinner; yet we had no reaſon to preſume that our diſhes had not been to his taſte, ſince the other iſlanders liked them exceedingly: perhaps it is not the etiquette for his Majeſty to indulge his appetite when he dines out, eſpecially with ſtrangers. He then made a ſpeech, in which, undoubtedly, he ſpoke of our amicable diſpoſitions, and of the reſolution we had formed of puniſhing thoſe who ſhould rob us; he then repaired to the iſland of Tongataboo.

On the approach of night, *Feenou* brought the ſabre which had been taken from one of our gunners: he delivered it to the Admiral, and made him a preſent of a very large fiſh of the *perca* genus, called the *perca guttata*. Before he quitted us, he announced to the canoes which were about us, that the next day the traffic would be renewed.

On the 29th, very early in the morning, our boat carried a great many cloths and articles of hardware to the iſland of Pangaïmotoo. The canoes which ſurrounded us were invited ſeveral times, to no purpoſe, to go to the market which had juſt been re-eſtabliſhed on this little iſland: our officers imagined, however, that they had found a ſure method of keeping them away from our ſhips, when they ſaw them fly with

with precipitation as ſoon as ſome water had been thrown on them with a fire-engine: but the ſucceſs was not laſting; for, knowing very ſhortly that they ran no other riſk than that of being wetted, it was without effect that the ſame engine was continued to be played at them; they no longer ſtirred from the place which they occupied. Dauribeau, the Admiral's captain, then gave orders for overſetting them whenever our boats ſhould go on ſhore; and preſently our biſcayan, ſetting off for the neareſt coaſt with various inſtruments deſtined for making aſtronomical obſervations, rowed after a canoe carrying three men and two girls: ſhe preſently unſhipped the canoe's outrigger, and we ſhould have had the mortification of ſeeing theſe two pretty creatures fall into the water, had not the men prevented this accident by jumping overboard; two of them united their ſtrength to ſupport their canoe, while the third ſtepped the outrigger, and they ſoon paddled away towards Tongataboo. The other canoes, apprized of the danger, had ſufficient dexterity to avoid ſuch of our boats as endeavoured afterwards to overſet them.

Feenou came on board very early in the morning with *Toobou*, the King's brother. Theſe two chiefs invited the Admiral to come to an entertainment which the King purpoſed giving him

him two days after in the iſland of Tongataboo. Having begged us to ſhew them the effects of our ſwivels and carronades, they teſtified at this ſight equal terror and admiration.

When we arrived on ſhore, we obſerved with ſurpriſe that the market was very well ſupplied, although it had on the preceding days been attended by three times the number of iſlanders. Every thing went on there in the greateſt order.

It was conſtantly the ſame officer (Lagrandière) who treated with them for the ſupplies for our ſhips. He congratulated himſelf exceedingly on having thought of getting pieces of iron hoops made into the ſhape of joiners' chiſels, and of turning them to good account in his traffic with theſe inhabitants. Yet we had on board ſome very good tools, which had been purchaſed in Europe to give them. We could not conceive why the ſatisfaction which he ſhould have felt in procuring them durable inſtruments, did not get the better of every other conſideration.

In rambling over the interior of the iſland, we ſaw a barber, who was occupied in ſhaving, in his way, one of the chiefs. The latter was ſeated, and leaning with his back againſt his habitation. The barber having for a razor the two valves of a particular ſpecies of ſhell,

fixed

fixed againſt the ſkin that which he held in his left hand, while with the right he leant the edge of the other valve againſt the baſe of the hairs, which he repeatedly ſcraped, and took them off, as it were, one by one. We were aſtoniſhed at ſo much patience; and we quitted them, as may well be conceived, long before the end of the operation.

The manufacture of pottery is not very much advanced among theſe people. We ſaw in their hands ſome earthen veſſels, which were very porous, and rather ſlightly baked. They kept in them freſh water, which would ſoon have ouzed through, had they not taken the precaution to cover them with a coat of roſin; conſequently they can be of no ſervice in dreſſing their food. Theſe inhabitants ſhewed us ſome of a tolerably handſome ſhape, which they told us had been brought from Fidgi. *(See Plate XXXI. Fig. 8.)* We ſaw them drink, one after the other, out of theſe ſorts of veſſels, which they take care to ſurround by a net with large meſhes, in order to render them more portable. As ſoon as they had emptied ſome of them, they went and filled them in ſmall holes which they had dug in the ground, that the water might there collect. This water was ſcarcely at all brackiſh, although it was taken up at only

only about three hundred meters from the beach. As it was neceſſary to replace that which we had expended ſince our departure from Adventure Bay, we made in the ground, at a good diſtance from the ſhore, a hole upwards of a meter deep, where immediately collected ſome very drinkable water. We filled with it our breakers*, which the natives of the claſs of the *touas* choſe to carry on their ſhoulders into our launch; but the part of their body on which reſted the iron hoops of the breakers, being naked, it was not long before it was chafed, and they ſoon gave up this kind of work: however, they willingly conſented to drag the breakers on a little cart which we had brought from Europe. The *touas*, to the number of twelve, ſang out to mark the moments when it was neceſſary for them to unite all their efforts at once. Their number ſhortly ſwelled to twenty; and at firſt they did not demand an increaſe of the recompenſe agreed on for each trip, namely, twelve glaſs beads; but a few days after they ſet a higher price on their labour. They aſſured us that no water was to be found on Tongataboo, except in the pools, or by digging a hole in the ground as at Pangaïmotoo;

* A little caſk, containing about ten gallons, and generally uſed in procuring water for ſmall veſſels.—*T.*

motoo; but that very good ſpring water might be procured at *Kao*, a ſmall iſland adjacent to *Toafou*.

I had not yet ſeen any dog ſince we had been at the anchorage. An iſlander brought us one in the afternoon to ſell, aſſuring us that its fleſh was very good to eat. *Kouli* is the appellation given to this animal, which, in theſe iſlands, is generally ſmall, of a fawn colour, and much reſembling the wolf-dog.

Citizen Riche informed us, that the aſſaſſin whom I have before mentioned, having been conveyed, the preceding night, to the weſt coaſt of Pangaïmotoo, in a boat belonging to the Eſpérance, had heſitated for ſome time before he went on ſhore, and with much earneſtneſs had aſked the boat's crew that carried him, which way *Feenou* had gone on returning the evening preceding: at length, he determined to land on the iſland, and crawled on his hands and feet for upwards of three hundred yards along the beach, before he ventured to penetrate into the interior of the country.

Quite cloſe to the market, whither the natives came and brought us their commodities, we perceived a woman of extraordinary embonpoint, at leaſt fifty years of age, round whom the natives formed a very numerous circle: ſome

ſome paid her, in our preſence, marks of reſpect, by taking her right foot, and placing it on their head, after having made a low bow; others came and touched with their right hand the ſole of her right foot. Several chiefs, whom we knew, alſo paid her other marks of deference. We were informed that ſhe was Queen *Tineb*. Her hair, cut about two thirds of a decimeter in length, was, as well as part of her forehead, covered with a reddiſh powder.

After having expreſſed a wiſh to go on board of the Recherche to ſee the commander of the expedition, ſhe aſked us to accompany her, and immediately embarked to go thither with part of her court. She gave ſeveral very handſome mats, a hog, and ſome yams, to Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux, who made her a preſent of different pieces of cloths, on which ſhe ſeemed to ſet a great value.

Wiſhing to know what ſenſations the ſounds of the voice, accompanied by the violin and the German guitar, would produce on theſe people, we remarked with pleaſure that this muſic was agreeable to them; but a few tunes played on a bird-organ, obtained plaudits ſtill more expreſſive.

Queen *Tineb*, wiſhing not to be behind hand with us, ordered ſome young girls of her ſuite to

to ſing. One of the prettieſt immediately roſe up, and ſoon gained our applauſe: yet ſhe ſang nothing but

which ſhe repeated for at leaſt half an hour; but ſhe diſplayed ſo much grace in the motions with which ſhe accompanied this air, that we were ſorry ſhe left off ſo ſoon. Her arms were brought forward, one after the other, and followed the time, while ſhe raiſed her feet, ſtanding, however, always in the ſame place: each diviſion of the time was marked with the fore-finger; this ſhe ſtruck on the middle-finger, which ſhe kept extended by the thumb; and ſometimes the thumb was carried againſt the middle-finger and the fore-finger. The charms of theſe motions were particularly owing to the beautiful ſhape of the hands and arms, ſo common among theſe people, and of which this young girl afforded a very ſtriking example. Two other young girls then repeated the ſame tune, which they ſang in parts, the one conſtantly a fifth under the other, and ſeveral men roſe up to dance to the ſound of their melodious voices: they beat time, by motions analogous to thoſe of the

young

young girls, firſt with their feet, and often by putting one of their hands on the oppoſite arm.

We took the words of this tune *apou lelley*, (agreeable evening) for a compliment on the part of theſe iſlanders, who were congratulating themſelves on ſpending the evening in our company.

The Queen taſted the different diſhes which we offered her; but ſhe gave a decided preference to bananas preſerved in ſugar. Our ſteward ſtood behind her, and was waiting for the moment to take away; but ſhe ſaved him the trouble, by keeping for herſelf the plate and the napkin.

Tineb was very tenacious of the honours which the chiefs did not dare to refuſe her when they met her; accordingly ſome avoided being in her preſence. *Feenou*, and the King's brother *Toobou*, were on board, and had juſt promiſed to ſtay and dine with us when ſhe came alongſide; they immediately urged us not to let her come upon the quarter-deck: however, ſhe ſoon made her appearance there, and we ſaw theſe two chiefs precipitately retreat into their canoes; for they would have been obliged, as ſeveral of the inhabitants aſſured us, to come and take hold of her right foot, and very reſpectfully incline their heads towards it, as an acknowledgment of their inferiority. This Queen informed us with an air of ſatisfaction, that

King *Toobou* even was compelled to pay her theſe marks of reſpect, becauſe it was from her that he held his dignity.

After having told us that ſhe intended to live in the Iſland of Pangaïmatoo as long as we ſhould ſtay in this roadſtead, ſhe invited the Admiral to take up his reſidence on ſhore, and to ſleep in her habitation. I do not imagine that this old Queen had any other view than to procure him an abode more agreeable and more ſalubrious than that of the ſhip; but the Admiral had no opportunity of appreciating juſtly the motive of theſe obliging offers; for he did not accept the invitation.

One of our ſailors held in his hand a piece of boiled ſalt pork, which *Feogo*, one of *Tineh's* Ladies in waiting, ſeemed to long to taſte: he offered it to her, and ſhe received it with gratitude; but, not daring to take the liberty to eat in the preſence of the Queen, the latter had the condeſcenſion to go and ſit down about twelve yards farther off, in order that her attendant might be at a diſtance from her; but before ſhe quitted her place, ſhe received from this young girl the ſame marks of reſpect as the other natives had already paid her in our preſence.

Two hours before ſun-ſet, *Tineh* expreſſed a wiſh to return to the Iſland of Pangaïmatoo;

and ſhortly after departed in our barge, with part of her ſuite.

We knew, from Bligh's narrative, (*page* 174,) that at the moment when he was preparing to quit the iſland of Toofoa, the man whom he had ſent on ſhore to caſt off his boat's ſtern-faſt, had been killed by an iſlander. The natives of Tongataboo informed us, that this murder had been committed by a chief named *Mondoulaló*; but we could not learn the motives which had led him to this exceſs of barbarity: every one of us was aſtoniſhed at the indifference with which theſe people related ſuch a tale.

We had already ſeen, in the hands of the natives, ſeveral knives of Engliſh manufacture. Early on the morning of the 30th, *Feenou* brought us a blunt bayonet, which he had got from Captain Cook, and which he begged us to ſharpen.

In the afternoon we viſited ſome iſlots, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, between Tongataboo and Pangaïmatoo; they are connected by a ſhoal, which is almoſt entirely dry at low water.

At firſt we reached a ſand-bank, newly riſen from the boſom of the deep, and called by the iſlanders *Iniou*, on which, however, was already ſeen a commencement of vegetation. Wiſhing, then, to get to the ſmall iſland of *Manima*,

Manima, we were obliged to croſs a pretty rapid ſtream, which, a little time before the flood made, was not above two meters in depth, and in which the water that flowed was the warmer as it had juſt paſſed over a beach ſtrongly heated by the rays of the ſun. We there found one of the Queen's Ladies in waiting, to whom we made a few preſents of glaſs-beads: ſhe immediately ſent for two hens, and offered them to us; we encumbered ourſelves with this load, from the apprehenſion that ſhe might feel hurt at our refuſal. She took good care to let us know that ſhe did not by any means give them to us by way of exchange; affecting to repeat, with an air of dignity, *ikaï ſokatou*, and to announce to us, by the word *adoupé*, that ſhe was making us a preſent. In fact, the chiefs never propoſed to us to barter their effects for ours; they made us preſents, and accepted every thing that we offered them.

It is remarkable that theſe iſlanders brought to our market a great many cocks, but very ſeldom any hens: they preſerved them, to make them breed; accordingly they ſold us very few eggs.

The two hens that we had to carry away, had been caught in our preſence with the ſame ſort of net which we had already ſeen caſt in the open roadſtead to catch fiſh.

The Iſland of *Manima* affords a ſoil little cultivated: however, we ſaw there a few plantations of yams, cocoa-palms and plantain-trees.

After having croſſed a channel as ſhallow as the former, we arrived at *Oneata*. Wiſhing to examine the inſide of a habitation conſtructed in a workman-like ſtyle, we were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee a chief, who, very gravely ſeated in the middle of his houſe, was permitting an individual belonging to our ſhip to enjoy the laſt favour of one of the prettieſt girls in the iſland. He offered us ſome cocoa-nuts, and at the ſame time apprizing us, that he could not let us drink their juice in the inſide of his dwelling. We could never have imagined that this witneſs of the exhibition, which we had juſt interrupted in his own houſe, would have been ſo intolerant towards perſons who came there only to quench their thirſt: however, we made a point not to contradict him.

In the mean time two natives arrived, holding in their hands ſome open and very ripe cocoa-nuts, with which we ſaw them prepare a diſh that they appeared to reliſh exceedingly. By means of ſhells fixed into wooden handles, they ſcooped out the kernels, which they bruiſed with a very hot ſtone, in order to reduce them to the form of a pulp, to which they gave the conſiſtence

consistence of a pudding, first mixing with it some bread-fruit recently boiled; they then formed it into balls, which they ate immediately.

We observed, under a large shed, a double canoe, twelve meters long, which the natives had put there to be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

We were pretty near the small island called *Nougou-nougou*, when some inhabitants pointed out to us, under the name of *Mackaba*, an islot very near to Pangaïmatoo. We proceeded towards this last mentioned island; and as the tide was coming in, we were obliged, in order to get there, to walk into the water up to our middle. Presently we arrived at the place where the Queen regularly held her court; it was at a small distance from our market, under the shade of a very tufted bread-fruit tree. She was there giving a vocal concert, in which *Futtafaibe* sang and beat time, which all the musicians followed with the greatest exactness. Some performed their part in it, by accompanying, with different modulations, the simple melody of the others. We now and then remarked some discordant notes, with which, however, the ear of these people seemed very much gratified.

During this concert, we ſaw arrive a great number of iſlanders, each carrying on the ſhoulder a long ſtick, at the ends of which were ſuſpended yams and fiſh: of theſe they immediately formed the baſe of a quadrangular pyramid, which they raiſed to nearly two meters. This preſent was deſtined for Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux, to whom *Tineh* was giving an entertainment. She apprized us of the danger that we incurred by walking alone in the iſland towards the cloſe of the day, aſſuring us that robbers might avail themſelves of the darkneſs of the night to aſſault us with their clubs, and plunder us.

The Admiral ſet out, on the 31ſt, at ſix o'clock in the morning, to comply with the invitation of King *Toobou*, who propoſed to give him an entertainment in the Iſland of Tongataboo. We accompanied him, with almoſt all the officers of our expedition, and a detachment well armed.

Some natives, who followed us in their canoes, made us for a time keep along the coaſt to the weſtward, in order to conduct us to a place where they told us that we ſhould find a great number of the inhabitants aſſembled with ſeveral of their chiefs. As ſoon as we were arrived, *Feenou* advanced to receive the Admiral, and

and accompanied him to the middle of a great concourſe of iſlanders, over whom *Omalai* preſided: this chief invited us to ſit down on his left, after having ordered the natives to range themſelves in a circle round him. We reſted ourſelves a moment on ſome mats ſpread on the ground, under the ſhade of ſeveral trees of *cerbera manghas* and of *hernandia ovigera*, the fruit of which theſe people uſe as an ornament. Shortly after, we went to viſit a very lofty ſhed, that ſerved to ſhelter a war canoe five and twenty meters long, the inſide of which was ſtrengthened by ſome very ſtout knees placed at about the diſtance of a meter from each other. *Feenou*, after having made us admire the conſtruction of this double canoe, told us that he had taken it in a battle which he had fought with the inhabitants of Fidgi.

In advancing to the weſtward, we went over a vaſt encloſure formed by paliſades, the ſtakes of which, placed obliquely, were pretty cloſe to each other, and in the middle of which grew the bread-fruit tree, the plantain-tree, the fan palm, *corypha umbraculifera*, &c. Farther on, we found, within a fence not near ſo extenſive, a ſmall hut, of a conical form, in which we learnt were depoſited the remains of a chief lately dead; and we were alſo informed that it was forbidden to enter it.

We then walked, for near a quarter of an hour, along a narrow road lined with paliſades on both ſides: we followed it as far as a very large lawn, where King *Toobou* was ſhortly to make his appearance. *(See Plate XXVI.)*

We were invited by *Omalai* to enjoy the air under a ſhed, which exhibited nearly the form of a demi-oval, of the breadth of five meters, by twelve in length, and the roof of which, raiſed about five meters and a half, was covered with leaves of *vacoua* that rendered it impervious to the heavieſt rains: it was ſupported by ten poſts, and came down with a ſlope to within about two-thirds of a meter above the ground, on which were ſpread ſome very fine mats. This place was about two decimeters more elevated than the ſurrounding ground, which ſecured it from inundations.

At length *Toobou* arrived, with two of his daughters: they had ſpread on their hair a great quantity of cocoa-nut oil; and they each wore a necklace, made with the pretty ſeeds of the *abrus precatorius*.

The iſlanders formed on every ſide a great concourſe; we reckoned that they were at leaſt four thouſand in number.

The place of honour, no doubt, was on the left of the King; for he invited the Admiral to ſit there. The latter immediately ordered to be

brought the preſents intended for *Toobou*, who expreſſed his acknowledgments in the warmeſt terms; but, of all that was offered to him, nothing ſo much excited the admiration of this numerous aſſembly, as a piece of crimſon damaſk, the glaring colour of which made them exclaim on all ſides, *Eho! eho!* which they repeated for a long time, teſtifying the greateſt ſurpriſe: they uttered the ſame exclamation when we opened out a few pieces of ribbon, in which red was the prevailing colour. The Admiral then gave *Toobou* a ſhe-goat big with kid, a he-goat, and two rabbits, a male and female; the King promiſed to take the greateſt care of them, and to let them propagate in his iſland.

Omalai, who *Toobou* told us was his ſon, alſo received a few preſents from the Admiral; as did ſeveral other chiefs.

We had, on our right, towards the north-eaſt, thirteen muſicians, who, ſeated in the ſhade of a bread-fruit tree loaded with a prodigious quantity of fruit, ſang together in parts. Four of them held in their hand a bamboo, from a meter to a meter and a half in length, with which they ſtruck the ground in order to beat time; the longeſt of theſe bamboos ſometimes ſerving to mark all the diviſions. Theſe inſtruments gave ſounds ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe of the tambourine; and there was the following proportion

proportion between them: the two middle-ſized bamboos were in uniſon; the longeſt was a note and a half lower; and the ſhorteſt, two notes and a half higher. The muſician who ſang the counter-tenor, made himſelf heard much above the others, although his voice was rather hoarſe; he accompanied himſelf, at the ſame time, by ſtriking, with two little *caſuarina* ſticks, on a bamboo ſix meters long, and ſplit longitudinally. Three muſicians, placed before the others, ſtrove alſo to explain the ſubject of their ſong by geſtures, which they had no doubt perfectly ſtudied, for they repeated them together, and in the ſame manner. From time to time they turned towards the King, making with their arms motions which were not altogether devoid of grace; at other times they inclined their head ſuddenly againſt their breaſt, and ſhook it repeatedly, &c. &c.

During theſe tranſactions, *Toobou* offered the Admiral ſome pieces of cloth, made of the bark of the paper-mulberry; and he had them opened out with a great deal of oſtentation, in order to let us know the full value of his preſent.

The one of his miniſters who was ſeated on his right, ordered the *kava* to be prepared: and preſently was brought full a wooden veſſel of an oval ſhape, the length of which was a meter. *(See Plate XXXI. Fig. 9.)*

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The muſicians had doubtleſs reſerved for this moment their fineſt pieces; for at every pauſe they made, we heard from all quarters a ſhout of, *Mâli! mâli!* and the reiterated plaudits of theſe inhabitants ſhewed us that this muſic made on them a very ſtriking and very agreeable impreſſion.

The *kava* was then diſtributed to the different chiefs by him who had given orders for preparing it. He had it carried to them in cups, which were made on the ſpot with plantain leaves; and every time that he offered one of theſe, he pronounced, in a pretty loud voice, the name of the perſon for whom he intended it. He ordered *Feenou* to be ſerved the firſt, ſaying, *Mayé maa Feenou;* he did the ſame towards the other chiefs, who all bore names which we pronounced very eaſily: perhaps it may not be altogether unintereſting to the reader to know ſome of them—*Nufatoa, Fefe, Moſi, Famouna, Fatoumouna,* &c.

It was no doubt neceſſary that ſeveral of the chiefs ſhould judge of the goodneſs of this liquor before the King taſted it; for he was preſented only with the fourth cup. None was preſented to his daughters; and indeed, it always appeared to us that this liquor was entirely reſerved for the men.

Not-

Notwithſtanding the preſence of the Admiral, it was not long before the King fell aſleep, and ſnored very loud, being ſeated with his legs acroſs, and having his head hanging down quite cloſe to his knees. As ſoon as he awoke, we ſhewed him a drawing repreſenting a cow; and aſked him if that which had been given by Cook to King *Poulabo* had bred. He perfectly recollected this quadruped, which he called *boakka Tootee;* and told us that there were ſome at Hapaee, but none at Tongataboo. Yet ſeveral natives aſſured us, at the ſame time, imitating tolerably well the lowing of thoſe animals, that there were ſome at Tongataboo; but many others contradicted this fact, ſo that we were not able to learn what are become of the bull and the cow which Captain Cook had left on this iſland. It was the ſame with reſpect to the horſe and the mare which he had given to *Feenou*. Perhaps they were afraid that we ſhould aſk them for ſome of theſe quadrupeds.

We quitted the aſſembly, to proceed to the eaſtward, aſcending a gentle acclivity: at firſt we followed roads lined with paliſades; theſe we ſoon left, in order to croſs fields of yams which were in full bearing: farther on, the ground, which was newly turned up, exhibited every appearance of fertility.

Preſently

Preſently we reached the top of a little hill, in a charming ſpot, where the inhabitants had formed, with paliſades, and ſome ſhrubs cut with art, a ſort of rotunda four meters broad, under which were ſtill to be ſeen the remains of the roots of the *kava* pepper-tree that they had chewn. It was ſurrounded by twenty-four ſmall cabins, built on the borders of a circular ſpot, from fourteen to fifteen meters in extent: all theſe were covered with leaves of the cocoa-palm interwoven with each other; and they preſented nearly the form of a demi-oval, two meters broad by three long, and divided from top to bottom by a very narrow ſlit, which, however, was the only opening to it, but the ſides of which it was neceſſary to pull back, in order to be able to enter it. Some natives who had followed us, informed us that the King often came to drink *kava* in this place, with ſeveral chiefs of the iſland; and that afterwards every one went and ſlept in theſe huts.

On returning towards the place of the entertainment, we went along the circumference of the largeſt circle formed by the inhabitants, in the midſt of whom we remarked ſeveral wives of *eguis*. *Futtafaibe*'s, from her beauty, attracted almoſt every eye; but ſhe took care to hint to her admirers, from time to time, that it was her duty to remain faithful to her huſband.

This

This is the manner in which ſhe expreſſed herſelf—*tabou mitzi mitzi*. Theſe terms are rather too ingenuous for me to venture to give a literal tranſlation of them, as may be ſeen in the vocabulary of the language of the Friendly Iſlands, inſerted towards the end of this volume.

We remarked, in the poſſeſſion of a woman who appeared to enjoy a certain degree of conſequence, a ſort of mat, nearly two thirds of a meter ſquare, woven with white hair of a horſe's tail: perhaps it belonged to thoſe horſes which Cook had left on this iſland; but ſhe would not ſatisfy our curioſity in this reſpect.

The King had commanded his ſubjects to bring the preſents which he intended for the Admiral. From half paſt ten o'clock we ſaw arriving, at intervals, a great many iſlanders, each of whom carried on his ſhoulder a bamboo two meters long, at the extremities of which were ſuſpended ſome rather ſmall fiſhes of the *ſcarus* and *chætodon* genera, moſt of them dreſſed, and wrapped up in leaflets of the cocoa-palm; others brought bread-fruit, yams, &c.; and they preſently raiſed, by croſſing their bamboos, two portions of triangular pyramids, one two meters high, and the other only one meter. The raw fiſhes already began to ſpread a very tainted ſmell.

About one o'clock *Toobou* went away without ſaying

ſaying a word to any perſon. We then quitted the aſſembly; and we were accompanied to the place of our landing by *Feenou* and *Omalai*, who cauſed to be brought us a whole hog newly dreſſed, with ſome fiſh, yams and bread-fruit, inviting us to ſit down to make our meal; but their hog was not above half done, according to the cuſtom of theſe people, for which reaſon we preferred going on board to dinner.

They immediately begged us to accept theſe different diſhes, which they directed to be carried into our launch; while other natives, executing the orders of *Toobou*, filled it with the eatables which they had juſt taken from the pyramids erected for the Admiral. In a little time every thing was ready for our departure.

Our boats having been forced to put off from the ſhore, on account of the tide being out, we could not reach them without croſſing a bank of coral, which was covered with water for a ſpace of upwards of three hundred yards; but we found ſeveral very obliging natives, who, not wiſhing to let us wet ourſelves, carried us as far as ſome rocks even with the water's edge, againſt which others came with their canoes to convey us into our boats.

Our bearers appeared very well ſatisfied with the articles we gave them as a reward for their

their trouble; but, in this ſhort paſſage, ſome other natives turned us to better account, by ſlipping ſoftly behind us, and robbing us quite at their eaſe, while the former were carrying us on their backs: theſe thieves, however, were not equally ſucceſsful; for we purſued ſome of them, whom we forced to reſtore what they had juſt taken.

As ſoon as we had arrived on board, the commanding officer informed us that, during our abſence, he had given orders for ſtopping an iſlander, at the moment when he was carrying away ſeveral articles of hardware which he had ſtolen in the between-decks; and that *Futtafaihe*, diſapproving the robberies which the natives daily committed on us, had, with apparent ſincerity, declared aloud that this man muſt be puniſhed with death: but it was ſoon perceived that this was only a feint on the part of the chief; for, no ſooner was the thief ſtruck with a rope's end, than he interceded for his pardon, which he did not obtain; and as the number of ſtrokes which the fellow was to receive had been fixed at five and twenty, and which were actually inflicted on him, *Futtafaihe* ſeemed to be extremely affected.

Early in the morning of the 1ſt of April, we had a viſit from *Tonga*, who accompanied *Tooboua*,

bou, his father, and brother to the King. They both took great pains to explain to us all the dignities of their family.

Tonga gave us repeated proofs of a quick underſtanding, and particularly when we ſhewed him a chart of the Friendly Iſlands, drawn by Captain Cook. At firſt he caſt a haſty glance at this Archipelago; then, ſtopping at Tongataboo, he made us remark that there had been laid down ſeveral reefs which did not exiſt; and told us that we ſhould find, to the northweſt, a paſſage, by which it would be very eaſy to gain the open ſea with our ſhips. This information was the more uſeful to us, as we intended going out of this roadſtead by the narrow channel which had ſerved us as an entrance, where no doubt we ſhould have had to ſtruggle againſt the reigning winds, while with the ſame winds we had every facility of ſailing out by this new channel. *Tonga* offered to make us acquainted with it, and willingly conſented to paſs the night on board, in order to conduct thither, the next morning at day-break, Citizen Beaupré, our geographical engineer, who was to aſcertain its ſituation.

In an excurſion which we made to the country the moſt contiguous to our anchorage, we remarked, in the middle of a group of natives, a young girl, who had all the characters of an

Albino. She was, in other reſpects, of a very ſickly complexion, as moſt commonly happens in ſuch caſes, becauſe it proceeds from a ſtate of diſeaſe.

On the 2d, in the morning, having ſurpriſed ſome natives who were paddling away towards the coaſt of Tongataboo, with ſome articles which they had juſt carried off from our ſhip, the commanding officer had them purſued by our people, when one of them, who had cauſed himſelf to be announced as a chief, ſaid that he would puniſh them himſelf, and that he would, the very next day, bring us the articles which had been ſtolen; but it appeared to us that he was in league with theſe thieves, for he took very good care not to return on board.

When we went on ſhore, *Omalai* accompanied us, and greatly admired the rudder of our launch: he would ſteer the boat himſelf; and this he did with much judgment. Theſe people make uſe only of paddles to ſteer their canoes.

Cocoa-nut oil forms a part of the toilet of the women, after it has been perfumed by a ſmall ſeed which theſe iſlanders call *langa kali*, and which they gather on the iſland of Tongataboo: on examining it, we ſaw that it was mixed with pounded cocoa-nut ſhells,

which,

which, in their language, they call *mou*. Having ſpread them on mats, they expoſe them to the ſun to dry, before they expreſs from them the oil, with which the women greaſe the upper parts of their body, no doubt in order to nouriſh the ſoftneſs of their ſkin, and to prevent too copious a perſpiration. They keep it in the fruit of the *melodinus ſcandens*, having previouſly taken out the ſeeds. When we purchaſed any of theſe little phials (one of which may be ſeen in *Plate XXXI. Fig.* 14.), we frequently threw away the oil which they contained, for fear that it ſhould be ſpilt in our pockets; but the women ſeeing with regret that we waſted this liquor, on which they ſet a great value, generally advanced in order to receive it on their heads; then, with their hands, they ſpread it over their ſhoulders and arms.

The natives had already ſold us a great number of clubs of various ſhapes, and made in a workman-like manner, as may be ſeen in *Plate XXXIII.* We ſaw ſeveral who were employed in carving others with ſhark's teeth fixed into the extremity of a piece of wood. (*See Plate XXXII. Fig.* 23.) We were aſtoniſhed to ſee them quickly notch, with this ſort of chiſel, *caſuarina* wood, notwithſtanding its extreme hardneſs. Others already uſed with much dexterity ſome of the iron inſtruments which we

had given them. All theſe workmen had, in a ſmall bag made of mat, pumice-ſtones, with which they poliſhed their articles.

I remarked ſeveral cotton-trees, of the ſpecies called *goſſypium religioſum*, which grew in uncultivated places; and I ſaw with ſurpriſe, that theſe people do not employ in any of their manufactures the fine cotton which they might obtain from it in abundance.

About nine o'clock at night, we perceived a canoe quite cloſe to the buoy of one of our anchors. Fearing that ſhe would cut the buoy-rope, we ſent one of our boats in chaſe of her: ſcarcely had the boat put off, before we heard ſomebody fall over-board: immediately every one ran to help him; but ſeeing a perſon ſwimming away from the ſhip without chooſing to ſpeak a ſingle word, we no longer doubted that it was a thief who was making off with ſome of our effects. He was immediately purſued, and he ſeveral times eſcaped from our boat's crew by diving; at laſt they ſucceeded in catching him, but not till they had wounded him in the thighs with a boat-hook which they had made uſe of to ſtop him. As ſoon as he was brought on board, he was ſecured on deck, where he paſſed the night. He confeſſed, that, having ſtolen ſeveral articles from our biſcayan, he had carried them into the canoe, which was

ſtill

ſtill waiting for him near our buoy, and which quickly made off. Half an hour after, we thought that we ſaw her again approaching ſlowly aſtern of our ſhip, to look for the iſlander whom we had juſt laid hold of. Inſtantly our yawl rowed after her as hard as the men could pull, and, having come up with her, they found in her only one native and two paddles: but it was ſoon perceived that ſhe had brought us another thief; the latter had lurked about the ſhip till the arrival of another canoe, which was come to take him out, in order to carry him on ſhore. As ſoon as this canoe was perceived, ſhe was chaſed; but the natives who were in her paddled with ſo much ſtrength, that it was impoſſible to overtake them.

Citizen Beaupré returned about three o'clock in the morning with *Tonga*, after having diſcovered, to the north-weſt, the paſſage which this iſlander had deſcribed to us. They had ranged very cloſe along Attataa, which they had left on their larboard hand on quitting our anchorage. The chief of this little iſland, named *Kepa*, had been to meet them, and had given them a very good reception. He came to ſee us in the morning, and inquired after Captain Cook, who, he told us, was his friend; but he was unable to reſtrain his tears on learning his death; and he drew from his girdle a

ſhark's tooth, with which he was going to tear his cheeks in order to expreſs the violence of his grief, if we had not prevented him.

Phyſic is practiſed among theſe iſlanders with a myſterious ceremony. One of our people, who was accompanying us along the beach, having put his wriſt out of joint in making an effort, a native offered to relieve him, and very ſoon ſucceeded in ſetting it: but at the ſame time he blew on it repeatedly, wiſhing no doubt that we ſhould attribute to his blowing the cure which he had juſt performed.

We ſaw on the ſea-ſhore ſeveral natives employed in ſquaring ſome large calcareous ſtones, which we were told were to ſerve for erecting the burial-place of a chief, one of *Futtafaihe's* relations. They carried them away, after having detached them by breaking them with a volcanic flint, which they had taken the precaution to ſurround near the middle with pieces of mat, in order to prevent the ſplinters of the ſtones from flying in their eyes. Theſe ſtones were almoſt at the ſurface of the earth, and diſpoſed in ſtrata a decimeter in thickneſs.

We had before remarked among theſe people a game which they call *léagui*, and which requires a conſiderable degree of attention. It is played by two perſons, and conſiſts in one of them endeavouring to repeat inſtantaneouſly the ſigns

ſigns made by the other, and the former afterwards in his turn makes ſigns, which the latter tries to repeat in the like manner. We ſaw two of them in the midſt of a group at a ſhort diſtance from our market, who diſplayed ſo much quickneſs at this ſort of exerciſe, that our eyes could ſcarcely follow their motions.

Citizen Legrand, who had been ſent the day before from the Eſpérance, to endeavour to diſcover ſome outlets to leeward, returned in the evening, after having explored two towards the north.

On the 4th, I ſet out early in the morning, with all the other naturaliſts belonging to the expedition, to go to the Iſland of Tongataboo. Some of the natives would carry us thither in their little canoes; but moſt of us, not trimming them properly, overſet theſe tickliſh boats at the moment of our departure: we then reſolved to go on board their double canoes, which they managed with ſkill. The maſt was ſtepped in the canoe that was to leeward; they hoiſted their ſail, and ſoon put us on ſhore.

We were obliged to debark upwards of ſix hundred yards from the beach, on account of the ſhoalneſs of the water. The natives carried us on ſhore on their back, and afterwards ſhewed us the habitation of *Toobou*, the King's

brother. Here we ſtopped: the gardener of the expedition made this chief a preſent of a great number of ſpecies of ſeeds brought from Europe, principally eſculent vegetables, which he promiſed to cultivate with care. We quitted him in order to penetrate into the woods, where the ſoil was calcareous, and where we ſaw, here and there, heaps of *madreporæ*, which proved that the waters of the ſea had remained there for a long time. We perceived upon the trees, a number of large bats, of the ſpecies named *veſpertilio vampyrus*, which the inhabitants ſay are very good eating.

We were in the middle of the wood, when an iſlander, who had ſlipped behind one of us, ſnatched from his hands the iron nippers intended for taking up inſects. The thief immediately took to his heels, and he had ſcarcely gone four and twenty yards, when, finding himſelf very cloſely purſued, he got behind a tree, round which he dodged ſeveral times, in order that he might not be caught: however, our companion ſeized him by the clothes, and thought he was on the point of recovering his nippers, imagining that he had a good hold of the fellow; but what was his ſurpriſe, when the latter untied his girdle, and left his garments in our friend's hands, that he might eſcape quickly with the article he had ſtolen!

We

We ſoon after entered the fields, where we ſaw each individual's ground divided into ſmall plots, ſurrounded by paliſades, and in a high ſtate of cultivation. Indian kale, *arum esculentum*, grew here with vigour, among a variety of other vegetables, which I have already noticed, and which likewiſe are uſed as food by theſe iſlanders.

The ſugar-canes which we found here, were planted at a great diſtance from each other, under the ſhade of the *inocarpus edulis*, the fruit of which the inhabitants eat broiled; its flavour is very much like that of cheſnuts. We ſaw alſo, in the ſame plots, ſeveral trees of *morinda citrifolia*, loaded with ripe fruit, which is in great requeſt among the natives: they brought us large quantities of it for ſome days after our arrival; but its inſipid taſte made us refuſe it in the ſequel.

Having proceeded towards the eaſt, we ſtopped to examine two ſmall huts, erected in an encloſure of no great extent, and ſhaded by ſome fine ſhaddock-trees loaded with fruit, and ſeveral beautiful *caſuarina* trees. The iſlanders told us, that here were depoſited the remains of two chiefs of the family of *Toobou*. We lifted the mat which formed the principal entrance: the ſurface of the ground was covered with ſand, and towards the middle we perceived

ſmall

ſmall ſtones of different colours, diſpoſed in the form of an oblong ſquare. It was doubtleſs out of reſpect for the dead, that none of the inhabitants who followed us would venture to pull theſe ſhaddocks, although we offered to purchaſe them; they told us that theſe were not to be ſold.

In a ſhort time we returned to the houſe of *Toobou*, to whom we denounced the man who ſtole the nippers. He promiſed to ſend them to us the next day, and he kept his word. This chief invited us to paſs the night at his dwelling; but we did not accept the invitation, leſt our abſence might occaſion uneaſineſs on board.

Theſe people are in the habit of caſtrating their hogs, in order to render the fleſh more delicate. We ſaw this operation performed on a very young pig, which one of the iſlanders laid upon its back after having tied its feet, while another opened the ſcrotum with the edge of a piece of bamboo, and took out the teſticles, the adherent parts of which he ſeparated with all the ſkill of an anatomiſt.

Toobou ordered to be ſet before us, fowls broiled on the coals, yams, plantains, and bread-fruit roaſted in the aſhes; and regaled us with cocoa-nut juice.

Three of the daughters of this chief came

to

to keep us company. They talked a great deal; and although we were dying with hunger, they made no ſcruple of frequently interrupting us by obliging us to anſwer their queſtions, which principally turned upon the cuſtoms of the French, and particularly thoſe of the women. As they ſaw our ſailors make love to each of their country-women indiſcriminately, they aſked us with eagerneſs, if in France the women were not *taboo*; that is, if they enjoyed the ſame freedom as the greater part of thoſe in their iſland. The anſwers by which we endeavoured to make them underſtand our cuſtoms, tickled them exceedingly. They informed us that the *eguis* (chiefs) of Tongataboo had ſeveral wives, and aſked us how many the French *eguis* generally had; but they burſt out a laughing when they learnt that ours had only one. We could ſcarcely perſuade them that it was the ſame with reſpect to the *eguis lais* (the kings) of Europe; a fact which gave them no high idea of their power.

Of all the articles which we preſented to the women, ſcented waters had the preference. They appeared to us as fond of perfumes as moſt of the inhabitants of cold climates, notwithſtanding their body was partly covered with cocoa-nut oil, which diffuſed a diſagreeable ſmell.

One of the prettieſt girls of this company had

had the little finger of her left hand wrapped up in cloth made of paper mulberry-tree bark, which was ſtained with blood. We deſired to ſee the wound, and immediately another reached down from the roof under which we were, a bit of plantain-leaf, out of which ſhe took the two firſt joints of this young girl's little finger, that had been cut off very recently, on purpoſe, as ſhe told us, to cure a ſerious diſorder. She ſhewed us the hatchet of volcanic ſtone which had been employed in this operation, and informed us, that the operator had at firſt preſſed the edge of the inſtrument on the extremity of the third joint of the finger, and afterwards ſtruck forcibly on the hatchet with the helve of another.

This little girl ſoon went away; but, before her departure, ſhe kiſſed the daughters of *Toobou*, after the manner of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, which conſiſts in touching, with the tip of the noſe, the noſe of the perſon embraced. It is remarkable that theſe iſlanders, who have a great reſemblance to Europeans, have nevertheleſs the extremity of their noſe a little flattened; which trifling deformity very probably is occaſioned by the cuſtom I have juſt mentioned.

Toobou's daughters changed names with us, an uſage eſtabliſhed among theſe people

to

to teſtify their regard: they then played an extremely monotonous duet upon bamboo flutes; but we were very much amuſed to ſee them blow with their noſe into a hole perforated at the extremity of theſe inſtruments, in order to make it produce ſounds. They preſented us with ſome combs of a very elegant ſhape, one of which is to be ſeen in *Plate XXXII. Fig.* 21.

The inhabitants that formed a circle round us, having ſtolen ſeveral of our effects, we complained of this to *Toobou*'s daughters, who ſhortly after quitted us without ſaying a word, probably to go in ſearch of their father, and beg him to put a ſtop to theſe thefts; but as we had not time to wait their return, we ſet out immediately towards the Iſland of Pangaïmatoo. The tide being out, we eaſily paſſed over the ſhoals which connect the iſlots with the principal iſland. We ſtopped half-way at a habitation, where we were witneſs to the very whimſical manner in which a woman took her meal. Seated near a pillar, and motionleſs as a ſtatue, ſhe from time to time opened her mouth, to receive the bits of bread-fruit which another woman put into it. We were informed, that ſhe was not permitted to touch with her hands any ſort of food, becauſe ſhe had within a few days waſhed the body of a dead chief.

When we arrived at Pangaïmatoo, Queen *Tineh*, ſeated beneath a ſhed covered with cocoa-nut leaves, and erected under the ſhade of ſome fine bread-fruit trees, was giving an entertainment to Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux. She firſt ordered ſome young girls of her ſuite to dance, which they did with infinite grace: they ſang at the ſame time; while *Futtafaihe*, who was ſtanding, directed their motions, and animated them with his voice and geſtures.

We had afterwards a grand concert, which differed very little from that which we had heard ſome days before given by the King: but here the expreſſion of joy was much more lively.

The Queen was ſurrounded by women, while a great number of men kept at a little diſtance oppoſite to her, and formed a circle round the muſicians.

As ſoon as the women had done dancing, ſeveral men ſtood up, each holding in his hand a little club, nearly in the form of a paddle, which they moved about, keeping time with great correctneſs, and making a variety of motions with their feet. The muſicians, after having ſung ſome airs in very ſlow time, ſang others in very quick time, which gave to this ſort of pyrrhic dance, a degree of vivacity and ſpirit that excited our warmeſt admiration.

The ſubject of this dance greatly awakened our curioſity; but we ſoon learnt that its object was to celebrate the noble feats of ſome of their warriors. The women, from time to time, mingled their voices with thoſe of the men, accompanying their ſong with the moſt graceful motions.

One of the armourers of the Eſpérance was a good deal ſurpriſed to ſee the iſlander who had ſtolen his ſabre among the number of theſe dancers, and at a ſhort diſtance from *Puttafaibe*, that chief having always aſſured us that he had not been able to diſcover the thief: he appeared, however, to be one of his ſuite. The fellow retired precipitately as ſoon as he perceived that he had been recogniſed.

Some of the iſlanders had, during this time, raiſed a pyramid of bamboos; to theſe they had faſtened different fruits, of which *Tineh* made a preſent to the Admiral.

We expreſſed a deſire to ſee ſome of the inhabitants practiſe wreſtling; but we were informed that this kind of amuſement was never exhibited in preſence of the Queen.

This entertainment had attracted a great concourſe of the natives, among whom had ſlipped in a number of thieves that grew more and more impudent. They had already taken, by

main

main force, from ſome of us, ſeveral articles, with which they fled into the woods.

We were aſſembled together, to the number of thirty, and were quenching our thirſt with the delicious juice of the cocoa-nuts which *Tineb* had preſented to the Admiral, when an iſlander had the audaciouſneſs to ſnatch a knife out of the hands of one of our party: indignant at ſo much effrontery, ſeveral ran immediately after the robber, and purſued him as far as the Iſland of Tongataboo; but, ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded by a great number of the inhabitants, they quickly returned towards our anchoring-place. However, the ſmith of the Recherche, a German by birth, thought that he muſt diſplay more courage than the others, by advancing alone into the midſt of theſe iſlanders. The latter ſoon faced about upon him, purſued him in their turn as ſoon as they ſaw him meaſure back his ſteps, and would even have ſtruck him with their clubs, had he not kept them at bay for a long time, by pointing at the moſt audacious a bad piſtol, which he made ſeveral attempts to fire: being no more than about ſeven hundred meters diſtance from the ſhips, he was thinking himſelf entirely ſecure from every attempt on their part, when one of them ſplit his ſcull with a ſtroke of his club, while another

threw

threw a dart at his back; they then fell upon him in great numbers, and beat him till they imagined he was dead. One of them had attempted ſeveral times to ſhoot him with the piſtol which he had laid hold of, but fortunately the priming had fallen out. They were already parting his clothes, when the affair was perceived from the Eſpérance, whence was immediately fired a gun, the ſhot from which paſſed very near the aſſaſſins, and quickly diſperſed them. Our people ran from all quarters to the aſſiſtance of the unfortunate ſmith. One of the ſhip's company having advanced along the beach to ſuccour him, was attacked by an iſlander, who knocked out two of his teeth with a club; but this outrage coſt him his life, for he was immediately killed by a muſket-ſhot. Our ſmith was very ſoon ſet on his legs; and although he had a large aperture in the left frontal *ſinus*, and ſome other very dangerous wounds, he ſtill had the reſolution to walk to the boat in order to return on board, being ſupported only by the arm.

Several guns loaded with grape-ſhot were fired, for the protection of thoſe of us who were on ſhore. The natives ran from all ſides, aſſembling in very numerous groups, in different parts of the iſland; while a detachment, well armed, was ſent to endeavour to diſperſe them,

and to eſcort back ſuch of our people as were yet up the country.

'Several of the chiefs, who were aſſembled near our market along with ſome of us, were now getting up to go away; but they complied with the requeſt that was made them, not to quit this ſpot.

We ſoon ſaw arrive from the Eſpérance, a launch, manned and armed, commanded by Trobriant, firſt lieutenant of that ſhip. Knowing little of the ſubject of the alarm, and imagining that all the natives were diſpoſed to fall upon us, he ordered his detachment to ſeize a double canoe, at the moment ſhe was landing on the coaſt, being ignorant of the events that had juſt taken place. Moſt of the natives who were in her, immediately jumped overboard; but the chief, to whom ſhe belonged, remaining on deck, Trobriant ſent one of his boat's crew to ſecure him. This man having attempted to ſtrike the native with a club, the latter diſarmed him, and got hold of it; they then grappled with each other, and Trobriant thought it neceſſary to fire upon the iſlander, whom he killed by a muſket-ſhot. We were all very much concerned at this unfortunate accident.

Another iſlander, who was witneſs to this deed, threw himſelf into the ſea from the top of the canoe's maſt, not daring to come down on

deck. Immediately a negro, whom we had taken on board at Amboyna, purſued him with a pike which he held in his hand, but fortunately did not get at him.

The fury of theſe barbarians was not yet ſatiated. A ſoldier, by birth a German, whom we had alſo taken on board at Amboyna, perceiving the daughter of the unfortunate chief, who had hid herſelf in the bottom of the canoe, had already lifted his ſabre to cut her down; when Citizen Avignon, a gunner belonging to the Recherche, held the arm of this madman. He threw himſelf between the ſoldier and the poor girl, whoſe mother was not long in reaching the beach, all in tears for the loſs of her huſband. The young girl wept loudly for her father, and we ſaw her ſtrike herſelf violently on the cheek and the breaſt with her fiſt.

We retained, as hoſtages, the ſon of the King, and *Titifa*, chief of the Iſland of Pangaïmatoo; but we remarked, with great concern, the dejection into which this detention threw the King's ſon, whom we had often ſeen command, with ſo much haughtineſs, his father's ſubjects: he repeated frequently that he was our friend, and was deſirous of following us to France. *Titifa*, on the contrary, did not betray the ſmalleſt fear.

Theſe two chiefs paſſed the night in the great

cabin of the Recherche. They had each brought with them a wooden pillow, of the form of that repreſented in *Plate XXXIII. Fig.* 35; on which, when they had lain down, they reſted the back of their head, according to the cuſtom of theſe people; and this is undoubtedly the cauſe of the very evident flatneſs that is there obſervable.

During the night, we perceived, on the north coaſt of Tongataboo, a greater number of fires than we had before ſeen.

Next morning, the 5th, at day-break, we were waked by the piercing ſhrieks of two women, who were weeping as they conducted their canoe round our ſhip. They ſhrieked alternately, one after the other, no doubt that their voices might be diſtinguiſhed; and indeed *Titifa* inſtantly recogniſed them: they were his wife and daughter, who, in all the agony of grief, were ſtriking their cheeks and breaſt with their fiſts. He immediately ran upon deck: he did not, however, ſucceed in quieting them till after he had given them an account of the good treatment which he had experienced on board; but they were tranſported with joy when he informed them that he ſhould ſoon return on ſhore. Very ſhortly after, he got into our launch with the ſon of King *Toobou*, and we carried them both to the Iſland

of

of Pangaïmatoo. The wife and daughter of *Titifa* followed us in their canoe, when, going quite close to the Espérance, a musketoon went off of its own accord, and the ball passed through the bottom of their skiff: they were then obliged to quit her, because she was sinking. We received them into our boat, and testified to them how much we were concerned at this accident; but they soon forgot the danger they had run. They were near *Titifa*, and thought only of the pleasure of seeing him at liberty. We made them a present of some articles of hardware, among which a hatchet occasioned them infinite satisfaction. *Titifa* told us that it would enable him to construct another canoe, and that he would very soon repair the loss he had just sustained.

When we landed on the coast, the greater part of the natives left it, in order to retire into the interior of the island; but *Titifa* persuaded them to come back, and commanded them to range themselves in a circle, which they immediately did. The traffic then recommenced in the best possible order. That chief would not quit us during all this time; but *Toobou's* son disappeared as soon as he had set his foot on shore.

It seemed to us that the chief who had been killed the day before by Trobriant, was very

much liked by theſe iſlanders; for ſeveral of them manifeſted a great deal of concern, in bewailing his loſs.

Under the apprehenſion that they would retaliate upon us, the Admiral ordered every perſon belonging to the expedition to remain within the incloſure where the traffic was carried on.

Our ſhips were now ſufficiently ſupplied with all the proviſions that theſe iſlanders could furniſh us. As there was no longer any thing to be feared from the conſequences of competition, hardware was diſtributed to the ſhips' companies, in order that they might procure themſelves a few articles; but the natives then raiſed their commodities to a very high price, often tenfold that at which they ſold them before.

We ſaw in their poſſeſſion a large iron ſhark-hook, which they had had the ſkill to faſhion like thoſe which they make with bones, and pieces of tortoiſe-ſhell, mother of pearl, and other animal ſubſtances, the form of which may be ſeen, in *Plate XXXII, Fig.* 27 *and* 28. The line, at the end of which they had faſtened it, was doubtleſs intended for fiſhing in deep water; for they had fixed to it a pretty large piece of alabaſter, cut in the ſhape of a cone. *(See Plate XXXII. Fig.* 25 *and* 26*).*

Titifa, and ſeveral other chiefs, were not free from

from inquietude reſpecting the hoſtile intentions of ſome of the iſlanders towards us. They communicated to us their fears, and perſuaded us to return on board before the cloſe of the day, undoubtedly becauſe they had not ſufficient authority to reſtrain their vindictive ſpirit.

We diſcovered, on the approach of night, that our rudder chains had been ſtolen.

On the 6th of April, we remarked on ſhore a great many young girls, who had had their hair cut of the length of a third of a decimeter, except a circle round the head; they had afterwards powdered it with lime, in the intention, as they told us, of making it turn light. We ſaw ſeveral others, whoſe hair was already of that colour.

Moſt of them were inceſſantly aſking us for rings and glaſs-beads, with which they decorated themſelves as ſoon as they had received them. They always accompanied their requeſt with a gracious ſmile; and they at the ſame time inclined their heads, placing one of their hands on their breaſt, as may be ſeen in *Plate XXX. Fig.* 1.

Titifa brought us ſome nutmegs, the nuts of which were tolerably round, and twice as big as thoſe of the cultivated nutmeg-tree, but they were not ſo aromatic; their green ſhell was covered with a pretty thick down. The na-

tives, obſerving that we had received theſe with pleaſure, ſoon brought us more.

Theſe people have invented a ſort of Pan's flute, which differs not from the European one, except in the proportion of its ſounds; all the tubes give full and not very extenſive notes, and the higheſt forms a fourth with the loweſt. We purchaſed ſeveral of theſe flutes.

I obtained from the commander of the expedition a place on the larboard quarter-gallery, and a large box, for putting there a few young bread-fruit plants, in order to enrich our colonies with ſo uſeful a vegetable. Some of the natives procured me a great number of ſuckers, which I planted in very good mould that they brought me, calling it *kelee kelee*. I alſo took ſome roots and ſtumps of this valuable tree, which I buried in potter's earth, in their language, *oummea*, placing them horizontally. Theſe ſtumps were ſo many ſlips which I purpoſed planting out on our arrival at the Iſle of France.

On the 7th of April, Queen *Tineh* came on board at the very time when *Feenou* was in the Admiral's cabin, to whom he had brought as a preſent a crown made of the beautiful feathers of the red-ſhafted tropic bird, with other very ſmall ones of a bright red. When he came out, in order to return on ſhore, he endeavoured to conceal himſelf from the ſight of the Queen;

Queen; but as ſoon as ſhe perceived him, ſhe made him approach, and preſented him her right foot; he immediately took it, and put it on the back of his head, making a low bow, by way of ſhewing her Majeſty a mark of the reſpect which he owed her. He did not dare to refuſe her theſe honours; yet he appeared to us to be exceedingly hurt on the occaſion. The Admiral had juſt made him a preſent of ſeveral iron inſtruments; and we ſaw, with pleaſure, that he ſeemed to know the value of this metal, by giving it a very decided preference to the volcanic ſtones, and the bones of which the greater part of the hatchets of theſe iſlanders are made.

We afterwards had a viſit from different chiefs, who repeated what ſeveral others had already explained to us reſpecting the reigning family. For this purpoſe they made uſe of playing cards, which we procured them: firſt they placed them on a table, they then aſſigned to each the name of one of the perſons of this family; and it appeared to us, as it had done to Captain Cook, that it had a particular name, that of *Futtafaihe*, which the ſon of *Poulabo* at preſent bears, for *Poulabo's* father was called *Païbouloutou*; the latter married a woman named *Poobau Nou*, by whom he had four children; namely, two boys, the one called *Poulabo*, who ſuc-

ſucceeded his father, and the other *Futtafaibe*; and two daughters, the one named *Tineh*, and the other *Nanatchee*. When *Poulabo* died, he left a ſon very young, named *Futtafaibe*: the King's brother then took the reins of government, but he died ſhortly after, and the ſovereignty paſſed to *Tineh*, his eldeſt ſiſter; ſhe enjoyed its honours, without, however, exerciſing its power, with which it appears that women cannot be inveſted: the ſupreme authority paſſed into the hands of a chief named *Toobou*, brother to *Tineh*'s mother. This Queen had married *Ovea*, one of the chiefs of Touſou, who had repudiated her, after having had two ſons by her, namely, *Veaïcou* and *Veatchee*.

It, therefore, appears, that the ſucceſſion to the throne paſſes to the brothers and ſiſters before it devolves to the children of the princes who have reigned; and whenever women are inveſted with the ſovereignty, the exerciſe of authority is entruſted to one of the neareſt male relations of their mother, but only during the life of the Queen. The family of *Toobou* will preſerve the ſupreme power during the reign of *Tineh*; and *Futtafaibe*, ſon of *Poulabo*, will not aſcend the throne till after the death of his two aunts. The royal family, at this time ſtripped of power, did not, on that account, the leſs enjoy all the honours attached to it,

it, and receive the homage of thoſe even who exerciſed the ſovereign authority, as we had remarked on ſeveral occaſions.

Vouacecee, one of the chiefs of Fidgi, had arrived at Tongataboo a ſhort time after we had caſt anchor. He very frequently paid us a viſit, and he confirmed what he had told us repeatedly, that, with ſouth-eaſt winds it took him three days to go in his double canoe, to Fidgi, the ſituation of which he deſcribed to us to be to the north-weſt; we therefore preſumed that this iſland, which is very high land, and the fertility of which he extolled to us, was about ſeventy-two myriameters diſtant from Tongataboo. This is an immenſe run for people who, having no inſtruments for taking obſervations, ſteer ſolely by the ſtars as ſoon as they have loſt ſight of the land; but it is ſtill much more difficult to conceive how they can arrive from ſo great a diſtance at Tongataboo, when they have to ſtruggle againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds; and they muſt be very certain of their marks in the heavens not to miſs making the land, for they are ſometimes obliged to ply to windward for upwards of a month.

The inhabitants of Tongataboo told us that all the natives of Fidgi were cannibals; but *Vouacecee* ſtrove to exculpate himſelf from this charge, by aſſuring us that it was only people

of

of the loweſt claſs (the *touas*), who ate human fleſh; nevertheleſs it appeared to us, from what we picked up from other quarters, that it was likewiſe eaten by the chiefs: in fact, as theſe people devour none but their enemies, and commit this atrocity only to ſatiate their fury, we may believe that the natives of Tongataboo did not impoſe on us in aſſerting that at Fidgi the chiefs even were *anthropophagi*.

It will be ſeen no doubt with aſtoniſhment that, notwithſtanding this character of ferocity, the arts are much more advanced at Fidgi than at the Friendly Iſlands, where the inhabitants never failed to announce to us, that the handſomeſt articles which they ſold us came from Fidgi; and they took care to let us know that theſe articles had a very decided ſuperiority to thoſe which they manufactured themſelves.

Vouacecee manifeſted a much greater deſire of improving himſelf than any inhabitant of the Friendly Iſlands, moſt of whom were induced to viſit us only from views of intereſt. He examined every part of our ſhip with the greateſt attention. This iſlander was of a very tall ſtature, and had a moſt decided caſt of countenance. *(See Plate XXIX. Fig. 2.)* His hair, in the fore part of the head, was powdered red.

The natives of Fidgi are frequently at war with thoſe of Tongataboo; but as ſoon as hoſtilities

tilities are at an end, there is carried on between them a very conſiderable trade.

The Admiral received as a preſent from *Futtafaibe*, a ſmall canoe with an outrigger, newly built, which was immediately ſtowed near the main chains. It was three meters long, three decimeters broad, and could carry only two perſons. The canoes of this ſort are decked nearly a fifth of their length at each end, which is ſufficient to enable to paſs in ſafety among the reefs; but their double canoes, being intended for navigating in the open ſea, are decked fore and aft, except towards the middle, where a ſmall aperture is reſerved for going down to bale them out when any water has collected below.

I ſaw with admiration that theſe people had conſulted nature in the conſtruction of their faſt-ſailing canoes. The bottom pretty much reſembled the lower part of one of the cetaceous fiſhes, which ſwims with the greateſt ſwiftneſs, darting forward by leaps to the ſurface of the waters, the *delphinus delphis*.

King *Toobou*, having learnt that we were ſhortly to quit his iſland, came on the 8th to perſuade us to defer our departure; and he appeared very much concerned at our determination to ſail.

The natives thought, no doubt, that we wiſhed to lay in a great ſtock of bread-fruit, for they brought to our market much more than ordinary;

ordinary; but theſe fruits would have kept only a very few days without rotting, unleſs we had cut them in ſlices and dried them, or made them ferment, according to the manner of the natives, much the ſame as is practiſed in Europe with various ſorts of vegetables. From the time we had been at this anchorage, we had had a ſufficient quantity to ſupply amply our daily wants. We ate them with pleaſure, and relinquiſhed without regret our biſcuit, and even the ſmall allowance of ſoft bread which it was cuſtomary to ſerve out to us, although it was of a good quality. We found theſe fruits far preferable to yams; however, the natives who came and dined with us ate both the one and the other indiſcriminately. Our cook generally ſent them to table plain boiled, although they would have been much better if he had taken the trouble to bake them in the oven.

Theſe fruits are of a nearly oval form, three decimeters in length by two in thickneſs. The whole of them is eatable, except the extremely thin pellicle with which they are covered, and a very ſmall part which lies in the centre where the cells terminate; they contain no ſeeds, but in return they are filled with a very nouriſhing pulp, eaſy of digeſtion, of a moſt agreeable flavour, and which we always ate with a new degree of ſatisfaction.

During

During eight months in the year the bread-fruit tree produces fruits, which, ripening in ſucceſſion, thus daily furniſh the iſlanders with a food equally wholeſome and abundant. I ſhall not here deſcribe it, becauſe a deſcription of it has already been publiſhed by able botaniſts. The abortion of the ſeeds doubtleſs ariſes from the cuſtom which the natives have of propagating it by ſuckers; and in this reſpect it differs particularly from the wild ſpecies, the fruits of which are much ſmaller, fewer in number, and filled with large kernels, which are rather difficult to digeſt.

The natives brought us a few pieces of ſandal wood, and, to render its ſmell ſtronger, they took care to rub it hard with a file made of ſhark's ſkin, which may be ſeen in *Plate XXXII. Fig.* 24. They told us that they got it from Fidgi; accordingly they call it *Hai-Fidgi*. They informed us that they had tried repeatedly, but always in vain, to convey ſome plants of it to their iſland.

The canoes which ſurrounded our ſhips returned on the approach of night to the neareſt coaſt, as was generally the caſe; and our ſailors always diverted themſelves exceedingly, when the young girls who had contrived to ſteal into the between-decks, gave them notice of their departure, calling out to them in a loud voice,

bongui

bongui bongui, mitzi mitzi. I muſt be excuſed from giving a literal tranſlation of theſe words; but it will be ſeen by the vocabulary of the languae of the Friendly Iſlands, which is to be found towads the end of this volume, that thoſe young girls were not afraid of divulging what had paſſed between them and our people, and of promiſing that they would again do the ſame thing the next day.

On the 9th, ſeveral chiefs came to ſee us very early in the morning, and announced to the inhabitants, who were already aſſembled in their canoes round the ſhip, that we were on the point of quitting their iſland; when we were very much ſurpriſed to ſee immediately a great number of young girls melt into tears, at the ſame time uttering piercing cries. Their grief was doubtleſs very poignant, but it was of no long duration; for ſhortly after we ſaw them making merry with their female companions.

Futtafaihe begged us to ſharpen for him two hatchets which had been given to him by Captain Cook, and which he had got newly forged on board of the Eſpérance. This chief was accompanied by his wife, who for a long time amuſed herſelf in playing with a ſort of cup and ball of the invention of theſe iſlanders; it conſiſted in making paſs through a very ſmall ſemicircle of ſhell, a wooden ball which ſhe threw

in

in the air, and which was faſtened to the inſtrument by means of a long ſtring. We were admiring her dexterity when *Futtafaibe*, mad with jealouſy at ſeeing in her poſſeſſion ſome preſents which ſhe had received from an officer of our ſhip, treated her very harſhly; and although his ſuſpicions were ill founded, ſhe had conſiderable difficulty in undeceiving him. This chief was with his father-in-law. We made them a few preſents, and at that moment the ſon of King *Toobou* arrived: they inſtantly concealed them in their girdle; but *Toobou* perceived them, and preſently we had a freſh proof that if the royal family enjoys the honorary rights of ſovereignty, *Toobou's* family have all the profit. *Toobou* thruſt his hand into the girdle of theſe two chiefs, and laid hold of every thing that they had juſt received. *Futtafaibe* had no other means of revenge than to prevent him from eating in his preſence, to hinder him from ſitting down beſide him, and to put his foot on his head; accordingly he held it out to him ſhortly after, and *Toobou* paid him all the honours due to perſons of ſuperior rank.

We had ſeveral times ſeen the chiefs openly take poſſeſſion of the property belonging to the people, and we always remarked, with aſtoniſhment, that this kind of oppreſſion did not in the ſmalleſt degree leſſen the unalterable gaiety

of their diſpoſition; when they were again aſſembled, we heard them every moment breaking out into loud burſts of laughter. Their government ſeemed to us, as it did to Captain Cook, to have a great affinity to the feudal ſyſtem.

Several natives requeſted to embark with us in order to go with us to France. Captain Huon agreed to give a paſſage on board the Eſpérance, to *Kovee*, one of the Queen's ſons. This chief intending to prove to us that he was actuated only by the pleaſure of accompanying us, would not receive any of the preſents which we offered him. The Admiral whom he came to ſee repreſented to him the principal inconveniences attending long voyages; but he ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution, and went on board of the Eſpérance: however, juſt as he was ſitting down to dinner, ſeveral of the inhabitants came and perſuaded him to go on ſhore, at leaſt once more, to ſee his family before he undertook ſo long a voyage. He yielded to their ſolicitations and returned no more on board. Some of the natives informed us that he had not been able to reſiſt the tears and entreaties of nine wives and a great number of children whom he was going to abandon, never perhaps to ſee them again. He had now promiſed not to quit them. *Kovee* had a fine countenance, but he had not the

gaiety of the other iſlanders. Perhaps ſome domeſtic troubles had been one of the principal cauſes of the wiſh which he had expreſſed of leaving his country. Had he put his deſign in execution, he would, when like us reduced to put up with worm-eaten biſcuit, have often regretted the want of the delicious fruits of his iſland.

In the early part of the night we let off a dozen ſky-rockets, and immediately we heard the ſhouts of a great number of inhabitants, which were repeated from different quarters along the ſea-ſhore.

Our ſtay at the Friendly Iſlands greatly contributed to the re-eſtabliſhment of the health of the ſhips' companies. We had there found abundance of vegetables, and we laid in a large ſtock. The pork was excellent, which may be partly attributed to the good quality of the roots and fruits with which the inhabitants feed their hogs: we took on board as many as our ſtye would contain, and we were in the ſequel convinced that they could bear a long voyage, although Captain Cook aſſerts that he has experienced the contrary with reſpect to thoſe which he had procured at the Friendly Iſlands, at the different times that he had put in there. During our ſtay we had purchaſed upwards of four hundred, the greater part of which we had ſalted down. We had followed the method re-

commended by Captain Cook in his third voyage; this conſiſts in employing a ſtrong pickle, in which is put the quantity of vinegar neceſſary for diſſolving the ſalt; a proceſs the more eaſy to us, as a great part of our wine was turned ſour.

Our butcher ſalted a ſmall quantity of pork employing nothing but common ſalt, and although under the torrid zone, it was preſerved from corruption as well as that which had been prepared in the manner indicated by Cook, and we liked the flavour of it much better. The pork cured in brine and vinegar was diſguſting on account of its extreme flabbineſs, and it had a very ſtrong taſte of vinegar, which pleaſed no one. Our coops were filled with poultry.

During the whole time that we lay at anchor, the mercury in the barometer had not riſen above 28 inches 2 lines, and its variation had been about 1 line.

The thermometer obſerved on ſhore, in the ſhade near the ſea-ſide, had not ſtood at more than 25° $\frac{4}{10}$, although we had there experienced exceſſive heat.

The winds had blown from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-eaſt, and had been rather faint.

Our obſervatory was ſituated in latitude 21° 8′ 19″ ſouth, and longitude 182° 29′ 38″ eaſt.

The

The variation of the compaſs was 10 eaſt.

The perpendicular riſe of the ſea at ſpring tides is a meter and a half; and it is high water on the full and change days about half paſt ſix o'clock.

From the information given us by ſome of the moſt intelligent of the inhabitants reſpecting the ſhips that anchored in this Archipelago, we were ſatisfied that La Pérouſe had not put in to any of theſe iſlands. Beſides, they aſſured us that no fatal accident had happened to the veſſels that had ſtopped here, except to Bligh's launch, the event of which they had related to us without diſſimulation, as I have before mentioned. The *ſang-froid* with which they told us this ſtory, demonſtrated to us that if theſe people are not naturally ferocious, at leaſt they are ſtrangers to the ſentiments of humanity. The blows from logs of wood or clubs, with which the chiefs generally accompanied their orders, alſo furniſhed a freſh proof of this fact. They recollected very well the different epochs at which they had ſeen Captain Cook, and in order to let us know the intervals between them, they reckoned by yam harveſts, indicating two of theſe for every year. Several natives, and particularly thoſe who were allied to the royal family, pronounced with enthuſiaſm the name of Cook; but the great ſeverity of that

celebrated navigator, had prevented others from preſerving ſo agreeable a recollection of him; theſe never ſpoke to us about him but to complain of the harſhneſs of the treatment which he had made them experience. In fact, although mention is made of only one man being wounded in the thigh by a muſket ſhot; we ſaw another whoſe ſhoulder had been pierced by a ball, and he aſſured us that he had received this wound during Cook's laſt ſtay at Tongataboo.

The inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands are in general tall and well made, for which they are no doubt principally indebted to the abundance and the good quality of their food. The fine make of theſe iſlanders is not injured by hard labour. Their muſcles being ſtrongly marked, we preſumed that they were very ſtout; but the idle life which they lead renders them incapable of making great efforts; and indeed when they made a trial of their ſtrength with our ſailors, they almoſt always had the diſadvantage.

The men, as well as the women, have a cuſtom of cutting off one or two of the joints of the little finger, and ſometimes of the third finger, with a view of curing themſelves of ſerious diſorders.

Moſt of them are tatooed in every part of the body,

body. We ſaw a great number whoſe ſkin was covered with white tetters: this malady proceeds perhaps from their not being accuſtomed to wipe themſelves, nor to waſh with freſh water, after having bathed in the ſea.

We remarked no ſymptom of venereal diſeaſe among theſe iſlanders; nevertheleſs, one of our ſailors caught a gonorrhœa there, but from a woman that had had a connexion with a man belonging to the Eſpérance, who had been long infected with this diſorder. Are theſe people then ſo fortunate, that this contagion, after having rapidly run through its different ſtages, has naturally become extinct among them? For from the teſtimony of Captain Cook, there can be no doubt that it formerly made great ravages in this country.

The natives of the Friendly Iſlands have a ſwarthy ſkin, becauſe they very frequently expoſe themſelves to the heat of the ſun; but the women, who keep pretty conſtantly in their habitations, or under the ſhade of the trees, have a very fair complexion. The latter have, in general, a very agreeable and very animated countenance. The good health which they enjoy is particularly owing to their extreme cleanlineſs, and the excellent quality of the food on which they ſubſiſt.

CHAPTER XIII.

Departure from Tongataboo.—We make the south part of the Archipelago Del Espiritu Santo, *or New Hebrides.—Discovery of* l'Isle de Beaupré, *or Beaupré's Island.—We anchor at New Caledonia.—Interviews with the natives.—Description of their huts.—These savages are cannibals.—Their impudence towards us.—They eat large pieces of steatites in order to appease their hunger.—Their attempts to get possession of our boats.—Various excursions into the interior of the island.—Death of Captain Huon.—New species of spider eaten by the savages of New Caledonia.*

ON the 10th of April we got under ſail about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and being carried along by a pretty freſh breeze from the eaſt ſouth-eaſt, we for an hour ſteered from north-weſt by north to north, and then north-eaſt by north, ſailing out by a channel which had been diſcovered to the northward of our anchoring-place by Citizen Legrand.

In this paſſage we had regular ſoundings from five and a half to nine fathoms.

Some

Some natives followed in their canoes, teſtifying to us extreme regret at ſeeing us quit their iſland; they called out to us on all ſides, *Offa, offa, Palançois!* at the ſame time giving us marks of their cordial good wiſhes.

We preſently outſtripped the canoes, which were conducted only by means of paddles; but thoſe under ſail were obliged to deaden their way in order to keep at a ſhort diſtance from us, and we had occaſion to remark that their velocity was much greater than that of our ſhips, when they wiſhed to avail themſelves of the whole ſtrength of the wind; nevertheleſs they would very quickly have loſt this advantage, had the wind been ſtronger and the water a little rough. They ceaſed to follow us as ſoon as we had gained the open ſea. We were then upwards of a myriameter from the anchorage which we had juſt left, and the weſtern extremity of *Attataa* bore ſouth 48° weſt, at the ſame moment we ſounded in twenty-two fathoms and a half water, over a gravelly bottom.

The next day, the 11th, about five o'clock in the afternoon, we ſaw Turtle Iſland to the north-weſt by north.

On the 16th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, the Eſpérance made the ſignal for land bearing weſt 18° north, at the diſtance of about four myriameters. It was *Erronan*, the moſt

eaſterly of the iſlands of the Archipelago *Del Eſpiritu Santo*, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606*. A little before noon we got ſight of Annatom bearing ſouth-weſt by ſouth, diſtant five myriameters.

At five o'clock in the afternoon we made the iſland of *Tanna*, which bore weſt 16° north. Columns of ſmoke were iſſuing from its volcano, and ſpreading themſelves afar in the air, forming clouds which at firſt roſe to a prodigious height;

* To this cluſter of iſlands Captain Cook has given the name of the *New Hebrides*. The Tranſlator thinks he cannot do better than ſubjoin the following extract reſpecting them, from the ſecond voyage of that great navigator. *Vol. II. page* 96.

" The northern iſlands of this Archipelago were firſt diſ-
" covered by Quiros in 1606, and, not without reaſon, were
" conſidered as part of the ſouthern continent, which at that time,
" and until very lately, was ſuppoſed to exiſt. They were next
" viſited by M. de Bougainville in 1768, who, beſides land-
" ing on the Iſle of Lepers, did no more than diſcover that the
" land was not connected, but compoſed of iſlands, which he
" called the Great Cyclades. But as beſides aſcertaining the
" extent and ſituation of theſe iſlands, we added to them ſeveral
" new ones which were not known before, and explored the
" whole, I think we have obtained a right to name them, and
" ſhall in future diſtinguiſh them by the name of the *New He-*
" *brides*. They are ſituated between the latitude of 14° 29′
" and 20° 4′ ſouth, and between 166° 41′ and 171° 21′ eaſt
" longitude (from the meridian at Greenwich), and extend an
" hundred and twenty-five leagues in the direction of N. N. W.
" ½ W. and S. S. E. ½ E."

height; and which, after having traverſed an immenſe ſpace, ſunk lower in proportion as they grew colder. During the night we enjoyed the brilliant ſpectacle of theſe clouds, which were irradiated by the bright light of the burning ſubſtances vomited forth at intervals from the bottom of the abyſſes of the volcano.

We were ſtanding to the weſtward with a very freſh eaſterly wind, when about half paſt three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, the officer of the watch (Dumérite) heard the cries of a flight of ſea-birds which paſſed very cloſe to our ſhip. Fearing that we were in the vicinity of the rocks which commonly ſerve them as a retreat, he reſolved to lie to and wait for day-light in order to continue our courſe; but at the dawn of day we diſcovered, at a little diſtance to leeward, a great extent of reefs, on which our ſhip would have gone to pieces, had not this fortuitous event induced us to ſtop her way. In fact, it would have been impoſſible, in a night which was extremely dark, to have perceived the breakers time enough to avoid them; beſides, it blew very freſh, and the waves were ſo high on all ſides that we could not have diſtinguiſhed in time thoſe which were breaking on theſe reefs. Beyond this ſhoal we diſcerned, bearing at firſt ſouth 28° weſt, an iſland which was no more than a myriameter diſtant

diſtant from it, and to which I have given the name of Citizen Beaupré, the geographical engineer of our expedition. It lies in the latitude of 20° 14′ ſouth, and longitude 163° 47′ eaſt. It is very low, and is about three kilometers in length. We then diſcovered ſome rocks to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and ſoon after we diſtinguiſhed others towards the ſouth.

It is remarkable that the currents carried us to the northward at the rate of about twenty-four miles a day when we were near the *Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo*, and made the run which ſeparates this Archipelago from New Caledonia. This doubtleſs depends on the ſituation of theſe lands, which, changing the direction of the currents determined by the general winds, increaſes their force.

About one o'clock in the afternoon we diſcovered to the ſouth-weſt the high mountains of New Caledonia, and at half paſt four we were two kilometers from the reefs which ſkirt that iſland. Here the foot of its mountains is waſhed by the ſea, and they are ſtill ſteeper than on their weſt ſide which we coaſted a year before.

We ſaw a fine caſcade, the waters of which, after having diſappeared ſeveral times in deep gullies, came and diſcharged themſelves into the ſea; and we admired the pictureſque effects of

of the torrents which we perceived towards the ſouth-weſt; their foaming waters produced an agreeable contraſt with the dull green of theſe elevated lands.

We ſpent the night in making ſhort tacks trying to hold our own againſt the currents, in order to be enabled to come to an anchor the next morning.

As ſoon as the day broke on the 19th, we approached within a kilometer and a half of the reefs, ranging along them to diſcover the channel by which it was neceſſary for us to enter, in order to arrive at the anchorage; but it blew very freſh from the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and we had already fallen to leeward when we diſtinguiſhed the break in the reefs: although we were pretty near the coaſt, we did not perceive Obſervatory Iſland, which left us for ſome time uncertain whether we were oppoſite to the place where Captain Cook had caſt anchor in 1774; we therefore tacked to get to the north-eaſt. But about the middle of the day our obſervations left us no longer in doubt that we were very near Obſervatory Iſland, and it was not long before we diſcerned it, though it is extremely low; we then ſtood on to reach the anchorage. Our depth of water in the cut formed between the reefs was from ten fathoms to twelve and a half, and as ſoon as we were between

tween the reefs and the ſhore we had no more than from ſix and a half to eight fathoms.

A double canoe immediately got under ſail to come off to us: ſhe was manned by eleven natives, who conducted her in ſuch a manner as to give us no high idea of their knowledge in the art of navigation. They addreſſed their diſcourſe to us, and held up ſome pieces of white cloth, which they waved about, ſtill keeping at the diſtance of upwards of two hundred meters from our ſhip. In a ſhort time they returned towards the coaſt.

The Eſpérance being a little to windward of us, ran aground on a ſhoal; we inſtantly manœuvred ſo as to avoid the ſame danger, and we anchored ſhortly after in order to give her aſſiſtance. Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux immediately ſent our launch to her; and, as early as eight o'clock in the evening, we had the agreeable news that ſhe was brought afloat again, and had received no damage.

The next day, the 20th, at ſun-riſe, four canoes were under ſail, and coming towards our ſhips: the people in them betrayed ſome fears when they got very near us. However one of the ſavages who conducted them having yielded to our invitations by coming on board, he was followed by almoſt all the others. We were ſurpriſed that they ſet more value on our cloths

cloths than on nails, and even hatchets, which they called *toguee*, much the ſame as the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands; although, however, they did not ſpeak the ſame tongue, as the reader may ſatisfy himſelf by the vocabulary of the language of theſe people, which is to be found towards the end of this volume. Yet we could not doubt that they were acquainted with iron, which they deſignated by the name of *pitiou*; but the very hard ſtones which they employ, render the uſe of it much leſs neceſſary to them than to many other iſlanders of the South Sea.

We ſhewed them ſome cocoa-nuts and yams, deſiring them to bring us ſome; but ſo far from going to fetch us any, they wiſhed to purchaſe ours, and offered us in exchange their darts and clubs, letting us know that they were very hungry, at the ſame time putting their hand on their belly, which was extremely lank. They expreſſed ſome fear on ſeeing the hogs that we had on board; which made us preſume that they did not poſſeſs this quadruped, although Captain Cook left, with one of their chiefs, a male and a female; but as ſoon as they ſaw our poultry, they imitated the crowing of the cock ſufficiently well to leave us no doubt of their having ſome in their iſland.

None of the women who were in theſe canoes

noes would conſent to come into our ſhip; and when we wiſhed to make them a preſent, the men undertook to carry the articles to them.

Theſe ſavages had come off in double canoes, of the form of that which is repreſented in *Plate XLIV.* Their maſt was fixed at an equal diſtance from the two canoes, and towards the foremoſt extremity of the platform, by means of which they are faſtened to each other. They are not built in ſo workman-like a manner as thoſe of the Friendly Iſlands, and they are very far from going ſo faſt through the water. There was one which received ſo much damage in her ſide by ſtriking violently againſt our ſhip, that ſhe filled in a very little time. The ſavages who were in her immediately jumped into the other, and ſuffered themſelves to be drifted by the current, which carried them towards the land. The other canoes quitted us ſoon after, and followed the damaged canoe to give her aſſiſtance. Very early in the morning of the 21ſt, we weighed, in order to warp towards Obſervatory Iſland, by means of ſeveral hawſers made faſt to each other; but they broke repeatedly, and obliged us to let go the anchor again.

We were immediately ſurrounded by canoes, conducted by the natives, who came on board and ſold us a variety of their articles, which

may

may be ſeen in *Plates XXXVII and XXXVIII.* Some of them had brought a ſmall number of cocoa-nuts and ſugar-canes, which they perſiſted in not parting with, although we offered a great price for them.

Theſe ſavages were quite naked; but they had the penis wrapped up, ſome in pieces of coarſe cloth made of bark, and others in large leaves of trees. They have woolly hair. The black colour of their ſkin is almoſt as dark as that of the natives of Cape Diemen, whoſe caſt of countenance has a great reſemblance to theirs. *(See Plate XXXV.)* Several had their head ſurrounded by a ſmall net with wide meſhes. We ſaw with ſurpriſe a great number who, wiſhing no doubt to appear with very long hair, had faſtened to it two or three braids made of graſs, and covered with the hair of the bat, called *veſpertilio vampyrus*, and which reached down to the middle of their back.

The greater part of theſe iſlanders were armed with darts and clubs, and carried in their girdle a ſmall bag filled with ſtones cut in an oval ſhape, which they throw with their ſlings. *(See Plate XXXV and Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 16, 17, and* 18.) The inferior lobe of their ears, in which a very large hole was bored, hung down to their ſhoulders: ſome had introduced in it leaves of trees, and others a bit of wood, to enlarge it

ſtill more. Several had the ſame lobe cut into ſhreds; it had probably been thus torn in battle, or in their excurſions through the foreſts.

We remarked behind the ears of one of theſe ſavages ſome tubercles in the ſhape of a ſweetbread, and half as big as the fiſt. He appeared exceedingly flattered to ſee us examine this ornament. He had made it grow by means of a cauſtic, which no doubt had for ſome time occaſioned a conſiderable degree of irritation.

The women had no other garment than a fringe made of filaments of bark, which ſerved them as a girdle paſſing ſeveral times round their body. *(See Plate XXXVI.)*

The canoes kept quite cloſe to our ſhip, by means of different ropes which we had thrown to them. However they each had, by way of an anchor, a very heavy ſtone faſtened to a long rope, but none of them rode by it.

The following day, the 22d, we weighed at ſix o'clock in the morning, and made ſeveral tacks in order to get nearer to Obſervatory Iſland, to which the inhabitants give the name of *Pudyoua*. When we anchored about half paſt ten o'clock, it bore eaſt 3° 15′ ſouth, and our diſtance from it was no more than a kilometer. From eaſt 19° 30′ ſouth to weſt 12° north, we ſaw the land of New Caledonia, the neareſt coaſt

coaſt of which was eleven hectometers and a half diſtant from our ſhip. The inhabitants had now no longer any occaſion for their canoes to come and ſee us, moſt of them leaping into the water, loaded with the articles which they wiſhed to ſell us.

I think it my duty here to mention an act of malevolence, which had like to have killed the young bread-fruit trees that I had procured at the Friendly Iſlands. I had watered them the preceding day; but ſeeing early in the morning ſome drops of water falling from the box in which they were planted, I had no doubt that ſome one had watered them long after me. I was convinced of this when I taſted the water which was filtering through the mould; it was ſalt water. The endeavours I made to diſcover the offender were unavailing.

We went on ſhore about one o'clock in the afternoon, and were preſently ſurrounded by a great number of inhabitants who had juſt come out of the middle of the woods, through which we penetrated at different times without going far from the ſea-ſhore. It was not long before we came to a few inſulated huts, three or four hundred yards diſtant from each other, and ſhaded by a ſmall number of cocoa-nut trees. Some time after we found four which formed a little hamlet in one of the gloomy

parts of the foreſt; they were all nearly in the form of a bee-hive, and were three meters high by as many wide. *(See Plate XXXVIII. Fig.* 28, 29. *and* 30.*)*

Figure 28, repreſents one of theſe huts ſurrounded by a paliſade a meter and a half high, made with the leaf-ſtalks of cocoa-nut trees, laid very cloſe to each other, and fixed into the ground at the diſtance of eleven decimeters from the ſides of the hut. Theſe alſo ſerved to form a little paſſage before the door.

We afterwards remarked a great many huts which were not ſurrounded by paliſades. *(See Fig.* 29.*)* The door, which was a meter high by a demi-meter wide, was ſometimes ſhut by means of the point of a cocoa-nut leaf, the leaflets of which were interwoven. Several of theſe doors had two upright poſts made of planks, at the upper end of which was carved, rather rudely, the head of a man. The lower part of the habitations, which was raiſed perpendicularly to the height of a meter, was ſurmounted by a pretty regular cone, terminated by the extremity of a ſtake riſing in the centre of the floor.

Figure 30. repreſents the inſide of it. The frame was made of poles faſtened to the upper extremity of a ſtake driven into the center of the floor, and the baſe of which was two thirds of a decimeter

decimeter in diameter. Some pieces of wood, curved like an arch, render theſe little dwellings tolerably ſolid. Their roof is thatched with ſtraw to the thickneſs of about two thirds of a decimeter. Mats cover the ground, on which the natives are perfectly defended from the inclemency of the weather; but the ſand-flies are here ſo troubleſome, that they are obliged to kindle a fire, in order to diſpel them, when they wiſh to go to ſleep; and as the ſmoke has no vent but by the door, which is very low, they muſt thence be extremely incommoded.

In the inſide there was generally ſeen a plank placed horizontally, and faſtened with cords, at the height of nearly a meter from the ground on one of the ſides of the hut. On this only light articles could be ſet, as the faſtenings were very weak.

We obſerved near ſome of theſe dw llings ſmall heaps of earth, raiſed three or four decimeters, and covered towards the middle with a very open lattice-work two or three meters high. The ſavages call them *nbouet*, and gave us to underſtand that this was a burial-place. They inclined their head on one ſide, ſupporting it with the hand; they then ſhut their eyes, to expreſs the repoſe enjoyed by the remains of the perſons here depoſited.

On our return to the landing-place, we found upwards of ſeven hundred natives, who had flocked thither from all quarters. They aſked us for cloth and iron in exchange for their goods, and ſome of them very ſoon proved that they were moſt audacious thieves. Among their different tricks, I ſhall mention one which was played me by two of theſe ſharpers. The one offered to ſell me a ſmall bag filled with oval ſtones which he carried at his girdle. He immediately untied the bag, and pretended to give it to me with one hand, while with the other he received the value we had agreed on; but at the ſame inſtant another ſavage, who was placed behind me, ſet up a loud cry, in order to make me turn my head towards him and immediately the knave ran away with his bag, and my property, endeavouring to hide himſelf in the crowd. We did not wiſh to puniſh him, although we were for the moſt part armed with muſkets. Yet it was to be feared, that this act of lenity would be conſidered by theſe people only as a mark of weakneſs, and render them ſtill more inſolent. What happened ſhortly afterwards ſeems to confirm this idea. Several of them were ſo audacious as to throw ſtones at an officer, who was not above two hundred yards diſtance from us. Still we did not wiſh to break with them; for Forſter's narrative had pre-

poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed us ſo ſtrongly in their favour, that we yet required farther evidence to deſtroy the good opinion which we entertained of the mildneſs of their diſpoſition; but we had ſoon inconteſtable proofs of their ferociouſneſs. One of them having in his hand a bone newly broiled, and devouring the remains of the fleſh which was ſtill upon it, advanced towards Citizen Piron, and invited him to partake of his meal. The latter, ſuppoſing that the ſavage was offering him a piece of ſome quadruped, accepted the bone, which was then covered only with tendinous parts; and having ſhewn it to me, I perceived that it belonged to the *oſſa innominata* of a youth of fourteen or fifteen years of age. The natives, who ſurrounded us, pointed out on a child the ſituation of theſe bones; they made no ſcruple to avow that the fleſh which had covered them, had ſerved as a meal to ſome iſlander; and they gave us to underſtand that they conſidered it as a very choice diſh.

This diſcovery threw us into the greateſt uneaſineſs reſpecting the fate of our people, who were ſtill in the woods; however, we had ſome time after the pleaſure to ſee ourſelves all aſſembled in the ſame place, and we had no longer the ſmalleſt fear that any of us ſhould fall a victim to the barbarity of theſe ſavages.

We were ſurpriſed, when we got on board, to ſee there none of the natives; but we learnt that they had come thither in great numbers, but had been driven away becauſe they had ſtolen a variety of articles. The greater part of them had gone off in their canoes, and the reſt had jumped into the ſea to ſwim on ſhore. Two however had returned to the ſhip, not having been able to ſwim faſt enough to join the others, either owing to ſome infirmity, or that they had leaped into the water too long after the departure of their canoes to be able to overtake them. As the ſun had gone down, and they were extremely cold, they went and warmed themſelves at our galley fire.

Few of the perſons belonging to the expedition, who had remained on board, would believe the account which we gave them of the barbarous propenſity of theſe iſlanders; for they could not be perſuaded that theſe people, of whom Captain Cook and Forſter had drawn ſo flattering a picture, were degraded by ſuch a horrible vice; but it was not difficult to convince the moſt incredulous. I had brought with me the bone, now picked clean, which our ſurgeon recogniſed to be that of a girl; I preſented it to the two natives whom we had on board, and immediately one of theſe *anthropophagi* ſeized it with avidity, and tore with his

his teeth the ligaments and cartilages which yet remained: I then gave it to his countryman, who ſtill found ſomething to gnaw.

The different ſigns which were awkwardly made to them to obtain a confeſſion that they ate their fellow-creatures, were the cauſe of a great miſunderſtanding. Immediately an extreme conſternation was depicted in all their features; they no doubt conceived that we alſo were *anthropophagi*, and, ſuppoſing that their laſt hour was come, they fell a crying. We were not able to remove their apprehenſions completely, notwithſtanding we did every thing in our power to diſpel this injurious idea. One of them ſuddenly got out at a port, and clung to the fore chains, ready to drop into the water; the other jumped overboard, and ſwam to one of the boats that was lying the fartheſt aſtern: however, they ſoon recovered from their fright, and came again into the ſhip.

The rivulet, from which Captain Cook had procured his water at this place, was dry at the ſeaſon of the year when we were there: we found however, to the ſouth-eaſt of our ſhip, a watering-place at the diſtance of about three hundred yards from the ſea-ſhore. Its water was very pure, but it was not eaſy to be got; and the reſervoir from which it was taken furniſhed only as much as to fill once a day the caſks

caſks which the launch of each ſhip could carry. It was neceſſary to wait till next day before enough was collected to fill them anew.

Near the watering-place was found an iron candleſtick eaten with ruſt, which had probably been there ſince the year 1774, the period when Captain Cook anchored in this roadſtead.

On the following day, the 23d, we landed early in the morning on the neareſt part of the coaſt, where we found ſome ſavages, who were already taking their meal. They invited us to partake with them ſome meat newly broiled, which we perceived to be human fleſh. The ſkin that was on it ſtill preſerved its form entire, and in ſeveral parts even its colour. They ſignified to us that they had cut off this joint from the middle of the arm, and gave us to underſtand, by very expreſſive ſigns, that, after having pierced with their darts, the individual whoſe remains we ſaw in their hands, they had diſpatched him with their clubs. They no doubt wiſhed to make us comprehend that they ate only their enemies; in fact, how could it be poſſible that we ſhould have found ſo many inhabitants in this country, if hunger was their ſole inducement to devour each other?

We proceeded towards the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and for a little way paſſed over a rather low tract of country, in which we ſaw ſeveral plantations

tations of yams and ſweet potatoes: we then reached the foot of the mountains, where we found ten of the inhabitants, who accompanied us. Preſently we ſaw ſome of them climb trees of the ſpecies known under the name of *hybiſcus tiliaceus*, the young ſhoots of which they immediately chewed in order to expreſs the mucilage contained in their bark. Others gathered the fruit of the *cordia ſebeſtana*, which they ate to the very ſtone. We little expected to ſee cannibals contented with ſo frugal a repaſt.

The heat was exceſſive, and we had not yet found any water. We followed a gully, where we remarked the traces of a torrent which here falls in the rainy ſeaſon: the verdure of the ſhrubs which we obſerved for ſome diſtance from its banks, gave us hopes to find there a ſpring at which we might quench our thirſt; and in fact, as ſoon as we reached it, we ſaw a very limpid ſtreamlet iſſue from the bottom of an enormous rock of ſand-ſtone, whence it flowed, and filled a great cavity made in a block of the ſame ſort of ſtone. We ſtopped at this place, and the natives came and ſat down by us. We gave them ſome biſcuit, which they readily ate, though it was a good deal worm-eaten; but they would not taſte our cheeſe: we had, however, nothing elſe to offer them. They preferred

preferred to brandy and wine the water of this natural reſervoir, of which they drank in a ſomewhat whimſical manner. Stooping their head to within ſeven or eight decimeters of the ſurface of the water, with their hand they threw ſome ſeven or eight times ſucceſſively towards their face, at each time opening their mouth wide to receive what reached it; thus they ſoon quenched their thirſt. It may be eaſily conceived that the moſt dexterous of theſe drinkers could not fail to wet a great part of their body. As they diſturbed our water, we begged them to drink a little lower down, which they immediately did.

Some of them came up to the moſt robuſt of us, and felt the muſcular parts of our arms and thighs, exclaiming *Kapareck!* with an air of admiration, and even ſomething more, which was not very pleaſant to our feelings; they however gave us no cauſe of complaint.

In theſe places I remarked a variety of plants belonging to the ſame genera as thoſe of a great number of others which I had before collected in New Holland, although the diſtance that ſeparates the two countries is very conſiderable.

At a third of the way up the mountain, we ſaw with ſurpriſe little walls raiſed one above another by the natives, to prevent the ſoil from falling down in the lands which they cultivate.

I have

I have found this cuſtom very general among the inhabitants of the mountains of Aſia Minor.

It is not a common practice with the inhabitants of New Caledonia to make an inciſion in their prepuce; but out of ſix of thoſe who were willing to ſatisfy our curioſity, we obſerved one who had his ſlit longitudinally in all the upper part.

When we had got half way up the mountain, the natives who followed us begged us not to proceed farther, informing us that the inhabitants on the other ſide of that chain would eat us. We continued however to aſcend as far as the ſummit; for, being well armed, we had nothing to fear from theſe cannibals. Doubtleſs thoſe who accompanied us were at war with the others, for they would follow us no farther.

The mountains over which we clambered riſe in the form of an amphitheatre, and are a continuation of the great chain which runs the whole length of the iſland. Their perpendicular height is about eight hundred meters above the level of the ſea. We ſaw them riſe gradually towards the eaſt ſouth-eaſt, and extend as far as a very high mountain about ſix myriameters diſtant from our anchorage.

We found the principal component parts of theſe maſſes to be quartz, mica, a ſteatite more

leſs

leſs hard, green ſchorl, granite, ſpecular iron ore, &c.

On our return, we ſtopped at the foot of theſe mountains, in the midſt of ſome families of ſavages aſſembled near their huts, and ſignified to ſeveral of them a great deſire to quench our thirſt with cocoa-nut juice; but as that fruit is by no means plentiful in this part of the iſland, they conferred together a long time before they would reſolve to ſell us any. At laſt one of them went and pulled ſome from the top of one of the loftieſt cocoa-nut trees, in order to bring them to us. We were extremely ſurpriſed at the rapidity with which he aſcended. Holding the trunk of the tree with his hands, he ran up all its length with almoſt as much eaſe and quickneſs as if he had been on a horizontal plane. I had never had an opportunity of remarking ſuch agility among the other iſlanders whom we before viſited.

The waters of the ſea frequently waſhed the foot of the cocoa-palm, the fruit of which we had juſt procured; thence they were filled with a rather tart liquor, which however we drank, being very thirſty.

The children of theſe ſavages watched the moment when we had emptied the cocoa-nuts of their juice, to aſk them of us, finding ſtill means to make ſomething of them. They tore

with their teeth the fibrous huſk of theſe young fruits, the nut of which was not yet formed, and they then ate the tender part which it encloſed, and which was much too ſour for us to be able to reliſh.

On our arrival on board, we learnt that two iſlanders had in the morning ſtolen from Bonvouloir, an officer of our ſhip, a watch-cap and a ſabre, at the time when he was on the beach engaged in making aſtronomical obſervations. However, the people who were on ſhore with him had traced on the ſand round the place of obſervation, a very large circle, which they had forbidden theſe ſavages to paſs. But two thieves having concerted their plan, advanced ſuddenly behind the officer, who had juſt ſat down and put his ſabre under him; immediately one of them ſeized his cap, and at the moment when he got up to purſue him, the other made off with his ſabre. This bold trick was undoubtedly not their firſt trial of ſkill.

Night was coming on, and all our boats were already alongſide; yet two of the officers, Dewelle and Willaumez, were ſtill on ſhore with two of the ſhip's company; but they ſoon arrived on the beach, followed by a great many of the inhabitants. The Admiral's barge was immediately ſent for them, and brought them on board.

board. They informed us, that the ſavages, who had aſſembled round them to the number of upwards of three hundred, had, on ſeeing that all the boats had left the ſhore, behaved towards them with the greateſt effrontery. One of them having ſnatched from Dewelle his ſabre, the latter attempted to purſue him; but the other natives inſtantly lifted up their clubs to defend the thief. Indeed all our ſhipmates were robbed in the moſt impudent manner. However, when our barge arrived to their aſſiſtance, two chiefs, who had probably prevented the other ſavages from proceeding to ſtill greater exceſſes, requeſted to take a paſſage in her. They brought two ſmall bundles of ſugar-canes and ſome cocoa-nuts to the Admiral, who made them a preſent of a hatchet and ſeveral pieces of cloth. Theſe chiefs, who are called *Theabouma* in their language, had on their head a cap of a cylindrical form, ornamented with feathers, ſhells, &c. (*See Plate XXXVII. Fig.* 2 *and* 3.) Being open at the top, it could not be worn to protect them from the rain.

A double canoe which put off from the coaſt ſoon came to carry theſe chiefs on ſhore. It was quite dark when they left us; the ſavages had lighted, on a heap of ſand towards the middle of the platform of the canoe, a ſmall fire in order to warm themſelves.

On the 24th, we went on ſhore with a party of our people who were ſent to cut wood. They procured it at the diſtance of a demi-kilometer from the place where we took in our water.

We kept pretty cloſe to our wood-cutters, as we were few in number, and the intentions of the natives towards us were very ſuſpicious. About nine o'clock in the morning, they took poſſeſſion of our biſcayan, which, riding at a grapnel quite cloſe to the ſhore, was left ſolely to the care of the boat-keeper, and were in the very act of hauling her in towards the beach, that they might the more eaſily carry off the articles contained in her, when another boat fortunately came to her aſſiſtance. The robbers did not relinquiſh their attempt till our people were going to fire at them.

Laſſeny having gone on ſhore in order to make aſtronomical obſervations, had been obliged to return on board, almoſt immediately, not having been able to diſperſe a crowd of ſavages who appeared to be reſolved to ſeize upon his inſtruments, notwithſtanding he was armed, and was alſo accompanied by two aſſiſtants, and ſeveral of the boat's crew.

The gunner of the Eſpérance, who went a ſhooting in the foreſt, perceived about noon, in a large glade, and at a ſhort diſtance from

the place where our people were cutting wood, upwards of two hundred natives practiſing to throw the dart, at the ſame time performing different evolutions. He retired without having been diſcovered, and ran towards us to inform us of what he had juſt ſeen. Immediately an officer belonging to our ſhip ſet off with four marines, to obſerve the motions of theſe ſavages; but the latter advanced upon him and his party as ſoon as they diſcovered them, and obliged them to return precipitately towards our wood-cutters. The ſavages ſoon arrived at the ſame ſpot, and made us ſenſible of the plan they had formed of getting poſſeſſion of the hatchets, which had been depoſited in the middle of our people, while they were aſſembled to take their meal. The commanding officer immediately ordered theſe tools to be carried into the launch; but the ſailor that had them on his ſhoulder was attacked by the iſlanders, who were on the point of taking them away from him, when we fired ſeveral muſkets at them. One of the moſt audacious having been brought to the ground, had yet ſtrength enough left to crawl into the woods. All the others fled immediately, and with their ſlings, threw at us a ſhower of oval cut ſtones, which they carried in ſmall bags ſuſpended to their girdle; but as they kept at

a great diſtance, none of us were dangerouſly wounded: beſides, the greater part of the ſtones that they threw, were intercepted by the branches of the trees behind which they had retreated. This is not always the caſe when they fight with each other, they then being doubtleſs not afraid to come cloſer; and indeed in their battles they frequently knock out each other's eyes in this manner, as we were informed by ſeveral of the inhabitants who had loſt an eye. When they throw ſtones with their ſlings, they make with them only half a turn above their head, which is as quick as if they threw them with their hand. Theſe ſtones, being cut out of a pretty hard ſteatite, are very ſlippery; for which reaſon they take the precaution of wetting them with their ſaliva, in order that they may not ſlide off from within the two little cords of which the bottom of their ſling is formed.

The different movements of the ſavages having been noticed from on board the Recherche, the Admiral ordered two guns to be fired at them, which diſperſed them immediately into the woods; but ſhortly after, one of their chiefs advanced towards us, alone and unarmed, holding in his hand a piece of white cloth made of the bark of a tree, which the commanding officer received as a pledge of the good under-

ſtanding that was not henceforth to be interrupted between theſe ſavages and us. Immediately four other natives came and ſat down in the midſt of us with as much confidence as their chief, behind whom they placed themſelves; but he appeared very much enraged at ſeveral who came afterwards to reſt under the ſhade of the neighbouring trees, calling them robbers (*kayas*) ſeveral times.

We all got into the boat at four o'clock in the afternoon, and were ſteering for our ſhip, when we ſaw running towards us, along the beach, a party of ſavages loaded with different ſorts of fruit, of which they wiſhed to make us a preſent; they repeatedly leaped into the water to bring them to us, but we were carried away to the weſtward by a very rapid current, and could not ſtop to receive theſe marks of reconciliation.

Next day, the 25th, I landed cloſe by our watering-place, at the moment when the Admiral came thither. The guard was ſtronger than it had been before, in order to keep theſe iſlanders more in awe. It was to be apprehended, after what had paſſed between them and us on the preceding day, that knowing perhaps the effects of ſome poiſon, they might infect with it the water with which we were going to fill our caſks; it was therefore thought proper,

by

by the advice of the ſurgeon, to make a trial on a gooſe, which thence felt no bad conſequence; but ſeveral of the ſailors not chooſing to wait to quench their thirſt till this experiment was made, had already drunk even before it was begun.

Some of the inhabitants having approached our landing-place, two lines were drawn on the ſand, beyond which they were forbidden to paſs; and we had the ſatisfaction to ſee that they were very obedient to theſe orders. We gave moſt of them bits of biſcuit which they aſked of us, holding out one hand, while with the other they pointed to their belly, naturally very lank, but the muſcles of which they contracted as much as they could, in order to draw it in ſtill more. I ſaw however one of them come up who already had his ſtomach well filled, but who nevertheleſs ate in our preſence a lump of a very ſoft ſteatite of a greeniſh colour and as big as his two fiſts. We afterwards ſaw a number of others eat quantities of the ſame ſort of earth; it ſerves to deaden the ſenſe of hunger by filling their ſtomach, thus ſupporting the viſcera attached to the diaphragm; and although this ſubſtance does not afford any nutritious juice, it is yet very uſeful to theſe people, who muſt be often expoſed to be long in want of food, for they apply themſelves little

to the culture of their lands, which are beſides very ſteril.

It is to be remarked, that undoubtedly the inhabitants of New Caledonia have made choice of the ſteatite, of which I have been ſpeaking, only becauſe, from its great friability, it does not remain long in their ſtomach and inteſtines. I ſhould never have imagined that cannibals would have recourſe to ſuch an expedient when preſſed by hunger.

Three women having come and joined the other ſavages who ſurrounded us, gave us no very favourable idea of their muſic: they ſang a trio, keeping very good time, but the harſhneſs and diſcordance of their voices excited in us very diſagreeable ſenſations; however the ſavages appeared to hear them with a great deal of pleaſure.

Lahaie the gardener and I ventured into the middle of the woods, accompanied only by two of our people. We preferred going to thoſe places where we were in hopes of meeting but with few of the natives: the latter took care to crouch among the underwood when they ſaw us; at other times they kept behind large trees, round which they turned as we ſtepped on: however an old man finding us advance on both ſides of the tree behind which he was concealed, and not being able to avoid being diſcovered,

covered, came up to us, ſeemingly to put himſelf in our power; but his courage appeared to revive when we gave him a few bits of biſcuit.

The gardener had juſt ſown in the woods different ſorts of ſeeds brought from Europe; he had ſtill ſome remaining, which he gave to this ſavage, under a promiſe that he would ſow them.

We ſoon met with ſeveral huts all ſeparated from each other, and in which we were ſurpriſed to find no inhabitants. They were conſtructed in the ſame manner as that of which I have given a deſcription in the beginning of this chapter. Farther on we found a heap of aſhes; probably one of the dwellings had been recently burnt by the fire which theſe ſavages kindle in them to drive away the muſkitoes. The ground had been raiſed a double decimeter to preſerve it from inundation. Two tombs, which were very near it, had received no damage. I ſaw there two human bones, each ſuſpended by a ſtring to a long ſtick fixed in the ground; the one was a tibia, and the other a thigh-bone.

I remarked on the hills, which I croſſed in order to regain our landing-place, the tree known by the name of *commerſonia echinata*, which grows in great abundance in the Moluccas. Among the new ſpecies of ſhrubs which

I collected was a jaſmine, remarkable for its ſingle leaves, and its flowers of the colour of a marigold, which are not odoriferous.

A few fires burning very near the top of the neighbouring mountain, apprized us that it was a place of retreat for ſome inhabitants.

When we reached the landing-place we found a great number of ſavages, who had aſſembled there ſince our departure. They informed us that ſeveral of the inhabitants had been wounded in the affair which they had had with us the day before, and that one of them had already died in conſequence of his wounds. For their part, they ſhewed no hoſtile intentions, but a boat belonging to the Eſpérance, which was lying at ſome diſtance to the eaſtward, had been attacked a few hours before our return by another party of ſavages, who had thought that they were ſufficiently ſtrong to make themſelves maſters of it; fortunately their attempt had not ſucceeded.

On our arrival on board we were told that no canoe had been near our ſhips, which we thought was to be attributed to a ſtrong wind that blew all the day, rather than to a dread of our reſentment for the hoſtilities they had committed the day before.

We had formed a plan with ſeveral perſons belonging to both ſhips, to go and viſit the

back

back of the mountains which were ſituated to the ſouth of our anchorage. On the 26th we aſſembled on the beach early in the morning, to the number of twenty-eight. We had agreed all to go armed, in order to be able reciprocally to aſſiſt each other, in caſe the ſavages ſhould venture to attack us.

We walked for a long time in paths well beaten, and were accompanied by a few of the inhabitants. Several among us, following their example, chewed ſome young ſhoots of the *bibiſcus tiliaceus*, and almoſt immediately ſpit them out; but we were not a little ſurpriſed to ſee theſe ſavages greedily pick them up, and chew them again without repugnance.

When we had got to about the middle of the mountain, we found ſome very conſiderable blocks of mica; in theſe we perceived ſeveral garnets which had loſt their tranſparency, and the greater part of which were bigger than the thumb. Farther on, in rocks of ſand-ſtone, we found a few which were very ſmall, but which had preſerved all their luſtre.

The ſmoke that roſe at intervals from the bottom of a thicket, which we ſaw at a little diſtance towards the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, induced us to direct our ſteps that way. I there met with two men and a child employed in roaſting on the coals roots of a ſpecies of bean known to botaniſts

botaniſts by the name of *dolichos tuberoſus*, and which theſe iſlanders call *yalai*. Theſe roots had not long been pulled out of the ground, for they were ſtill adhering to the ſtalk which was loaded with flowers and fruit. They partook of the aridity of the ſoil in which they had grown; their fibres were almoſt ligneous, and they were not more than two decimeters in thickneſs by three or four decimeters in length.

Quite cloſe to this ſpot we met with a ſmall family that appeared alarmed at our approach. We immediately made them all ſome preſents, in hopes of diſſipating their fears: this ſucceeded with reſpect to the huſband and the two children; but one of our party having offered a pair of ſciſſars to the mother, and endeavoured to ſhew her the uſe of them by cutting ſome of her hair, the poor woman immediately fell a crying: doubtleſs ſhe imagined that it was all over with her; however ſhe became pacified as ſoon as ſhe was put in poſſeſſion of the ſciſſars.

The inhabitants of theſe mountains appeared to us to live in the greateſt miſery; they were all extremely meagre. They ſleep in the open air, without however being tormented by the muſkitoes; for thoſe inſects are driven from theſe heights by the eaſt ſouth-eaſt winds, which blow here conſtantly. The ſame winds ſo materially obſtruct the growth of vegetables, that

that here are to be met with only under the form of ſhrubs, the trees which, lower down, become very tall. The *melaleuca latifolia*, for inſtance, ſcarcely grows above four decimeters high, while on the hills it attains the height of from nine to ten meters. And yet among the vegetables peculiar to the ſummits of theſe mountains, ſeveral ſeem to agree perfectly with the great agitation of the air which they experience. I ſhall give a deſcription of one of the moſt remarkable; it forms a new genus, which I deſignate by the name of *dracophyllum*.

The calyx is compoſed of ſix ſmall leaves, oval and acute.

The corolla, which is entire, is ſlightly divided on its margins into ſix equal parts. It is ſurrounded by ſix ſmall ſcales inſerted at its baſe.

The ſtamina, ſix in number, are attached to the corolla by filaments rather ſlender, and nearly of the ſame length as the anthers.

The germen is ſuperior, rounded, and ſurmounted by a ſtyle, the ſtigma of which is ſimple.

The capſule has ſix cells, each containing ſeveral ſeeds, the greater part of which are abortive.

I muſt obſerve that very frequently it is deficient in one of the parts of fructification.

I have

Fig. 24.) filled with tubercles, which reſembled thoſe of the roots of the ſpecies of ſun-flower called *helianthus tuberoſus*. They called them *paoua*, telling us that they were good to eat, and they readily conſented to ſell us a ſmall quantity of them.

Seeing at thirty yards farther on a thick ſmoke iſſue from the middle of ſome large rocks piled up together, which afforded a very good ſhelter againſt the wind, we directed our ſteps thither, and we perceived a young ſavage employed in roaſting ſome roots, among which I recogniſed thoſe of the *dolichos tuberoſus*. He appeared not at all ſurpriſed at our viſit, and ſmiled at us from the bottom of his cave, which was filled with a very thick ſmoke that ſcarcely ſeemed to incommode him.

Preſently the ſide of the mountain, interſected by the torrents which pour down it in the rainy ſeaſon, exhibited to our view ſome *congeries* of fine *ſpiculæ* of green ſchorl in a rather ſoft ſteatite, and lower down ſome ſmall fragments of very tranſparent rock cryſtal.

In returning towards our ſhips we paſſed through a little hamlet, the inhabitants of which came out unarmed from their huts. They let us examine the inſide, and one of them made no difficulty in ſelling us the human bones which were ſuſpended above one of their tombs.

It

It was not long before we reached the ſea-ſide, where we found a group of natives, who followed us, aſking for ſomething to eat; but all our proviſions being expended, I regaled them with ſome pieces of green and very ſoft ſteatite which I had brought from the ſummit of the mountains. Of this ſome of them ate as much as a kilogram.

When we ſtepped into the boat to go on board, one of our people having fired in the air in order to diſcharge his piece, ſpread terror among the greater part of the iſlanders who were on the beach, and who ſuddenly took to flight and went and hid themſelves in the woods; but ſome of them not having miſtaken our intentions towards them, betrayed not the ſmalleſt fear, and recalled the fugitives, who ſoon came back and joined them.

I was obliged to remain on board during the whole of the 26th, in order to deſcribe and prepare the ſpecimens which I had collected the preceding day.

We had received a viſit from ſeveral natives who ſwam off to the ſhip. They took great care to aſſure us that they were not of the number of thoſe who had committed acts of hoſtility againſt us, and they told us that they had eaten two of thoſe thieves or *kayas*, one of whom had received a ball through the thigh, and the other

through

through the belly, in the affair that had happened between them and us; but we did not entirely give credit to this ſtory, becauſe we thought that they had told it in their own favour in order to avoid being ſuſpected by us.

They had brought an inſtrument which they call *nbouet*, a name they alſo give to their tombs. It was formed of a fine piece of flat ſerpent-ſtone, ſharp on the edges, cut nearly in an oval ſhape, perfectly poliſhed, and of the length of a double decimeter. It was perforated with two holes, in each of which paſſed two very pliable ſticks that fixed it into a wooden handle, to which they were confined by cords of bat's hair; this inſtrument was borne on a ſtand made out of a cocoa-nut ſhell, which was alſo faſtened by cords of the ſame kind, ſome of which were thicker. *(See Plate XXXVIII. Fig.* 19.) We had not till now been able to learn the uſe of this inſtrument; theſe ſavages informed us that it ſerved to cut off the limbs of their enemies, which they ſhare after battle. One of them demonſtrated its uſe on a man belonging to our ſhip, who lay down on his back at the other's requeſt. He firſt repreſented a battle, in which he ſignified to us that the enemy fell under the ſtroke of his dart, and the blows of his club, which he wielded with violence; he then performed a ſort of Pyrrhic dance, holding in his hand

hand this inſtrument of murder, and he ſhewed us that they began by opening the belly of the vanquiſhed with the *nbouet*, and that they threw away the inteſtines, having taken them out by means of the inſtrument drawn in *Plate XXXVIII. Fig.* 20, which is formed of two human *ulnæ*, tapered, well poliſhed, and fixed in a mat of very ſubſtantial treſſes of bat's hair. He ſhewed us that they then cut off the organs of generation, which fall to the lot of the victor; that the legs and arms were taken off at the joints, and diſtributed as well as the other parts to each of the combatants, who carried them to his family. It is difficult to depict the ferocious avidity with which he expreſſed to us that the fleſh of this unfortunate victim was devoured by them after they had broiled it on the coals.

This cannibal let us know at the ſame time that the fleſh of the arms and legs was cut into ſlices of ſeven or eight centimeters in thickneſs, and that theſe people conſidered the moſt muſculous parts a very agreeable diſh. It was then eaſy for us to explain why they frequently felt our arms and legs, manifeſting a violent longing; they then uttered a faint whiſtling, which they produced by cloſing their teeth and applying to them the tip of the tongue, afterwards opening their mouth they ſmacked their lips ſeveral times in ſucceſſion.

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On the 28th we went afhore, but our party was too ſmall for us to venture far from our watering-place. We no longer ſaw in the environs numerous groups of inhabitants, as during the firſt days that we had anchored here: this made us think that they had retired to their homes, which doubtleſs were very far from this ſpot; in fact, how would it have been poſſible that ſo great a number of men could find means of ſubſiſtence on this extremely barren coaſt?

The next day, the 29th, we ſet off early in the morning, to the number of twenty-eight, all well armed, with an intention of croſſing over a very lofty mountain ſituated to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, in order to deſcend afterwards, if the weather was favourable, into a fine valley which we had already perceived very far behind this mountain.

We at firſt walked to the eaſtward along the ſhore, and ſoon entered a large wood, where, among the different birds which we killed, there was a beautiful ſpecies of magpie, which I have named the *Magpie of New Caledonia;* it is entirely black, except the upper part of the belly and back, and the neck, which are white; the bill is ſlightly dentated at the extremity of each mandible; it is of a pale black for two thirds of its length beginning at its baſe, the remainder is yellowiſh. The tail feathers are diſpoſed

two

two by two, and tapered, the upper ones being much longer than the others. *See Plate XXXIX.* in which this bird is represented nearly of the natural size.

We had now proceeded upwards of two kilometers, when we arrived at a village consisting of a small number of huts sufficiently distant from each other to prevent the communication of fire, if unfortunately any of them happen to become the prey of the flames. Two of these had been recently burnt. We here saw some women preparing their meat; they were dressing the bark of trees and various roots, among which I distinguished those of the *bypoxis*, of which I have already spoken. These different articles were placed without water in a large earthen pot supported over the fire by three big stones, which served as a trivet. Quite close to the entrance of one of these huts was a pile of human bones, on which we observed very recent marks of fire.

It was probably an inhabitant of this hamlet who had stolen Bonvouloir's sabre, which I have before mentioned, for we found its scabbard and belt suspended as a sort of trophy above one of their graves.

On leaving this village, we followed a path which led to the south-east, and we soon saw some Indian kale *(arum esculentum)* planted in

the vicinity of a rivulet, the waters of which the inhabitants had directed lower down towards a plantation of *arum macrorhizon*. Farther on we remarked ſome young plantain-trees growing at the diſtance of five or ſix meters from each other, and alſo ſeveral ſugar-canes.

Preſently we were ſurrounded by at leaſt forty natives, who came out of the neighbouring huts, and of ſome hovels ſcattered over a large plain covered with herbaceous plants, above which roſe a few cocoa-nut trees; but we were aſtoniſhed to ſee among theſe ſavages, only a very ſmall number of men, and theſe were all old and infirm, and for the moſt part maimed; the remainder of the group conſiſted of women and children, who teſtified a great deal of joy in receiving the preſents of glaſs beads which we made them. We preſumed that the ſtout men were engaged, at a diſtance, in ſome expedition againſt their neighbours.

We were about two kilometers from the firſt village, when we met with another twice as large, ſituated on the banks of a ſmall river, which we aſcended, proceeding towards the ſouth. Upwards of thirty natives left their huts in order to come and meet us, and they followed us for ſome time. Shortly after, we ſaw coming down from the mountains three others, among whom we recollected one that had

had repeatedly viſited us on board the Recherche. Several of them pointed him out to us as a very celebrated chief, whom they diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Alikee*.

We halted on the banks of this little river in order to take our breakfaſt; but wiſhing to be ſecure againſt any ſurpriſe on the part of the ſavages, we prevailed on them to ſit down. *Alikee* immediately complied with our requeſt, and all the others followed his example. The water being a few yards below us, ſome of the ſavages were at the trouble to fill our bottles as faſt as we emptied them.

After breakfaſt, we proceeded to the ſouthward, accompanied by *Alikee* and three other natives, who had ſhewn much inclination to follow us. Plantain-trees and cocoa-palms growing on the leaſt ſteep ſides of the gully dug by the waters of the little river, announced to us the reſidence of ſome natives. We there found a hut perfectly ſimilar to thoſe which we had before met with. *Alikee* told us that it belonged to him. It was ſurrounded by ſome new ſpecies of fig-tree, the fruits of which theſe people eat, after having expoſed them to the fire for ſome time in earthen veſſels, in order to take away their corroſive quality.

About ten o'clock in the morning, ſome clouds brought by a freſh ſouth-eaſt wind, co-

vered the ſummit of the mountains, and gave us for a little time a heavy ſhower of rain, which the ſavages appeared ſcarcely to mind. They ſought no place to ſhelter themſelves from it, while we retired under ſome very buſhy trees. As ſoon as it had ceaſed, we continued our route, and they followed us, ſhewing us many marks of kindneſs. One of them, wiſhing to eaſe a ſailor who was loaded with a great tin box, already filled with various ſpecimens of natural hiſtory, conſented to carry it for upwards of four hours.

Preſently we croſſed the little river, on the banks of which I remarked the *acanthus ilicifolius*. We then climbed for ſome time up very ſteep rocks, and we had every reaſon to be pleaſed with theſe ſavages, who were anxious to ſupport us by the arm in order to prevent us from falling.

They each carried a hatchet made of ſerpentſtone, and one of them wiſhing to ſhew us how they uſed it to cut wood, chopped off a branch of *melaleuca latifolia*, about a decimeter in thickneſs. It was not till after he had given a great number of blows, that he ſucceeded in making a ſlight notch in it; he then broke it off by bending it ſtrongly at the extremity; they manifeſted the greateſt ſurpriſe at ſeeing us, in a very

a very ſhort time, fell with a pole-axe, ſome of the thickeſt trees in the foreſt.

We had now reached one of the moſt lofty ſummits of theſe mountains, when one of our party expreſſed to the ſavages a wiſh to have ſome water. Immediately two of them offered him to go and fetch ſome from a gully, which appeared to us upwards of a thouſand yards off. They ſet out, and we ſoon loſt ſight of them. As they were a long time before they made their appearance, we were afraid that they had carried off the bottles which we had entruſted to them; but they at length returned, and ſeemed gratified at having it in their power to offer us ſome very clear water to quench our thirſt.

We then went down towards the ſouth-eaſt, and croſſed a fine valley, where I made a very abundant collection of vegetables, among which were the *atroſtichum auſtrale*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *limodorum*.

A very heavy ſhower obliged us to ſeek a ſhelter in the cavities of the rocks, where we remained for ſome time. We invited the ſavages who accompanied us, to partake of our repaſt; but we were very much ſurpriſed to ſee that theſe cannibals would not eat the ſalt pork which we offered them.

The bad weather having deterred us from paſſing the night in the mountains, we returned

towards our ſhips, proceeding to the weſt, in order to follow the ſlope of a great valley parallel to that which we had juſt croſſed. I there remarked ſeveral new ſpecies of *paſſiflora*. The *amomum zingiber* was growing there in tolerable abundance, but the natives told us that they made no uſe of it: they quitted us and went to the eaſtward as ſoon as we had reached the beach, where we found boats waiting to take us on board.

I paſſed the whole of the 30th in deſcribing and preparing the numerous collection of ſpecimens of natural hiſtory which I had made the preceding day.

The next morning, the 1ſt of May, we directed our route to the ſouth-eaſt, and after having penetrated a good way into the woods, we arrived at a hut ſurrounded by paliſades, behind which were a woman and two children, who appeared frightened at our approach; but their apprehenſions vaniſhed when we gave them ſome bits of cloth and ſome glaſs beads.

We then walked towards two large fires, lighted by the ſavages, in one of the moſt gloomy parts of the foreſt. They fled as ſoon as they perceived us, leaving behind two baſkets filled with the bark of trees.

We ſoon reached the banks of the marſhes, where we killed ſome charming birds of the

muſcicapa

muſcicapa genus; they were attracted to theſe ſpots by clouds of muſkitoes, which ſerved them as food. Farther on we found two young girls who had juſt kindled a fire; they were roaſting for their meal various ſorts of roots, among which I obſerved ſeveral that belonged to the plants I had met with under the ſhade of the large trees of the foreſt. They for ſome time abandoned their proviſions, and fled as we approached them.

On coming out of the woods, we met with ſeveral inhabitants, who accompanied us to our anchoring-place. They were very much amuſed at ſeeing Citizen Riche's dog run after ſome other ſavages, whom he very quickly overtook, although they were a good way off and ran as faſt as they could. As he did them no harm, thoſe who were with us begged us to ſet him at ſome women that came out of the foreſt, and they were enjoying beforehand their fright; but we would not comply with the wiſhes of theſe natives.

On reaching the ſea-ſide, we were witneſſes of a fact which beſpeaks a great corruption of morals among this nation of cannibals. It was two girls, the eldeſt of them about eighteen, who were ſhewing to ſome of our people what they are in the habit of covering with the girdle of fringe of which I have before ſpoken, and

and which is their only garment. They had fixed the price of their condeſcenſion at a nail, or ſome other article of equal value, and they inſiſted that every perſon who wiſhed to gratify his curioſity ſhould pay beforehand.

I found on my arrival on board, a chief who had dined at the gun-room table. He had come in a canoe with his wife, whom he would not ſuffer to aſcend the ſhip's ſide, notwithſtanding the reiterated entreaties that had been made him for that purpoſe.

On the 2d, we went on a ſhooting party in the great woods which lay to the ſouth-eaſt, and there killed a prodigious number of birds. We ſtopped at a ſmall hamlet, where we ſaw over two graves ſome planks rudely carved; the inhabitants informed us that it was forbidden to approach them; but they very readily conſented to ſell us for ſome bits of cloth, a human ſcull ſuſpended over another grave, the *os coronalis* of which was ſplit on the left ſide. They gave us to underſtand that this warrior had been killed in a battle by a blow of a club.

Next day, the 3d, we ſet out to the number of eight, early in the morning, having formed an intention of croſſing the mountains, to deſcend afterwards into the large valley in which we had in one of our excurſions diſcovered at a diſtance a great many cultivated ſpots of ground.

ground. It was probable that we ſhould there meet with a number of inhabitants, but we were all ſufficiently well armed to be able to repulſe them, in caſe they ſhould venture to attack us.

At firſt we followed the beach, advancing towards the weſt, and penetrating occaſionally into the woods; we ſaw the inhabitants abandon their huts at our approach, and leave behind them a net which they had ſpread out to dry. It appears that this implement for fiſhing, which is commonly eight meters long, by four wide, is very ſcarce among theſe people. They ſhewed us very few during all the time we were in their iſland, and none of them would part with a net for any price whatever.

We found near this place the remains of a large quantity of ſhell-fiſh which had been uſed as food by the iſlanders; ſeveral of them were of the ſpecies known by the name of the coral ſcallop, which are from three to four decimeters in length. We obſerved there the marks of the fire that had ſerved to dreſs the animal which they contained.

It is principally the women that catch the ſhell-fiſh. We ſaw from time to time, at the place where we were at anchor, ſeveral of them wade into the ſea up to the middle, and gather great quantities, which they found

found by means of a pointed ſtick that they thruſt into the ſand.

We had proceeded more than a myriameter along the coaſt without ſeeing a brook, when three young ſavages came to meet us, and invited us to follow them towards their cabin, which was not far diſtant from the path that we were following. We found there a ſpring under which they had dug ſome trenches to convey the water towards a few trees of *arum macrorhizon*, the roots of which they eat.

We were on the declivity of a hill under the ſhade of a few cocoa-nut trees. One of the ſavages, whom I begged to gather us ſome fruits, aſcended one of theſe trees with extreme agility.

We ſoon continued our route towards the weſt. The air being ſtill, we experienced an extreme heat, and were attacked by a cloud of ſand-flies, which tormented us exceſſively, ſtinging us all over the body, even to the eyes and ears. Fortunately in a little time there ſprang up a breeze that delivered us from them and completely diſperſed them.

In a ſhort time we arrived at the bank of a deep channel, which ran inland as far as the foot of the very ſteep mountain. It ſerved as a haven to the iſlanders, and we ſaw three of them enter it in a double canoe, which they

ſecured

ſecured with a rope to the trunk of a tree on the ſide where we were; they then proceeded ſlowly towards the hills to the ſouth-eaſt, pretending not to have obſerved us. Their canoe was the only one in this harbour. We made uſe of it to croſs over to the other ſide, where we found a ſmall hovel, the plantations in the vicinity of which had been very recently laid waſte; we ſtill ſaw ſome veſtiges of Indian kale and ſugar-canes: the tops of all the cocoa-nut trees had been cut off; probably theſe unfortunate iſlanders had become victims to the ferocity of barbarians who had ſtripped them in this cruel manner.

We had not hitherto met with any tombs of theſe ſavages, except near their huts; but we now ſaw one which was far diſtant from any habitation, on the ſide of the road that we followed. It differed from the others in being built of ſtone from its foundation to the middle of its height.

We made a halt about the middle of the day, under the ſhade of ſeveral *caſuerinæ equiſetifoliæ*, and of different new ſpecies of *cerbera*, which grew on the banks of a rivulet, where we quenched our thirſt, and where we found ſome fragments of *baſaltes* rounded by the attrition of the waters. We had juſt caught two ſea-adders *(coluber laticaudatus)*, which we broiled on

on the coals and ate, but we found their flesh very tough, and by no means well-flavoured.

We had proceeded to the distance of above two myriameters from our ships, when fresh traces of devastation made us again lament the fate of these unfortunate inhabitants, whom revenge often hurries to the most horrible excesses. They had destroyed all the principal habitation, and topped all the cocoa-nut trees surrounding it; only they had spared two small sheds covered with the fungous bark of the *melaleuca latifolia*.

Presently a forest of cocoa-palms, the tops of which we discovered a demi-myriameter to the westward, and the smoke which was there ascending in a column from different points announced to us a numerous population. We directed our course for some time towards this place, but the marshes which we were obliged to cross in order to reach it, made us abandon our plan; besides the day was far spent. We therefore proceeded towards the south, in search of a convenient spot where we might pass the night, and we shortly fixed upon an eminence, the difficult access to which secured us from the danger of any surprise on the part of the savages. We lighted a fire; for on these heights it was piercing cold, and of this we were the more sensible as we had experienced in the plain

plain very intenſe heat during the day. I delivered to the ſailors who accompanied us, all ſuch birds as I did not intend to ſtuff, and among thoſe which they immediately broiled for our ſupper, there were ſeveral *corvi caledonici*, and three large pigeons of a new ſpecies, which I had already met with in the early part of our ſtay at this place.

We ſupped, and then went to ſleep, two of us watching alternately, and keeping a good look-out, for it was to be feared that the light of our fire might attract ſome of the iſlanders towards us. We were ſoon apprized that near the foot of the mountains was perceived the light of ſeveral torches, with which ſome ſavages were advancing eaſtward, and approaching our retreat. In an inſtant every one of us was on foot to obſerve their motions, and we prepared to give them a warm reception in caſe they ſhould think proper to come and attack us; but after having croſſed ſeveral hills, they went down towards the ſea-ſide, marching to the eaſtward, and going farther away from us. Probably theſe cannibals were proceeding to undertake ſome expedition againſt their enemies. As we did not ſeem to be the object of their ſearch, we immediately went to ſleep again, relying on the vigilance of our ſentries.

The next morning at day-break we aſcended

towards the ſouth-eaſt, and ſoon reached the brow of the mountain, when we diſcovered towards the weſt ſouth-weſt, on the ſea-ſhore, the great opening of the channel which runs through the plain that we propoſed to viſit.

Shortly after we deſcended into a valley, in the midſt of which roſe a charming inſulated grove that ſeemed planted by the hand of man; but the ſhrubs grew here with ſo much vigour only becauſe they were in a pretty good ſoil, and were beſides moiſtened by the waters which fell from the neighbouring mountains. I made at this place a great collection of plants, among which was a new ſpecies of fern of the *myriotheca* genus, the largeſt of which roſe to the height of four meters, although their ſtem did not exceed a decimeter in circumference.

On going out of this thicket we ſaw, at the diſtance of three hundred yards below us, two natives coming into the plain, the whole extent of which we now diſcovered. They looked at us, ſtill however continuing their route, notwithſtanding the invitations which we made them to come to us. One of them was carrying on his ſhoulder, at the end of a ſtick, a baſket which was filled doubtleſs with roots.

We had now only a few hills to croſs in order to arrive at the plain, when ſeveral of our party being afraid that, ſhould we proceed any farther,

we might run ſhort of proviſions, and perhaps meet ſome numerous bands of ſavages, left us in order to return the ſame day on board of our ſhips. By this deſertion our number was reduced to fifteen, but nevertheleſs we continued our journey. We ſoon found on the ſide of a path very much frequented by the ſavages, ſome cabbage-trees; we regaled ourſelves with the tender leaves of the top of theſe trees, and then went down into a gully where ſeveral fine *aleurites* added to our repaſt a good allowance of fruit, the kernels of which were of a very agreeable flavour.

The quartz and mica ſpread widely round, formed in this place a very brilliant laminated rock, diſpoſed in very narrow ſtrata.

At length we entered the plain, and preſently the melancholy ſpectacle of a habitation entirely deſtroyed, and ſeveral cocoa-palms cut ſhort off at the root, convinced us anew of the barbarity of the inhabitants.

Farther on we ſaw plantations of yams, ſweet potatoes, &c. We proceeded for ſome time towards the ſouth, and were aſtoniſhed that we had not met a ſingle ſavage, when I perceived an old man employed in tearing up the roots of the *dolichos tuberoſus*, which he was giving to a child to clean. He did not appear at all intimidated on ſeeing us advance towards him, but all the

features of the child betrayed the greateſt fear. The old man had loſt an eye, which he told us had been knocked out with a ſtone. We thought we recogniſed in him one of the inhabitants who had come ſeveral times to viſit us on board our ſhips.

He accompanied us along a path running to the ſouth-eaſt acroſs the plain, but he had conſiderable difficulty in following us, for he had been wounded in one of his legs, in which we remarked two large ſcars oppoſite to each other as if it had been pierced through by a dart.

On both ſides of the road were to be ſeen, ſcattered at great diſtances from one another, huts ſurrounded by cocoa-palms; a few ſavages only appeared afar off in the midſt of this vaſt plain. On our left roſe a thick foreſt of cocoa-nut trees, which extended to the foot of the mountains, and under the ſhade of which we obſerved a great number of huts.

We had proceeded with this ſavage about two kilometers, when he requeſted us to ſtop in the neighbourhood of a dwelling which probably belonged to him, for he invited us to gather for ourſelves ſome fruits of the ſurrounding cocoa palms, excuſing himſelf from that taſk on account of his wounds which prevented him from climbing to the top of theſe trees. I gave him ſome bits of cloth of different colours, and a few

few nails, on which he ſeemed to ſet a great value.

Preſently another ſavage came up to us, and they both followed us to the bank of a branch of the great inlet which ran through the plain; it is filled with ſtagnant water, as ſalt as that of the ſea.

We ſaw at a diſtance ſome women and children, when our two ſavages quitted us, after ſhewing us a path that led to the mountains.

At the ſame time other natives ſet fire to ſome dry plants at a great diſtance from the ſide of the road on which we were walking, and then went into the woods.

Having proceeded for half an hour to the north-eaſt, I arrived at a very agreeable hillock, on which the inhabitants had conſtructed three ſheds, two meters in height, where they might enjoy the freſh air; they were of a hemiſpherical form, and open below throughout their whole circumference, to the height of three decimeters, in order to allow the air a free circulation. We found no ſavages in any of the neighbouring huts, which were all built near a pool ſurrounded by trees of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*; but we ſaw in the vicinity a large plot of ground cultivated and covered with ſweet potatoes, yams, and a ſpecies of *hypoxis*, the roots

of which theſe people eat, and which grows ſpontaneouſly in their foreſts.

It had been dark for an hour, when at length we reached the ſummit of the mountain, whence, caſting our eyes towards the north-eaſt, we diſcovered the lights of our ſhips. From ſix to eight hundred yards below us were blazing ſeveral fires kindled by the ſavages. The cold obliged us alſo to light a very large fire, round which we took our repaſt, and we then went to ſleep, while two of us guarded the two paſſes by which the iſlanders could have come to ſurpriſe us: none of them however attempted to diſturb our reſt; only at break of day the ſentry ſtationed to the north-eaſt announced three of them who were advancing pretty ſlowly towards us, but they turned ſuddenly back on the ſhout which he uttered in order to apprize us of their approach.

All our proviſions being now expended, we felt ſtrongly the neceſſity of returning on board. I could not however reſiſt a wiſh to devote a few hours of the 5th, to viſit a charming grove ſituated on the back of the mountain, at a ſhort diſtance from the ſpot where we had paſſed the night. I here obſerved a great number of plants which I had not yet found in any of the excurſions I had made in this iſland. They belonged

belonged for the moſt part to the family of the *proteæ* and to that of the *bignoniæ*.

I ſhall here give a deſcription of one of the moſt beautiful ſhrubs which grow on theſe heights. It forms a new genus which I call *antholoma*, and which is to be claſſed in the family of the *loti*.

The calyx, which is compoſed of from two to four oval leaves, frequently detaches itſelf when the flower blows.

The corolla is entire, cup-ſhaped and crenated unequally on its margins.

The ſtamina, which are very numerous, (about a hundred,) are attached to a fleſhy receptacle. The anthers are terminated at the top by a point under which they open at the extremity of their cells.

The germen, which is of a quadrangular pyramidical form, lightly inſerted in the receptacle, is crowned by a ſtyle terminating in an acute ſtigma.

The fruit is quadrilocular; the cells are filled with a great number of ſeeds; it was not yet ripe, but I think that it becomes a capſule.

I deſignate this ſhrub by the name of *antholoma montana*. I ſaw ſeveral of them which were five meters high. Its leaves are alternate, very coriaceous, and grow only at the extremity of the branches, as do alſo the flowers.

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XLI.

Fig. 1. Branch of the *antholoma montana.*
Fig. 2. Flower.
Fig. 3. Receptacle, ſtamina, and germen.
Fig. 4. Receptacle and germen.
Fig. 5. Corolla.
Fig. 6. Stamina magnified.

One of the geographers of our party, having during this time gone to the diſtance of a kilometer, in order to determine the ſituation of the reefs which he could diſcover from the top of a very high peak, received a viſit from a native who came up to him with a threatening air. The ſavage was armed with a dart and a club, and we were afraid that he intended to attack our companion; but he contented himſelf with examining the inſtruments he was uſing, without giving him the ſmalleſt ſubject of complaint.

We reached the ſhip about the middle of the day. Alongſide I obſerved a double canoe carrying two ſails. She was conſtructed in the ſame manner as thoſe of the inhabitants of New Caledonia, but the natives who were in her ſpoke the language of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. They were eight in number, ſeven men and a woman, all very muſcular, *(See Plate XXXIV.)* They told us that the iſland

iſland from which they came was ſituated to the eaſtward, a day's ſail from our anchorage, and was called *Aouvea*. It was undoubtedly the Iſland of Beaupré that they meant.

Theſe iſlanders, who were entirely naked, had the extremity of the prepuce confined againſt the abdomen by a cord of cocoa-nut baſs, which went twice round him. They were acquainted with the uſe of iron, and appeared to us much more intelligent than the ſavages of New Caledonia.

I was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee one of the planks of their canoe paid with a coat of varniſh. It appeared to have belonged to ſome European ſhip, and of this I had no doubt when I diſcovered that white lead had formed a principal ingredient in the compoſition of the varniſh. This plank undoubtedly came from a ſhip belonging to ſome civilized nation, which had been loſt on their coaſts. I requeſted theſe ſavages to relate to us what they knew on this ſubject; they immediately ſet ſail to the weſtward, promiſing to return next day and to bring us back the information required; but they did not keep their word, and we had not afterwards an opportunity of ſeeing them.

We were informed, on our return, that on the day we left the ſhip to make the excurſion

which we had juſt finiſhed, ſome ſavages had attempted to carry off the hatchets of our wood-cutters, and had attacked them with ſtones, but that two muſket ſhots had been ſufficient to diſperſe them.

I employed all the day of the 6th, in deſcribing and preparing the numerous collection of ſpecimens of natural hiſtory which I had brought from the mountains.

The next day, the 7th, the death of Captain Huon, which we learnt very early in the morning, occaſioned deep regret to all the perſons belonging to the expedition.

About one o'clock in the morning, this ſkilful ſeaman had ſunk under a hectic fever which had preyed upon him for ſeveral months. He had ſupported the approach of death with the greateſt coolneſs. He was buried, according to the directions in his will, in the centre of the Iſland of Pudyoua, during the middle of the night. He had recommended that no monument ſhould be raiſed to his memory, for fear the inhabitants of New Caledonia might diſcover the place of his interment.

Soon after ſun-riſe we landed on the coaſt to the number of eight, and penetrated into the woods to the weſt ſouth-weſt. In a ſhort time we reached a hut, whence came out a native holding in his hand a maſk, which he agreed to

ſell

ſell me for two joiner's chiſels. This maſk was cut out of a piece of cocoa-nut tree, *(See Plate XXXVII. Fig.* 1.) but much better carved than the different figures which we had ſeen in other places, on the planks at the entrance of their dwellings. He repeatedly covered his face with it, and looked through the holes which he had perforated in the upper part. It had no aperture at the eyes, but only at the mouth. Doubtleſs theſe people are in the habits of making uſe of maſks of this ſort, that they may not be recogniſed by their enemies, when they undertake any hoſtilities againſt them.

We then proceeded towards two fires kindled near ſome huts, where we found a man and a woman employed in dreſſing figs of a new ſpecies, which they had put on the fire in a large earthen pot, without water, in order to deprive them of their corroſive quality. They called theſe figs *ouyou*.

I obſerved by another fire two children who were regaling themſelves with ſpiders of a new ſpecies, which I had very frequently remarked in the woods, where they ſpin threads ſo ſtrong that we were often exceedingly incommoded by them in our excurſions. The children firſt killed them by ſhutting them up in a large earthen veſſel which they were heating over a good fire; then they broiled them on the embers

bers and ate them. They ſwallowed, at leaſt, a hundred of them in our preſence. We found in the ſequel, on the ſame iſland, ſeveral other inhabitants who were ſearching eagerly for this ſort of diſh. So extraordinary, and at the ſame time ſo generally diffuſed a taſte among theſe large tribes, ſurpriſed us very much, although it is known that ſome Europeans eat ſpiders, particularly thoſe of cellars, which are found to have the taſte of a hazel-nut.

The inhabitants of New Caledonia call this ſpecies of ſpider *nouguee*, and I deſignate it by the name of *arenea edulis*. It is repreſented of the natural ſize, in *Plate XII. Fig.* 4. The diſpoſition of its eyes (*See Fig.* 5 and 6.), eight in number, two of which are near the middle of the corſelet and very far from the others, induce me to claſs it in a new ſection. They are of a black colour; the corſelet, which is grayiſh above, is covered with ſilvery hairs; between the eyes are ſeen four brown ſpots; it is black underneath; the belly, which, upwards, is of the ſame colour as the upper part of the corſelet, is marked with eight or ten indentations of a brown colour; on its ſides are ſeven or eight oblique grayiſh ſtripes, and, underneath, ſeveral fawn-colour ſpots; the feet, which are alſo fawn-colour, and covered with ſilvery gray hairs, are blackiſh at their extremity.

A marine

A marine who accompanied us had loſt one of his piſtols; we informed the inhabitants of theſe huts of the circumſtance, and promiſed them a reward if they would bring it to us. Half an hour after we had quitted them, we ſaw with pleaſure a ſavage running towards us to deliver us this piſtol, which he told us he had found on the ſands. Indeed the ſoldier recollected that he had forgot it in the place where we had dined. A bit of cloth and a waiſtcoat were a very ſatisfactory recompenſe to this iſlander. He followed us for ſome time with another New Caledonian, then took his leave of us, pronouncing the word *alaouai*, after having ſlightly bowed his head, and went away ſeemingly very well contented.

When we had reached the beach, one of our party having fired off a muſket to call the attention of the people on board our ſhip, and as a ſignal for them to ſend us a boat, the noiſe of the exploſion collected round us upwards of eighty of the natives; we prevailed on them to ſit down as they arrived, in order that they might not come too near us, and notwithſtanding the diſproportion of our number, for we were only eight, they all complied with our requeſt. One of theſe ſavages had a few ſweetiſh oranges, which he readily ſold me for a pair of ſciſſars.

On

On our arrival on board we learnt that ſeveral perſons belonging to the Eſpérance, being in a boat, had been pelted with a ſhower of ſtones by ſome ſavages, on whom they had found it neceſſary to fire ſeveral muſkets in order to force them to retire into the woods. It muſt be acknowledged that this ſkirmiſh had been brought on by the imprudence of one of our people, who, wiſhing to make the New Caledonians keep back, had levelled at him his muſket, which he had through awkwardneſs fired off.

On the 8th of May, Admiral Entrecaſteaux appointed Dauribeau to the command of the Eſpérance.

I was very much occupied on board during a great part of the day with a proceſs indiſpenſable for the preſervation of my ſpecimens; I went aſhore in the afternoon, and immediately after I perceived ſome of the inhabitants falling upon our fiſhermen, in order to take from them their net with the fiſh which they had juſt caught. We were obliged to fire at them at leaſt twenty muſkets before we could ſuceeed in diſperſing them entirely. They ſtood firm on the beach during all this time, repelling the attack with their ſlings, and ſeverely wounded the gunner of the Eſpérance in the arm with a ſtone; they then took to their heels,

heels, and in a few moments they again returned to the charge; but, however, when they ſaw two of their party brought to the ground by muſket ſhots, and wounded ſo as not to be able to crawl into the woods but with much difficulty, the panic became general; they fled, and not one of them any longer harboured the ſmalleſt idea of attacking us.

At the time when this affair was taking place the commander of the expedition was ſetting off to go from his ſhip on board of the Eſpérance; he immediately rowed towards the ſhore, but the ſavages were entirely diſperſed when he arrived.

Our fiſhermen, before they had been diſturbed by the islanders, had taken ſeveral ſpecies of *ſcorpæna*, among which that known by the name of *ſcorpæna digitata*, ſo ſeverely pricked one of our boat's crew in the hand, that he felt for ſome hours a very violent pain all the way up his arm.

The next morning, the 9th, at day-break, we landed on the ſhore the neareſt to our ſhip; we then penetrated into the woods, to the number of ſix, all well armed, and walked for a long time to the ſouth ſouth-weſt. I found in this excurſion a great many vegetable productions which I had not before gathered.

I ſoon remarked a large bread-fruit tree growing

growing near the middle of the mountain, the ſecond that I had met with in this iſland. I took from it three ſuckers which I depoſited in a box where I cultivated the bread-fruit plants that I had procured at the Friendly Iſlands. The leaves were divided leſs deeply than thoſe of the latter. Perhaps they do not produce ſuch excellent fruit; but from the care the inhabitants took of that which I had obſerved in a village to the ſouth-eaſt of our ſhips, I have no doubt that they ſet a great value on this vegetable; it was planted in an excellent ſoil, and ſurrounded by very ſtrong paliſades. Neither of theſe trees then bore fruit; they were adorned only with a great many male flowers.

We had already got to a conſiderable height in the mountains, when ſome of our people thought proper to fire off their muſkets in the air in order to diſcharge them before they returned on board. The noiſe of theſe ſmall arms made us reſolve immediately to direct our ſteps towards them, under the apprehenſion that they were involved in ſome quarrel with the ſavages.

Night was coming on; we got into the boat to go on board our ſhip, but the wind blew ſo ſtrong at eaſt ſouth-eaſt, and the current was ſo rapid, that we were carried forcibly to the weſtward. We had even much difficulty to reach

reach the Eſpérance, whence we ſet off half an hour after, when the weather was become more favourable, in order to go on board of the Recherche.

The inhabitants of New Caledonia are, in general, of a middling ſtature; however, we ſaw one who was near two meters high, but he was very ill made. Their hair is woolly. The cuſtom of plucking out the hair is pretty much diffuſed among theſe people; yet we remarked ſome who ſuffered their beard to grow. The colour of their ſkin is as black as that of the ſavages of Cape Diemen: they do not, like them, cover themſelves with charcoal duſt; we only remarked ſome who had blackened part of their breaſt by tracing on it broad ſtripes diſpoſed obliquely, and called *poun* in their language. Several were adorned with necklaces of the form of that which is repreſented in *Plate XXXVII. Fig.* 4.: thoſe necklaces are made of plaited hair; they commonly wear, ſuſpended to them by a ſtring, a ſmall piece of bone rather rudely carved, which appeared to be a human bone. Their arms were ſometimes ornamented with bracelets cut out of ſhells, or of quartz, and other hard ſtones. *See Plate XXXVII. Fig.* 5 *and* 6.

Theſe warlike people pay the greateſt attention to the manufacture of their weapons, which they

they poliſh remarkably well. Their clubs are of many various forms; ſome of theſe may be ſeen in *Plate XXXVII.*

I was not a little ſurpriſed that they were unacquainted with the uſe of the bow.

Their darts, which are commonly five meters long, are not above ſix centimeters in circumference near the middle. I admired the ingenious method which they have invented for accelerating the velocity of theſe javelins when they throw them. For this purpoſe they employ a very elaſtic piece of cord made of cocoa-nut baſs and the hair of the *veſpertilio ternatanus*; they fix one of its extremities to the end of the fore-finger, while the other, which is terminated by a ſort of round button, embraces the dart on which it is diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that it flies off the weapon as ſoon as it is thrown.[3] *See Plate XXXV.*

I did not remark among theſe inhabitants any very characteriſtic ſymptom of venereal diſeaſe; ſeveral, however, had a pretty conſiderable ſwelling in the organs of generation, and others had the inguinal glands diſtended.

The voracity of which the Caledonians had afforded us proof, prevented the Admiral from giving them the he and ſhe goat which he had intended for them. Doubtleſs they devoured the two hogs and the two dogs of which Captain

tain Cook made a preſent to one of their chiefs, before they ſuffered them to multiply. Scarcely did they pay the ſmalleſt attention to their fowls; I ſaw only three hens and a cock during our ſtay in the iſland.

We did not obſerve in their poſſeſſion any of the articles which had been given to them by Captain Cook. Perhaps theſe riches have occaſioned the unhappineſs of the inhabitants of this coaſt, by exciting their neighbours to come and plunder them.

I remarked with aſtoniſhment, that the authority of the chiefs had always ſeemed almoſt nugatory, in the different ſkirmiſhes which we had had with theſe ſavages; but I was not leſs ſurpriſed to ſee them exerciſe a conſiderable ſhare of power when their own perſonal intereſts were at ſtake; for they generally ſeized upon the articles which their ſubjects had received from us.

During our ſtay at New Caledonia we enjoyed tolerably fine weather.

The winds varied from north-eaſt to ſouth, and thoſe which were the ſtrongeſt blew from the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt.

The latitude of our anchoring-place was in 20° 17′ 29″ ſouth, and its longitude was 162° 16′ 28″ eaſt.

The variation of the compaſs was 9° 30′ eaſt.

The mercury in the barometer did not riſe higher than 28 inches $2\frac{3}{10}$ lines, and it did not fall lower than 28 inches $1\frac{4}{10}$ lines.

Notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat that we experienced on the coaſt, the thermometer, which was carried thither, did not ſtand at more than 25°, and on board it never roſe higher than 21°.

The tides were perceptible at our anchoring-ſtation only once a day. It was high water at the full and change of the moon, at half paſt ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the perpendicular riſe of the ſea was ſixteen decimeters.

During our ſtay at New Caledonia we were unable to obtain any information reſpecting the fate of the unfortunate navigators who were the particular object of our reſearches. It is not, however, without the ſphere of probability to imagine that this dangerous and almoſt inacceſſible ſhore has been fatal to them. It is well known that La Pérouſe was to explore its weſtern coaſt, and it cannot but excite horror in the feeling mind to reflect on the deſtiny reſerved for thoſe hapleſs voyagers that may be compelled by ſhipwreck to take refuge among the cannibals by whom it is inhabited.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XIV.

Departure from New Caledonia.—Interviews with the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, or Egmont Island.—Their dishonesty.—A savage with an arrow slightly wounds in the forehead one of our sailors, who dies in consequence of this wound.—Singular construction of their canoes.—We get sight of the south part of Solomon's Archipelago.—Interviews with the inhabitants.—Their treachery.—We explore the north coast of La Louisiade.—*Interviews with its inhabitants.—Danger of this navigation.—We pass through Dampier's Strait, in order to examine the north coast of* Nova Britannia, *or New Britain.—Death of Admiral D'Entrecasteaux.—The scurvy makes great ravages on board our two ships.—Death of the baker of the Recherche.—We anchor at Waygiou.*

ON the 10th of May we ſet ſail from New Caledonia very early in the morning; but when we had gained the open ſea we were becalmed near a large chain of reefs which we perceived to the weſtward, and againſt which the ſea was breaking in a frightful manner; however, we

ſucceeded in drawing off from them by means of a light breeze from the ſouth-eaſt, which ſprang up during the night; we ran along them on the following days, and on the 13th we diſcovered, beyond this chain, towards the weſt, Moulin's Iſland, at the diſtance of upwards of three myriameters, and ſoon after we made Huon's Iſlands.

The next day, the 14th, our ſhip was on the point of ſtriking on the ſhoals with which theſe iſlands are ſurrounded, when daylight ſhewed us all the danger of our ſituation; we immediately tacked, and ſtood away from them. A few hours before the cloſe of the day we diſcovered that theſe reefs join to thoſe along which we had ranged the year before.

Shortly after we directed our courſe towards the iſland of Santa Cruz *, which we deſcried to the north-weſt, at about four myriameters diſtance, very early in the morning of the 20th.

The next day, the 21ſt, being about four o'clock

* This iſland, which appears to have been firſt diſcovered by *Mendana* in his ſecond voyage, in the year 1596, received the name of *Egmont Iſland* from Captain Carteret, who viſited it in Auguſt 1767. See Hawkeſworth's *Collection of Voyages*, Vol. I. page 356, 4to edition. See alſo Dalrymple's *Hiſtorical Collection*.—Herrera's *Geographia Indiana*—*Hiſtoria de las Indias*, of Lopes Vas—*Navigations aux Terres Auſtrales*, by De Broſſes.

o'clock in the afternoon, a demi-myriameter from the ſhore, we ſaw coming towards us two natives in a canoe with an outrigger. They at firſt ſtopped at a great diſtance, till five other canoes had joined them; they then advanced nearer to our ſhip. Only one of theſe canoes was conducted by three ſavages, the the others carried but two. They addreſſed their diſcourſe to us, and invited us by ſigns to land on their iſland; but none of them would conſent to come on board, notwithſtanding the repeated invitations which we gave them. The moſt confident approached only to within about the diſtance of fifty meters. Their arms conſiſted of bows and arrows, and their finery of necklaces and bracelets ornamented with ſhells.

As night was drawing near, we made ſail in order to ſtand off and on; they then left us, and returned towards the coaſt; but a few hours after, we had, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, a viſit from another canoe, the ſavages belonging to which no doubt imagined that we perfectly underſtood their language, for they ſpoke to us a long time in a very loud tone of voice; but receiving no anſwer, they at length returned towards their iſland.

On the 22d, as ſoon as the day began to dawn, we ſtood in for the land, and we preſently perceived twelve canoes ſteering towards

us. They ſoon came alongſide our ſhip. Moſt of them were loaded with various ſorts of fruits, among which I remarked ſome bread-fruit, not near ſo large nor ſo good as that we had eaten at the Friendly Iſlands; it was not, however, of the wild ſpecies, for it contained but a very ſmall number of ſeeds.

We were not a little ſurpriſed that theſe iſlanders ſet no great value on the iron which we offered them; yet we could not doubt that they knew the uſe of it, for one of them had in his poſſeſſion the end of a joiner's chiſel mounted in a wooden handle in the ſame manner as their ſtone hatchets; but when we had ſhewn them ſome bits of red cloth, the cries of admiration that they uttered, pronouncing *Toulee! Toulee!* gave us hopes that we ſhould turn thoſe articles to better account with them than our hardware. In fact, they conſented to ſell us part of their weapons; but, doubtleſs fearing that we ſhould turn them againſt themſelves, they took the precaution not to part with their bows, and even to take the barbs off all the arrows that they diſpoſed of to us.

Several of them ſoon gave us proofs of their diſhoneſty. In order to have for nothing our articles of traffic, they at firſt offered a pretty good price for them, and required that they ſhould be delivered beforehand; they then kept them,

them, and would not afterwards pay the value agreed on.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the Admiral ſent two boats to ſound a bight which we perceived at two kilometers diſtance to the north-weſt. All on a ſudden we loſt ſight of them, and we were not without uneaſineſs reſpecting their fate, when they reappeared towards noon at the opening of the channel that they had juſt examined: ſeveral muſkets which had been fired from theſe boats had apprized us that they had been attacked by the ſavages. On hearing the reports of the muſkets, the canoes which ſurrounded us had fled with precipitation. Our boats ſoon returned, and we learnt that the bight which we had taken for a bay, was one of the extremities of a channel that ſeparates Egmont Iſland from that of New Jerſey. This channel runs to the north-eaſt by eaſt, thoughout its whole length, which is not more than a demi-meter, and it is about two kilometers in its greateſt width. It was ſounded with much exactneſs, and in no part of it would a line of thirty-three fathoms reach the bottom, not even within a hundred meters of the ſhore.

A great number of canoes had followed our boats, while large groups of ſavages ſtanding on the beach endeavoured to attract them towards the ſhore, by ſhewing them cocoa-nuts,

plantains, and other different fruits; at laſt ſome of the ſavages had determined to come off to them, and bring them the productions of their iſland, leaping into the water and ſwimming off to receive the ſmall bits of cloth of various colours that they were to receive in exchange.

Our boats, having returned to the entrance of the channel at a ſhort diſtance from a ſmall village built on the coaſt of New Jerſey, were on the point of quitting theſe ſavages, when one of them was obſerved ſtanding up in the middle of his canoe, and preparing to let fly an arrow at a man in the Eſpérance's boat. All our people kept on their guard; nevertheleſs this iſlander recommenced his hoſtile demonſtrations: one of our men then levelled his piece at him; but the ſavage, without being alarmed at this threat, deliberately bent his bow, and ſhot off an arrow which ſtruck one of our boat's crew in the forehead, although he was at the diſtance of upwards of eighty meters. This was inſtantly returned by the diſcharge of a muſket and a muſketoon. The latter piece covered with a ſhower of bullets the canoe from which the arrow had been ſhot, and immediately the three iſlanders who were in her jumped overboard; preſently after they returned to their canoe, and paddled quickly towards the coaſt, but

but the aggreſſor was at length ſtruck by a ball; they then all three jumped overboard a ſecond time and ſwam away, abandoning their canoe with ſome bows and arrows, of which our boats' crews took poſſeſſion.

All theſe canoes have an outrigger, as is repreſented in *Plate XLIV. Fig.* 2. It is on the platform, which is ſituated between the canoe and the outrigger, and which is formed of tolerably cloſe lattice-work, that they place their arrows. The hull of the canoe is commonly five meters long, by five centimeters broad. It is of a ſingle piece, cut out of the trunk of a tree, extremely light, and almoſt as ſoft as the wood of the *bombax*. It has throughout its whole length an excavation, a decimeter and a half wide. Here the paddlers place themſelves with their legs one before the other, ſunk up to the calf. They are ſeated on the upper part which is flat. At the two extremities, which are formed in the ſhape of a heart, are ſeen two T's, one upon the other, pretty deeply carved and ſometimes in relief. The bottom of the canoe is tolerably well faſhioned for going faſt through the water. The outrigger is always on the left-hand ſide of the paddlers.

Theſe iſlanders are in the habits of chewing betel; they had leaves of it with caſhew-nuts in

in bags made of matting, or of cocoa-nut baſs. The lime which they mix with it was contained in pieces of bamboo, or in calabaſhes.

Theſe people are, in general, of a rather deep olive colour, and the caſt of their countenance announces much affinity between them and the greater part of the inhabitants of the Moluccas: only we remarked ſome who had a very black ſkin, thick lips, and a broad flat noſe, and who appeared to be of a very different race; but all of them had curly hair, and a very wide forehead. They are, generally, of a pretty tall ſtature; their thighs and legs are by no means muſcular, which is probably owing in a great meaſure to the indolent life they lead, and the long ſtay they make in their canoes.

Moſt of them had their noſe and ears pierced with holes, in which they wore tortoiſe-ſhell rings.

Almoſt all of them were tattooed, and particularly on the back.

I remarked with ſurpriſe, that, among theſe ſavages, there was very much diffuſed a fondneſs for white hair, which formed a ſtriking contraſt to the colour of their ſkin. No doubt theſe *beaux* employ lime to produce this effect, as I have ſeen practiſed in the Friendly Iſlands. They are in the habit of plucking out the hair

hair on their body. The notions they have of ſhame, have not yet taught them the cuſtom of clothing themſelves. They commonly have the belly tightened by a cord, which paſſes two or three times round it. Their bracelets are formed of a web of matting, and ornamented with old ſhells; theſe they wear in different parts of the arm, even over the elbow.

The ſailor who had been ſtruck by the arrow felt but little pain. His wound might have been immediately dreſſed by the ſurgeon of the Recherche, but he choſe to wait till he returned on board of the Eſpérance. We were then very far from ſuppoſing that ſo ſlight a wound would one day be fatal to him.

As ſoon as the boats were hoiſted in, we ſtood on ſouth-weſt by weſt, coaſting at the diſtance of a kilometer and a half Egmont Iſland, on which we ſaw a great number of ſavages calling to us, and inviting us to land. Several launched their canoes in order to come to us; but we were going too faſt through the water for them to be able to overtake us.

We diſcovered ſome mountains, the loftieſt of which were at leaſt three hundred meters in perpendicular height. They were entirely covered with large trees, between which I obſerved here and there a very white earth, which appeared diſpoſed in ſtrata.

Thence,

Thence, after having run along the coaſt for the diſtance of a myriameter and a half, we arrived oppoſite to a large bay, where doubtleſs would be found a good bottom, but it is open to the ſouth-eaſt winds which were then blowing.

Preſently we perceived towards the ſouth, in the offing, ſome canoes which were making for Egmont Iſland; others were ſeen at a greater diſtance, and appeared to us employed in fiſhing on a ſhoal: at the ſame moment we diſcovered to the ſouthward, another ſhoal pretty near us, which extended very far to the weſtward.

We had juſt got ſight of Volcano Iſland, when a great number of canoes came out of Gracious Bay and ſteered towards us. As we had not then a breath of wind, they had every opportunity of approaching us. We already reckoned ſeventy-four that had ſtopped at the diſtance of from eight to nine hundred meters from the ſhip, when ſome clouds gathering on the mountains, made the ſavages who were in theſe tickliſh veſſels, apprehend the danger of being overſet if they kept longer at ſea. They immediately paddled towards the coaſt, and they had not reached it, when there aroſe a violent wind, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which could not fail to retard them very much in their progreſs.

As

As the Admiral purpoſed anchoring the next day in Gracious Bay, the night was ſpent ſtanding off and on.

Several fires were blazing on the ſhore, to which we were ſo near as to diſtinguiſh the voice of the inhabitants, who ſeemed to addreſs their diſcourſe to us. We let off ſome ſky-rockets, with a view of occaſioning them an agreeable ſurpriſe, and preſently ſhouts of admiration iſſued from different points of the coaſt; but the moſt profound ſilence ſucceeded theſe demonſtrations of joy, notwithſtanding we let off ſeveral more rockets.

During the night of the 23d, we perceived on Volcano Iſland, no indication to lead us to imagine that it ſtill contained ſubterraneous fire. This little iſland could not contain in its bowels a quantity of combuſtible matter ſufficient to feed inceſſantly the volcanic flames which Captain Carteret had obſerved in it twenty-ſix years before *.

The ſouth-eaſt wind continued during the night, and even the next day, to bar againſt us the entrance of the bay, at a ſmall diſtance from which ſtood a great number of huts built under the ſhade of cocoa-palms planted along a ſandy beach.

Preſently

* See Hawkeſworth's *Collection of Voyages*, vol. I. page 362. 4to edition. T.

Preſently the natives made their appearance on the ſhore; the Admiral then ſent towards them two boats, to which our ſhips approached near enough to be able to protect them in caſe of an attack on the part of the inhabitants. The ſwell was too heavy for them to venture to land; however, ſeveral natives jumped into the water, and ſwimming off, brought us cocoa-nuts for ſome bits of red cloth, which they preferred to every other article that we offered them. Some came in their canoes, and they all ſhewed a tolerable ſhare of honeſty in the exchanges which they made with us. Perhaps they acted in this manner, only becauſe they had heard of the affair that had happened between us and ſome inhabitants of the eaſt part of their iſland; nevertheleſs, they preſented us with nothing but the worſt of what they had. The greater part of the cocoa-nuts which they brought us, were growing; it was ſome time before they would ſell us any of their bows and arrows; but, for fear that we ſhould turn theſe weapons againſt them, they took the precaution to carry the bows to one of the boats, and the arrows to the other. The latter were not blunted. They had, by means of a reddiſh maſtic, fixed to their extremity a ſmall piece of well ſharpened bone, or tortoiſe-ſhell, a centimeter long. Other arrows had points of the

ſame

ſame ſubſtance, from two to three decimeters long. Several too were armed with the bone which is found at the origin of the tail in the ſpecies of ray called *raia paſtinaca*.

We obſerved on the coaſt ſeveral hogs, which they would not bring us, whatever price we offered for them; but they promiſed to ſell them to us if we would come on ſhore.

I remarked in their poſſeſſion a necklace of glaſs beads; ſome red, and others green, which appeared to me of Engliſh manufacture. They conſented to part with it in exchange.

We purchaſed from theſe iſlanders a piece of cloth, which gave us no favourable opinion of their induſtry. It was made of the very coarſe bark of trees, moſt awkwardly glued one upon the other.

One of them wore at his breaſt a ſmall piece of flat alabaſter, cut in a circular form, which he diſpoſed of to gratify us.

This interview had now laſted near two hours, when all the ſavages retired at a ſignal given them by one of their chiefs; but when they ſaw our boats preparing to quit their coaſt, the women advanced to the very beach, in order to try to induce us to land: however we continued our courſe; in a little time we arrived on board our ſhips, and ſoon after we made ſail towards the *Terre des Arſacides*.

On

On the 26th, at ten o'clock in the morning, we diſcovered to the weſtward, the Deliverance Iſlands.

About noon, the ſouthernmoſt bore from ſouth 13° weſt to weſt 19° ſouth, diſtant two myriameters, and the other weſt 27° ſouth. We had juſt found our ſhip to be in latitude 10° 48′ ſouth, and longitude 160° 18′ eaſt. Theſe two ſmall iſlands are very ſteep almoſt throughout their whole circumference, although they are of no great elevation. We perceived on them ſome inhabitants, and large plantations of cocoa-nut trees.

We ſoon made all the ſail we could, in order to run in with the *Terre des Arſacides*, the lofty mountains of which we ſaw to the weſt ſouth-weſt.

The next day, the 27th, we ranged along its coaſt; at ten o'clock in the morning we had juſt weathered a ſhoal, which extended to upwards of three kilometers into the offing, when, by the negligence of the people on the look-out, we paſſed over another ſhoal, where fortunately there was ſufficient water to prevent the ſhip from receiving any damage.

At noon we were in latitude 10° 54′ ſouth, and longitude 159° 41′ eaſt, when we ſet the *Terre des Arſacides*, bearing from eaſt 21° north to weſt 29° north; we were then a demi-myri-

ameter

ameter to the ſouthward of the neareſt ſhore. Theſe coaſts being interſected by hills ſtretching out into the ſea, form ſmall bights which afford ſhelter againſt eaſterly winds. Moſt of theſe little capes are terminated by a pretty high pyramidical rock, which is crowned by a clump of very verdant ſhrubs. At a greater diſtance inland we ſaw the ſame hills backed by mountains of moderate height, which preſented a very pictureſque aſpect.

It is principally at the head of theſe little coves that the inhabitants have fixed their abode. Several of them came down to the ſea-ſide to enjoy the ſight of our ſhips. Their huts were built under the ſhade of numerous plantations of cocoa-palms.

We had not yet ſeen any canoes along this coaſt, but about four o'clock in the afternoon there came one towards our ſhip. We were very much aſtoniſhed that the iſlanders who were in her, had dared to venture out on an exceedingly rough ſea with ſo tickliſh a ſkiff, the extreme breadth of which did not exceed two thirds of a meter; and indeed they were ſeated in the deepeſt part, in order to keep the canoe in exact trim. *(See Plate XLIII. Fig. 2.)*

Having approached to within the diſtance of about two hundred and fifty meters of our ſhip, they addreſſed a few words to us in a very loud

tone, pointing to their iſland, on which they invited us to land; they then came a little nearer, but a very hard ſquall forced them to regain the ſhore.

Theſe iſlanders were as naked as the inhabitants of Egmont Iſland, to whom they bear much reſemblance.

The next morning, at day-break, it was perceived that the currents had carried us, during the night, eighteen miles to the eaſtward. Our ſurpriſe was the greater, as the eaſterly winds which then prevailed ought to have occaſioned contrary currents. Are the tides the cauſe of this ſingular direction of the waters of the ſea in this quarter?

At ten o'clock four canoes left the coaſt, and advanced to within about four hundred meters of our ſhip; but we could not wait for them to approach any nearer, for we were obliged to continue our courſe, in order to weather a cape, which, in the poſition we were in, would have interrupted the nautical obſervations intended to be made.

At noon we were in latitude 10° 33′ ſouth, and longitude 158° 57′ eaſt, and we ſaw at a little diſtance the ſea breaking with great violence againſt Cape Phillip, which is very bluff. We doubled it about four o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately after we diſcovered a large bay,

bay, the ſhores of which appeared very much peopled; we remarked there ſeveral ſheds, under which the inhabitants had hauled up their canoes, to ſhelter them from the inclemency of the weather; and on all ſides were ſeen huts, even near the top of the moſt lofty mountains.

In a little time the ſavages put five canoes into the water, and approached us. They all kept juſt within hail except one, who, ſitting in a catamaran, advanced much nearer the ſtern of our ſhip, in order to receive ſome bits of red cloth, which we threw overboard. His manner beſpoke the greateſt miſtruſt; he kept his eyes fixed on us; not one of our motions eſcaped him, and yet he had the addreſs not to miſs any of the articles we threw to him. Preſently, at his call, the other canoes approached. The ſight which this native afforded us, ſeated on ſome planks toſſed about by the ſea, amuſed us for a few moments. Our fiddler wiſhed to treat theſe iſlanders with ſome tunes on the violin, but at the moment when he was putting his inſtrument in tune, they went away towards the Eſpérance.

Shortly after, five other canoes came alongſide, ſhewing us the greateſt confidence. The natives who were in them were doubtleſs acquainted with the uſe of iron, for they mani-

feſted a great deal of joy on receiving the nails which we offered them. We could not learn whether theſe people are in the habit of making exchanges; but it is very certain that it was impoſſible for us to obtain any thing from them in this way, although they had darts, bludgeons, bows and arrows: yet they were very eager to receive every thing that we gave them; they made us very obliging offers, if we would land on their ſhores, and, indulging in their natural gaiety, they repeated ſeveral times the Malay term *ſouſoo* (the boſom), accompanying their diſcourſe with very expreſſive geſtures, which diverted our ſailors prodigiouſly.

At ſun-ſet theſe ſavages returned to the coaſt, and lighted three large fires.

During the night the currents carried us into a large channel along this eaſtern iſland of the *Arſacides*, formerly called the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, and which makes part of Solomon's Archipelago, diſcovered by Mendana. It now bore north of us, and ſoon after we ſaw the *Iſle des Contrariétés*, which about the middle of the day we ſet, bearing from eaſt 14° north to eaſt 30° north, diſtant a myriameter; we had juſt obſerved in latitude 9° 53′ ſouth, our longitude being 159° 8′ eaſt. This ſmall iſland is ſomewhat mountainous, and very woody.

We

We ran very close along the islets named the Three Sisters; we then plied to windward, in order to get to the southward, and sail out of the strait which separates the island called by Mendana, *Guadal Canal*, from that of St. Christopher's.

The Espérance came within hail of us about eight o'clock in the evening, to communicate to us an act of treachery of some of the islanders. She had been surrounded during the preceding night by a great number of canoes, from which only two natives had come on board. These had boasted greatly of the different fruits of their island, and had promised to procure a great quantity if her people would come on shore. At length these two men had gone away about the middle of the night; but among many canoes that had remained near the Espérance, there had been remarked one much larger than the others, which, on the approach of day, paddled several times round the ship: this canoe stopped a moment, and immediately there came from it at least a dozen arrows, by which Desert, one of the ship's company, was wounded in the arm; fortunately, most of the other arrows had stuck into the ship's side. These traitors, after this discharge, fled with precipitation, and they were already very far off when a musket was fired at them; the ball did not strike them;

them; but a ſky-rocket, which was aimed with much preciſion, and which burſt quite cloſe to their canoe, threw them into great conſternation.

The other canoes had alſo taken to flight, but they had ſoon returned.

This cowardly act of treachery, and the conduct which theſe ſavages had obſerved towards Captain Surville, convinced us that they had been governed only by perfidious intentions when they had employed all ſorts of means to try to induce us to land on their ſhores.

On the 30th the little wind that blew by intervals from north-weſt to weſt north-weſt ſcarcely gave the ſhip ſteerage-way, and the currents carried us very perceptibly towards the *Iſle des Contrariétés*. The weather was very fine when we ſaw it, and the engraving which Surville has publiſhed of it repreſents it with much exactneſs. We were three kilometers from it, when a canoe put off from the coaſt to come alongſide of our ſhip. In her were four natives, who were grateful for the preſents of cloth and hardware that we made them, for immediately after they gave us in return ſeveral cocoa-nuts, which they called *nioo*, like moſt of the other inhabitants of the South Sea.

They expreſſed the moſt lively joy at the ſight of the nails which we offered them; they inceſſantly

ſantly aſked us for others, repeating very frequently *matai* (dead), and ſhaking thoſe which they had juſt received, as if they wiſhed to give us to underſtand that they would make uſe of them againſt their enemies. In a little time after, five other canoes joined this, and approached our ſhip without manifeſting the ſmalleſt fear. We admired the elegant form of theſe canoes, which perfectly reſembled thoſe we had ſeen the preceding days along the eaſt coaſt of the *Arſacides (See Plate XLIII. Fig. 2)*. They were ſeven meters long, by two-thirds of a meter wide, and five decimeters in depth. Their bottom was of a ſingle piece, cut out of the trunk of a tree; and in order to raiſe their ſides, there was fixed on timbers, placed at ſome diſtance from each other, on each ſide of the canoe, a plank which occupied its whole length, and at the two extremities were faſtened other planks above this. We remarked, the outſide of the latter, ſome figures of birds, fiſhes, &c. rudely carved. Moſt of the canoes were terminated in the fore part by the head of a bird, underneath which was ſeen a large tuft of fringe dyed red, and which appeared to be made of the leaves of the *pandanus*; on the ſtem alſo were other tufts, which were likewiſe of a red colour; and towards the extremity we obſerved, in the inſide of ſeveral

canoes, a dog carved, and ſeparate from the canoes, which led me to imagine that theſe ſavages poſſeſs this animal; but I remarked with ſurpriſe that they had given it nearly the ſhape of a blood-hound: however, it is probable that they have not this variety, and that the ſculpture which we ſaw was only a coarſely executed repreſentation of the ſpecies of dog that is met with in moſt of the iſlands of the South Sea.

Theſe ſavages were obliged to remain conſtantly at the bottom of their canoes, to prevent their being overſet by the waves; and they experienced the diſagreeableneſs of being ſeated in the water which the canoe ſhipped, but they took care to bale it out from time to time.

Among the articles which we were able to obtain from them, was a large line, fixed to the extremity of a long ſtick. This appeared to me ſomewhat remarkable, as moſt of the ſavages that we had ſeen are in the habit of holding in the hand the line with which they fiſh. Their hooks were of tortoiſe-ſhell.

The ornaments of theſe people conſiſted of bracelets made of different ſhells; among theſe was the ſea-ear, which I had no difficulty in recognizing; others, made of cocoa-nut baſs, were adorned with a great quantity of ſeeds of *coix lachryma Jobi*, faſtened round all their circumference.

It

It did not appear to me that theſe people chewed betel; at leaſt I never perceived any ſign of this practice.

Theſe canoes had now paſſed ſeveral hours round our ſhips, when one of the chiefs made a ſignal for departure, and immediately they paddled very ſwiftly towards the coaſt; however, a canoe ſtill remained a few minutes, to receive ſome bits of red cloth, which we were offering to the people in it, at the moment when the others quitted us; but preſently theſe iſlanders, ſeeing their countrymen already far off, paddled with all their might, in order to try to overtake them: we then ſaw with ſurpriſe, their canoe cut the waves ſo rapidly, that it went at the rate of at leaſt a myriameter and a half an hour.

Very early in the morning of the 1ſt of June, we began to range along the eaſt coaſt of *Guadal Canal*, which falls with a pretty gentle declivity, and we diſcovered in the interior of the iſland a large chain of mountains which followed the ſame direction. Preſently we diſtinguiſhed Shortland's Mount Lammas. The ſhore was lined with cocoa-palms, under the ſhade of which we perceived a great number of huts. Shoals for a great diſtance barred the acceſs to this coaſt, along which we were in a ſingular manner thwarted by currents that ſet us to

the eaſtward. This unexpected courſe of the waters aſtoniſhed us the more, as it appeared that the winds which prevailed ſince we were in theſe ſeas ſhould have directed them towards the weſt.

On the 4th in the morning we doubled Cape Hunter, mentioned by Shortland*.

About ten o'clock we paſſed quite cloſe to an iſlot connected to the coaſt by ſome reefs, and on which we ſaw ſeveral groups of ſavages ſquatted under the ſhade of fine plantations of cocoa-palms and plantain-trees, which gave to this little iſland an extremely pictureſque aſpect. A great number of canoes were on the beach, and we expected to ſee ſome of them launched to come off to us; but we were not a little aſtoniſhed at the indifference of theſe iſlanders; they did not ſtir from their place, nor even take the trouble of getting up to enjoy better the ſight of our ſhips.

This little iſland is in latitude 9° 31′ ſouth, and longitude 157 19′ eaſt.

We preſently diſtinguiſhed the weſt point of *Guadal Canal*.

On the 7th, about noon, we ſaw the largeſt of Hammond's Iſlands, bearing from north 4° weſt

* For Shortland's Journal, ſee *Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay, Chap. XVIII.* T.

weſt to eaſt 6° north, at the diſtance of a myriameter, when we were in latitude 8° 49′ ſouth, and longitude 155° 9′ eaſt. We then quitted this Archipelago, and made ſail towards the northern coaſt of *La Louiſiade*.

The ſurvey which we had juſt made of the lands of the *Arſacides*, left us no doubt of their being Solomon's Archipelago, diſcovered by Mendana, as Citizen Fleurieu had ſo juſtly preſumed in his excellent work on the diſcoveries of the French.

On the 9th, the Captain of the Eſpérance informed us of the death of Mahot, the unfortunate man belonging to her crew, who ſeventeen days before had been wounded in the forehead with an arrow by a ſavage of Egmont Iſland. The wound, however, had healed well, and fourteen days had elapſed before he experienced the ſmalleſt bad ſymptom; but all at once he was attacked with a very violent *tetanus*, of which he died at the end of three days.

Several perſons preſumed that the arrow from which he received the wound, had been poiſoned; but this conjecture appeared to me the leſs probable, as the wound had perfectly healed, and the man had been very well for a fortnight; beſides, it was aſcertained that the arrows which had been found in the canoe, abandoned by the treacherous ſavage, and of which

which our people had taken poſſeſſion, were not infected by poiſon, for we pricked with them ſeveral fowls, which thence experienced no bad conſequences; but it is not uncommon in ſcorching climates, to ſee the ſlighteſt ſcratch followed by a general ſpaſm, which is almoſt always a ſymptom of death.

On the 12th, about ten o'clock in the morning, we made the coaſt of *La Louiſiade**; and, at firſt, we took the eaſternmoſt land for Cape Deliverance; but we ſoon diſcovered that this cape was upwards of twenty-five miles to the northward.

We were aſtoniſhed at the rapidity of the currents, which had driſted us forty-four miles to the northward in the ſpace of four and twenty hours. The obſervations made on board the Eſpérance alſo gave the ſame reſult.

Thence

* This land was diſcovered by Bougainville, in 1768. It appears to have been unknown before this period. There was only an imperfect and confuſed account of a diſcovery, in 1705, of its northern coaſt by the Dutch yacht the *Geelvinck*. See *Voyage autour du monde, par M. de Bougainville*, page 245 and following; and for the journal of the Geelvinck, the *Hiſtoire générale des Navigations aux Terres Auſtrales de M. le Préſident de Broſſes. Vol. II. page* 444. It is now proved that the poſition firſt given to Geelvinck's Land, is not the true one. See page 15 of the preface of the *Découvertes des Français en* 1768 & 1769, *dans le ſud-eſt de la Nouvelle Guinée*, printed at Paris, in 1790. T.

Thence we directed our courſe to the weſtward, ſtanding along ſome pretty high land that we could not coaſt but at a diſtance, on account of the prodigious number of ſhoals, which, being ſcattered far out in the offing, rendered our navigation extremely dangerous.

As ſoon as the day broke, on the 14th, we found ourſelves ſurrounded by low lands and ſhoals, in the middle of which the rapid currents from the weſt north-weſt had carried us during the night. In vain we made ſeveral boards, with a pretty freſh breeze at ſouth-eaſt, in order to try to extricate ourſelves from this dangerous ſituation; but the currents conſtantly prevented us from fetching an iſlot lying to the north-eaſt, at the diſtance of a demi-myriameter, and near which there appeared to be a paſſage leading into the open ſea. We were then in latitude 10° 58′ ſouth, and longitude 151° 18′ eaſt. The place in which we could ply, being more confined, increaſed the danger in proportion as we were carried to the weſtward; beſides, we could find no bottom any where: we were at length under the neceſſity of reſolving to venture between ſome low lands, which lay to the north-weſt, in hopes of finding there an outlet for our ſhips; but this plan was not reſolved on till towards the cloſe of the day. It was already dark, when having got

got into a very narrow channel, it fell calm, and we were then at the mercy of a rapid current, which might at every moment occaſion our deſtruction, by ſetting us upon ſhoals; however, when the day appeared, we had the ſatisfaction of finding ourſelves in the open ſea, and clear of theſe dangers. Our ſituation, no doubt, had been extremely perilous; but ſince we were traverſing ſeas ſtrewn with ſhoals, we were ſo accuſtomed to danger, that I and ſeveral others went to bed at our uſual hour, and ſlept as ſoundly as if we had been in the greateſt ſafety.

The coaſts along which we had hitherto ranged, to the northward of theſe lands, were interſected by a vaſt number of channels. The numerous iſlands in this Archipelago had exhibited to us a great many habitations, without, however, procuring us the ſight of a ſingle iſlander; but on the 17th, having reached the latitude of 10° 8′ ſouth, and longitude of 149° 37′ eaſt, while we were doubling very cloſe a cluſter of iſlots that bore ſouth, we perceived fifteen natives coming out of their huts. Three of them immediately got into a canoe with an outrigger, and directed their courſe towards us; but we were going much too faſt through the water for them to be able to come up with us.

Preſently

Preſently another canoe appeared near the weſternmoſt iſland; ſhe was much larger than the former; ſhe carried a ſail nearly ſquare, which was immediately ſpread, and ſhe ſoon overtook our ſhip; but it was in vain that we ſolicited the people in her to come alongſide. Shortly after, they went away towards the Eſpérance, and as ſoon as they were at a little diſtance from that ſhip, they threw the canoe up in the wind, not chooſing to come any nearer. Our two ſhips were now lying to. Citizen Legrand, wiſhing to have a near view of theſe iſlanders, jumped overboard, and preſently ſwam to their canoe. We were informed in the evening that this officer had not perceived any arms in their poſſeſſion, and that notwithſtanding they were twelve in number, they had manifeſted ſome fear when they ſaw him approaching them.

It appears that they are unacquainted with the uſe of iron, for they ſet little value on that which he offered them.

Theſe iſlanders were all naked, and not of a very deep black colour. Their woolly hair was ornamented with tufts of feathers; they had their belly tightened by a cord, which went ſeveral times round it, in order no doubt to ſtrengthen the muſcles of the abdomen.

Several

Several wore bracelets made of plaits of cocoa-nut baſs.

We admired their ſkill in ſteering on a wind when they returned towards the coaſt.

On the 18th, in the morning, two canoes with outriggers and under ſail, each manned by twelve ſavages, rapidly ran round our ſhip, obſerving our motions with much attention, but at a great diſtance; they then kept for a long time to windward of us. We were now in latitude 9° 53′ ſouth, and longitude 149° 10′ eaſt. Every thing announced to us a numerous population on the ſouthern coaſt, and particularly towards the head of a great bay, which extended to the ſouth ſouth-weſt. Preſently we ſaw coming towards us ſome canoes, each containing ten or eleven ſavages, who kept at about a hundred meters from us; but the bits of cloth which we threw overboard for them, induced them to come nearer. They appeared greatly ſurpriſed at ſeeing in our ſhip a young negro that we had taken on board at Amboyna; it was to no purpoſe that this black ſpoke Malay to them, they did not underſtand that language. Theſe iſlanders had all woolly hair, and an olive colour ſkin; however, I remarked one of them as black as the Moſambique negroes, to whom I thought he bore much

much reſemblance. Like them, his upper lip projected conſiderably beyond the under one. They all made uſe of betel. None of them wore any clothing; but they were ornamented with bracelets, to which they had faſtened different ſhells. Some wore a ſmall bone in a hole bored through the ſeptum of the noſe. Others wore, ſhoulder-belt faſhion, rows of ſhells faſtened to ſtrings.

Theſe natives gave us yams, which they had roaſted in the aſhes, and peeled very carefully.

We ſaw in their poſſeſſion no other weapons but darts, which were rather ſhort, and were ſharpened only at one end.

We diſtinguiſhed their huts, which, like thoſe of the Papuas, were erected with ſtakes, from two to three meters above the ground.

Theſe ſavages invited us to land on their iſland; but ſeeing that we were drawing off from it very perceptibly, for the rapid currents drifted us to the weſtward, they quitted us and regained their coaſt.

Two canoes were ſtill quite cloſe to the Eſpérance at half paſt three o'clock, when we ſaw three muſket ſhots fired from that ſhip, and the ſavages inſtantly running away, paddling with all their might. We ſoon learnt that one of the canoes had pelted her people with ſtones,

without the ſmalleſt provocation having been given for this attack.

Fortunately theſe treacherous iſlanders had not hurt any one, and the Eſpérance's officers had fired at them only to frighten them.

A little time after, we ſent two boats to ſound along the coaſt ſeveral bights, where we hoped to find good anchorages. We were miſtaken; it was neceſſary to approach to within the diſtance of a hundred meters of the coaſt, to get bottom at thirty-five fathoms; and at a hundred meters farther off in the offing, it could not be reached with a line of ſixty fathoms.

Notwithſtanding the terror which the muſket ſhots fired on their countrymen ought naturally to have ſpread among the inhabitants, there nevertheleſs came alongſide ſome who had ſet off from the very place where the others had taken refuge. They behaved to us with a great deal of diſhoneſty, agreeing at any price for us to let them have our articles of traffic, and as ſoon as they got hold of them, they would not give us any thing; however, one of them conſented to part with a flute and a necklace, which are repreſented in *Plate XXXVIII. Fig.* 26 and 27.

I remarked one of theſe ſavages, who, like the inhabitants of New Zealand, wore ſuſpended

to

to his neck by a very ſmall ſtring, a piece of human bone cut from about the middle of the cubitus. May not this be a ſort of trophy that announces the defeat of an enemy, and may not theſe natives be alſo of the number of the *anthropophagi?*

Several of them had bedaubed their face with charcoal-duſt.

They are in the habit of covering their genitals with the long leaves of the *pandanus*, which they paſs between their thighs, and tie to the waiſt before and behind by means of a cord drawn very tight.

We ſaw in their canoes ſome pretty large fiſhing nets, to the lower edge of which they had faſtened various ſpecies of ſhells. They alſo had ſome ſhells in little cylindrical baſkets, lined in the inſide with filaments, which ſeemed intended to prevent them from being broken.

They had about them combs with three divergent teeth, ſome of bamboo, and others of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Theſe ſavages left us on the approach of the night, which we ſpent in plying to windward.

Since the preceding day, we had ſcarcely made two myriameters towards the north-weſt, when, on the 19th, we found ourſelves ſurrounded by low lands, connected by breakers, between which we were forced to ply, even

during the following night. We ſeveral times paſſed over ſhoals, which we diſtinguiſhed by the light of a very new moon; and, by our ſoundings, we were frequently in leſs than five fathoms water.

It fell calm towards midnight, and we were thus left at the mercy of the currents that drifted us towards the coaſt, on which were blazing ſeveral fires kindled by the ſavages.

As ſoon as the day dawned on the 20th, we perceived at a diſtance the Eſpérance, ſtill much nearer the land than we were, and with her boats ahead towing.

Preſently the ſavages came in great numbers alongſide of our ſhip; nevertheleſs we could not perſuade one of them to come on board: an old man had already quitted his canoe to comply with our invitation, when he was diverted from his intention by the others, who eagerly pulled him towards them, as if they imagined that he was expoſing himſelf to very great danger.

We thought that we recogniſed among theſe iſlanders ſome of thoſe whom we had ſeen two days before. They were very inquiſitive to know the name of the articles which we gave them; but what ſurpriſed us much was, that they requeſted us to tell it in theſe terms, *poai nama*, an expreſſion which differs little from the Malay, *apa nama*, (what's the name of this?) Yet they did not underſtand the people

on

on board, who addreſſed them in the Malay language.

Theſe ſavages had brought a ſort of pudding, in which we diſcovered yams and the fleſh of lobſters well mixed. They offered us ſome, and all thoſe of us who eat any, found it very well taſted.

A human cubitus, ſhaped like a ſcoop at one end, ſerved moſt of theſe iſlanders to take up, from the bottom of a calabaſh, the lime which they mixed with their betel.

They ſold us a hatchet of the form of that which is repreſented in *Plate XII. Fig.* 9. It was made of a bit of ſerpent-ſtone, pretty well poliſhed, and fixed in a helve of a ſingle piece of wood; it is remarkable that the edge of the ſtone was in the longitudinal direction of the handle, like our hatchets.

Theſe people are very fond of perfumes. Moſt of the articles which we gave them, were ſcented. They had different ſorts of bark of trees, which were very aromatic; one of theſe appeared to me to belong to the ſpecies of laurel, known by the name of *laurus culilaban*, which is very widely diffuſed through the Moluccas. In the mean time it ſtill continued calm, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the Admiral ſent the barge to help to tow the Eſpérance, whoſe people muſt have been very

much fatigued. At length, about half paſt four o'clock, there ſprang up from the ſouth-eaſt, a light breeze, which enabled that ſhip to draw off from the ſhoals. Shortly after, our boat returned on board, and we learnt that the Eſpérance had been for a long time ſurrounded by a great number of iſlanders; that about noon moſt of them had pointed out to her people two canoes, which were putting off from two ſmall iſlands, and were going to meet one another; that they had given them to underſtand, that the ſavages who were in theſe canoes would ſoon give battle to each other, and that the fruit of the victory would be a feaſt on the fleſh of the vanquiſhed. During this recital, a ferocious joy had been obſerved to be depicted in their countenance, as if they were to partake of the horrible repaſt. On hearing this, almoſt all thoſe belonging to our ſhip, who had in the morning eaten the pudding prepared by the ſavages, and which I have juſt mentioned, were ſeized with nauſea, from the apprehenſion that ſome human fleſh might have entered into the compoſition of this diſh which had ſeemed to be in high requeſt among theſe iſlanders.

Preſently the two canoes had come ſufficiently near to each other to begin the battle, and the warriors were ſeen to aſcend a wooden platform,

ſupported

ſupported by the outrigger and the canoe, and then to throw ſtones with their ſlings, while each, wearing a ſhield on his left arm, endeavoured to ward off the blows of his adverſary; however, they had ſeparated in ten minutes, without any one appearing to be dangerouſly hurt, and had regained their reſpective iſlands.

The commander of the Eſpérance ſent Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux a bludgeon and a ſhield, which he had procured from theſe ſavages.

The bludgeon was pretty broad, and flat at one of its extremities.

The ſhield was the firſt defenſive weapon which we had remarked among the ſavage nations that we had hitherto viſited. It was of very hard wood, and of the form that may be ſeen in *Plate XII. Fig.* 7 and 8. It was near a meter high, five decimeters and a half broad, and a centimeter and a half in thickneſs. The outſide was ſlightly convex. Towards the middle of *Fig.* 8, which repreſents its inſide, are ſeen three ſmall pieces of rattan, by means of which the natives fix this weapon on the left arm.

Theſe iſlanders, although very numerous alongſide the Eſpérance, had exerciſed no act of hoſtility; only, one of them had ſeemed to wiſh to throw a dart at a man belonging to the

ſhip who was ſtanding on the wale, but ſeeing a muſket levelled at him, he had immediately deſiſted from theſe demonſtrations, and the canoe in which he was had retired with precipitation.

The following days we coaſted ſome very low iſlands, beyond which we at firſt ſaw towards the ſouth very high land. The prodigious number of ſhoals, which we met with every moment, prevented us from running cloſe along them.

On the 25th, having reached the latitude of 8° 7′ ſouth, and longitude of 146° 39′ eaſt, we diſcerned ſome of the very high lands of New Guinea, bearing from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt; after having followed them in their direction towards the north-weſt, we arrived, on the 27th, in a gulf about eight myriameters deep, and ſhut in between ſome very large mountains, the moſt lofty of which were to the northward, where they join that which forms King William's Cape. We were becalmed here till the 29th; we then made ſail, directing our courſe towards Dampier's Strait.

At day-break the next morning, the 30th, we diſcovered to the north-weſt by weſt a very high mountain, furrowed near its ſummit with longitudinal excavations of a great depth.

This

This was King William's Cape. We then ſaw riſing the weſt coaſt of New Britain, towards which we ſteered with all ſail ſet, in order to get to the northward of Dampier's Strait before night. The ſun ſhining directly in our face, the men on the look-out could not perceive in time a ſhoal, over which we paſſed about eight o'clock in the morning, experiencing on it ſome very heavy ſeas. Having cleared it, we imagined ourſelves out of all danger, when three quarters of an hour after we found ourſelves between two ſhoals very cloſe together, forming ahead of us a bight, whence it was impoſſible to get out with the ſouth ſouth-eaſt wind which entangled us among them more and more. The Admiral immediately gave orders for tacking; but there was not time ſufficient to trim the ſails in ſuch a manner as to make the ſhip ſtay; ſhe then was drifting towards the ſhoals which lay to the northward, and on which we expected to ſee her preſently ſtrike, when Citizen Gicquel called out from the main rigging, that he had juſt diſcovered between theſe rocks a break very narrow indeed, but through which, however, our ſhip might paſs. We immediately ſteered for this channel, and we at length got clear of the danger, which was one of the moſt alarming that we had incurred in this voyage. However, we were

were not yet in perfect ſafety; we were for ſome time ſurrounded by other ſhoals, which forced us repeatedly to alter our courſe; but we had the good fortune to find a paſſage through ſome ſmall intervals by which they are ſeparated.

Towards noon we were already very far on in the Strait, when we obſerved in latitude 5° 38′ ſouth, our longitude being 146 24′ eaſt.

The coaſt of New Britain then bore from eaſt 37° ſouth to eaſt 61° north, and we were a demi-myriameter from the ſhore.

The iſland on which Dampier had perceived a volcano bore weſt 38° north, at the diſtance of a myriameter and a half. This volcano was now extinguiſhed; but we ſaw to the weſt north-weſt half north, a ſmall iſland in the ſhape of a cone, which had afforded Dampier no indication of ſubterraneous fire. A thick ſmoke roſe from its ſummit at intervals, and about half paſt three o'clock there iſſued from the bottom of the gulfs of the volcano a great quantity of burning matter, which falling on the eaſt coaſt ſide of the mountain, ran down to its very baſe; it there met with the ſea, whoſe waters, which it cauſed to bubble up, immediately roſe under the form of thick clouds of a dazzling whiteneſs. At the moment of the exploſion, a thick ſmoke, tinged with various colours,

colours, among which a copper colour predominated, had ſhot up beyond the higheſt clouds.

Along the coaſt of New Britain we ſaw a great many inhabitants, and a conſiderable number of huts erected upon ſtakes like thoſe of the Papuas.

We got out of the Strait before night.

We then ſtood along the northern coaſt of New Britain, to the northward of which we diſcovered ſeveral ſmall and very mountainous iſlands, till then unknown. The currents, in this run, were ſcarcely perceptible, except under the meridian of Port Montague, where they carried us rapidly towards the north, which made us preſume that we were oppoſite a channel that divides the iſlands of New Britain. On the 9th we quitted them, after having been thwarted in the examination that we had juſt made of them, by the ſouth-eaſt winds, and very frequent calms.

We had long been reduced to live on worm-eaten biſcuit and ſalt meat, which was very much tainted; accordingly the ſcurvy had already made great ravages on board. We were moſt of us forced to renounce the uſe of coffee, as it occaſioned us ſpaſms, which were extremely troubleſome.

On

On the 11th we ranged pretty close along the Portland Islands.

In the afternoon of the 12th we made the easternmost of the Admiralty Islands.

On the 18th, towards sun-set, we discovered the Anchorites to the south-west by west.

On the 21st, about seven o'clock in the evening, we lost Admiral D'Entrecasteaux. He sunk under the violence of a dreadful cholic which he had experienced for two days. For a little time past he had had some slight symptoms of scurvy, but we were very far from thinking ourselves threatened with so great a loss.

On the 2d of August we perceived Traitors' Islands, and about noon we saw them bearing from south 35° west to south 42° west, at the distance of four myriameters; we were then in the latitude of 6′ south, and longitude of 134° 3′ east.

On the 8th our baker died of the scurvy, his whole body being affected by an *emphysema*, which the heats of the equator had increased with an astonishing rapidity.

On the 11th we doubled the Cape of Good Hope of New Guinea, and on the 16th we anchored at Waygiou.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XV.

Stay at Waygiou.—Our scorbutic people experience speedy relief.—Interviews with the natives.—We anchor at Bouro.—We pass the Strait of Bouton.—Ravages of the dysentery.—We anchor at Sourabaya.—Stay at Samarang.—My detention at Fort Ankai, near Batavia.—Stay in the Isle of France.—My return to France.

DURING our ſtay at Waygiou we were frequently viſited by the natives, who brought us turtles, ſeveral of which weighed from ten to twelve myriagrams, and moſt of which they had taken on the Aiou Iſlands. The ſoup which was made of them afforded great relief to our ſcorbutic people. The inhabitants perceiving how much we were in want of them, made us pay for them ten times their value. Theſe turtles, after their head had been cut off, ſtill continued to walk for ſeveral hours. The inhabitants alſo ſold us ſome turtle's eggs boiled and ſtuffed in hogs guts, ſome turtle's fleſh dreſſed after the manner of the Buccaneers,

ſome fowls and ſome hogs, great numbers of which they told us were to be found in the woods, ſome ſhaddocks, cocoa-nuts, papaws, pumpkins of different ſpecies, rice, quadrifid purslain *(portulaca quadrifida)*, ſugar-canes, yams, ſweet potatoes, plantains, lemons, pimento, ears of maize ſtill green, which they had broiled, and young ſhoots of the papaw-tree. They aſſured us, that the young ſhoots and the fruits of this tree, before their maturity, were very agreeable to eat when they were dreſſed. They alſo brought us ſago, which they had made into flattiſh cakes, a decimeter in breadth by two in length; theſe they ate without any other preparation. Some of them alſo offered us ſago under the form of a ſouriſh paſte, which they had cauſed to ferment.

Moſt of the iſlanders have the body entirely naked, with the exception of the genitals, which they cover with a coarſe cloth that appeared to be made of the bark of a fig-tree. The heat of the climate does not allow them to feel the want of clothing. Their chiefs alone are dreſſed in a very wide pair of pantaloons and a banyan of cloth, which they purchaſe of the Chineſe, who come from time to time, as they told us, and anchor in the place where we were. Some were ornamented with ſilver bracelets, which they had alſo procured from

the

the Chineſe. Almoſt all the chiefs of theſe ſavages had been to the Moluccas, and ſpoke the Malay language. Some wore a hat made of leaves of the *pandanus*, of a conical ſhape, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe of the Chineſe; others had their head wrapped up in a ſort of turban. They all have very thick and pretty long curly hair. The colour of their ſkin is not very black. Some let their whiſkers grow; they have their ears pierced, as well as the ſeptum of their noſe. Several of them ſhewed a great deal of dexterity in ſhooting with a bow, aiming ſeveral times ſucceſſively at a mark, at the diſtance of upwards of forty yards, to which their arrows always came extremely near. Others were armed with very long ſpears, tipped with iron or bone. Theſe iſlanders undoubtedly know how to manufacture iron, for they ſet a great value on the bars of that metal which we gave them; they alſo inquired for ſome tin, but they gave a very decided preference to our cloths, eſpecially thoſe of a red colour.

The iſland of Waygiou, which the inhabitants call *Owarido*, is covered with very large trees, and appears throughout a mountainous country; the land is pretty high, even at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore. The bamboo huts of the natives are raiſed on ſtakes to about

three meters above the ground, and covered with leaves of the fan-palm.

A very remarkable fact is, that at the moment when we landed, ſuch of our ſeamen as were in the leaſt affected with the ſcurvy, and even thoſe who had no appearance of it, experienced a conſiderable ſwelling in every part of the body; but this ſymptom, at which ſome of us had been alarmed, entirely diſappeared after three or four hours walking.

During our ſtay in this iſland, I was conſtantly viſiting its foreſts; I there gathered a rich collection of new plants, and I killed a great many ſcarce birds, among others the ſpecies of promerops, which Buffon calls the promerops of New Guinea, a large black cockatoo (*pſittacus aterrimus*), and a new ſpecies of hornbill, to which I have given the name of *Calao of the Iſland of Waygiou*: its bill, which is arched, and of a dirty white, is two decimeters long. Each mandible is unequally indented; the upper mandible is ſurmounted by a ſort of yellowiſh creſt, which is flattened and grooved: the wings and body are black; the tail is white, and the neck of a pretty bright rufous. (*See Plate XI.*) This beautiful bird is eight decimeters in length from the end of the bill to the extremity of the feet.

I ſaw

I ſaw in the middle of the woods a great many wild cocks. The female which the natives brought us was not much bigger than a partridge, and yet ſhe laid eggs twice as large as thoſe of our hens. This ſpecies of wild hen is black, while that which I killed in the foreſts of Java was of a grey colour.

The great crowned pigeon (*columba coronata*) is very common in theſe thick foreſts, where we met here and there ſome wild orange-trees, the fruits of which furniſhed our ſcorbutic people with very wholeſome lemonade.

The natives who came on board informed us, that the road in which we had caſt anchor was infeſted by alligators; yet this did not prevent ſeveral of our people from bathing: having penetrated into ſome foreſts of mangroves, we remarked their tracks imprinted on the mud. It is principally during the night that the alligators are moſt to be dreaded.

While we lay here we received a viſit from ſeveral chiefs. The chief of Rawak had ſupped and ſlept on board the Eſpérance the eve of our departure; but as ſoon as he ſaw that we were preparing to weigh anchor, he jumped overboard, fearing that we wiſhed to carry him away. This fright would have aſtoniſhed us, had we not learned that, five months before, the

Dutch had carried off his brother in the middle of an entertainment which they had given him on board their ſhip. This chief's whole cloathing conſiſted of a pair of pantaloons and a very wide banyan, with a ſatin waiſtcoat, and the earrings which he wore were of gold.

The people of this iſland had declared war againſt the Dutch; and the greater part of the men, headed by the moſt powerful of their chiefs, to whom they give the title of Sultan, had gone and joined the inhabitants of Ceram in order to attack the governor of Amboyna, who was to call there in making his tour through the Moluccas. The inhabitants of the huts, built on the ſhores of the road in which our ſhips were anchored, had, previous to their departure, provided for the ſafety of their women and children, by taking them into the interior of the iſland. This roadſtead, which is called *Bonee-Sainai* by the natives, and is diſtant about a myriameter to the eaſt of Rawak, is formed by the coaſt of Waygiou, and a very ſmall iſland that the inhabitants call *Bonee*, which lay to the eaſt of us: there we were almoſt under the equator, our latitude having been 38′ ſouth. Our longitude had been 128° 53′ eaſt.

We procured our water near the head of this road in a pretty large river, which our boats could

could aſcend for upwards of a kilometer from its mouth at low water, and twice as far at the top of the flood.

The thermometer obſerved on board did not riſe higher than 24°, no doubt on account of the heavy rains.

The barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 1½ lines.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 1° 14′ eaſt.

The winds were pretty faint, and varied only from ſouth ſouth-eaſt to ſouth-weſt.

On the 28th of Auguſt we ſailed from Waygiou, the north coaſt of which we followed, ſtanding to the weſtward in order to double its weſtern point. There we met with a ſhoal, which is not laid down in the charts; on this ſhoal our ſoundings varied from four to eight fathoms in a ſpace of about ſix hundred meters, which we were under the neceſſity of croſſing. We remarked here and there ſome points of rocks which roſe almoſt to the ſurface of the water; but we had the good fortune to avoid them. The greateſt extent of this ſhoal is about two kilometers from north to ſouth.

On the 4th of September we anchored in the road of Bouro, at the diſtance of two kilometers to the north north-eaſt half eaſt of the Dutch ſettlement, in twenty fathoms water over a bot-

tom of muddy ſand. The commandant of this poſt immediately diſpatched to us a corporal to offer us all the refreſhments of which we might ſtand in need. At the expiration of a few minutes we ſaw ſome muſket ſhots fired into the middle of a herd of buffaloes which were grazing on the ſhore; and the corporal informed us, that the reſident had ordered the two fatteſt to be killed for our ſhips. Knowing the wants of navigators, he ſent us a great quantity of fruit, a few bottles of a very pleaſant *liqueur*, extracted from the ſago-palm (*ſaguerus. Rumph. vol.* 1. *fig.* 13.), and ſome young leaves of a ſpecies of fern of the *aſplenium* genus, which grows in the ſhade in the moiſt ſpots; they are eaten as a ſalad; they are very tender, and of an agreeable flavour.

This reſident, named Henry Commans, was a good honeſt man, and remarkable for the ſimplicity of his manners; he was very much liked by the inhabitants; he was the perſon of whoſe happineſs the Dutch at Amboyna had ſpoken ſo highly, telling us, that he could ſleep as much as he choſe. At his houſe we met with ſeveral natives who had ſeen Admiral Bougainville during his ſtay at Bouro, and who felt no ſmall pleaſure in converſing about that celebrated navigator.

This and ſome of the following days were

employed in viſiting the different diſtricts of the iſland, which preſents every where a diverſified and very picturesque aſpect. The ſago-palm is here very common; it forms the principal food of the inhabitants, and is even an article of exportation. There were large plantations of it quite cloſe to the Dutch ſettlement, in ſome marſhes which render this abode very inſalubrious, particularly on the approach of ſpring.

I had no where ſeen teak-wood ſo lofty. Behind the town are planted two long avenues of it, the trees of which are near forty meters in height. In the Moluccas the Dutch build ſhips with this wood, which is the moſt durable that is known. The *cayon pontee* of the Malays (*melaleuca latifolia*) grows abundantly on the hills. The reſident ſhewed us a large ſtill, which ſerved him for diſtilling the leaves of this tree, from which he annually extracted a great deal of *cajeput* oil.

The Iſland of Bouro contains ſeveral kinds of wood fit for cabinet work, which are in great requeſt among the Chineſe, and a few others proper for dyeing. Two Chineſe junks were then aground on the mud to the north-weſt of the Dutch fort. The village near which this fort is built is called *Cayelee* in the Malay language. Such of the natives as follow the Ma-

hometan religion have there a moſque, the roofs of which diminiſhing by ſtories in proportion as they riſe, afford a very agreeable object to the eye, as may be ſeen in *Plate XLII*, which repreſents part of this village.

The coaſt to the eaſtward of the village is watered only by very ſmall rivers; but at a demi-myriameter to the north-weſt we aſcended a very large one, which the inhabitants call *Acr-Beſſar*, and which alſo diſcharges itſelf into the roadſtead; this river, which is very deep, was upwards of eighty meters in width throughout the extent of from three to four kilometers which we examined of its courſe. The Iſland of Bouro is undoubtedly indebted to the great elevation of the mountains for ſo conſiderable a river. Its banks ſeveral times offered to my view the beautiful ſhrub known under the name of *portlandia grandiflora*.

The round pebbles of the ſummit of theſe mountains, which I found on the ſhores of the different rivers, were fragments of rock of the nature of quartz mixed with mica, and not unfrequently of a ſand-ſtone, the component parts of which are alſo quartz.

Birds, eſpecially parrakeets, are multiplied to ſuch a degree in this iſland, that it is very probable that from them it derives its name, which in Malay ſignifies bird.

Stags,

Stags, goats, and wild boars, are ſo plentiful in the woods, that the natives ſupply the reſident with as many of them as he chooſes, for two muſket cartridges for each animal. The ſpecies of wild boar, named *babee-rouſſa* (*ſus babyruſſa*) is alſo found here.

The natives appeared to us particularly to dread ſeveral ſpecies of ſnakes, which they told us were very numerous in their iſland; but I met with none of theſe reptiles during the time of our ſtay, which I, however, employed in viſiting the foreſts pretty conſtantly.

The rainy ſeaſon was not yet arrived; nevertheleſs the high mountains collected almoſt every evening ſtorms which burſt with a great noiſe during the night.

The bay having been ſounded, there was diſcovered at its entrance, a little on this ſide of the eaſt point, called Point Ruba, a ledge of rocks, on which was found only from half a fathom to a fathom water for an extent of about two kilometers towards the weſt north-weſt; but the reſt of the great opening is very deep, even at a little diſtance from the weſt point, or Point Leſſatello, which the inhabitants call *Tanguioo-Corbau* (Buffalo's Point).

The aſtronomical obſervations which were made in the village of Cayelee gave 3° 21′ 54″

south for its latitude, and 125° 1′ 6″ east for its longitude.

The dip of the needle was 20° 30′.

The variation of the compass observed on board the ship was 0° 54′ east.

The highest point at which the thermometer stood on board was 23°, and on shore 25° ½.

The mercury in the barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 2 lines.

At the full and change of the moon it is high water about three quarters past eleven o'clock; the tides then rise two meters perpendicular.

On the 16th of September we set sail from Bouro, directing our course towards the Strait of Bouton, into which we entered on the afternoon of the 22d.

The next day, about sun-set, we anchored a kilometer from the coast, opposite to the opening of the channel which separates Pangesani from Celebes. Dauribeau being ill, Roffell was entrusted with the conduct of the expedition, and formed the plan of sailing out by this channel. Very early in the morning of the 24th he dispatched a boat, which examined it for an extent of upwards of three myriameters, over which were scattered a great number of islets, particularly towards the coast of Celebes; the two shores had been found lined

almost

almoſt every where with marſhes, and covered with mangroves. According to this report ſeveral of our officers were of opinion that it was to be feared that there was not, throughout the whole length of this channel, ſufficient water to paſs with our ſhips; nevertheleſs we entered it the next morning, the 25th, and, after having ſtood on about two myriameters, we dropped anchor on the approach of night.

The following day another boat was ſent to finiſh ſounding this paſſage. She returned on the 29th in the afternoon, and we learnt that it was ſtrewn with a great number of ſand banks that were very difficult to be perceived on account of their blackiſh colour, which rendered this outlet extremely dangerous: accordingly it was reſolved to enter again into the Strait of Bouton; and after we had been forced to come to there, frequently ſeveral times in the courſe of a day, we, on the 7th of October, at length reached its ſouthern extremity, where we anchored near the village of Bouton, two kilometers to the northward of the neareſt coaſt.

We had employed a great deal of time in getting through this Strait, becauſe we had been under the neceſſity of remaining at anchor every night, and before we could make ſail in the day we were almoſt always obliged to wait till

till the tides had occaſioned currents favourable to the courſe which we wiſhed to ſteer.

The natives had come on board, and brought us different ſpecies of the fruits common in the Moluccas, among which I remarked pumpkins of very diverſified forms. They had alſo loaded their canoes with wild bread-fruit, the kernels of which all thoſe who ate any had much difficulty to digeſt, although it had been roaſted. They alſo procured us a great number of fowls, ſome goats, a conſiderable quantity of fiſh prepared after the manner of the Buccaneers, and from time to time ſome freſh-fiſh. The greateſt part of theſe natives did not think of making any exchanges with us till after they had aſked permiſſion to do ſo from the commanding officer of our ſhip, to whom they made a preſent. They informed us, that within the laſt year they had ſeen four European ſhips paſs through this Strait, namely, two coming from Ternate, and the others from Banda and Amboyna. Theſe people trade with the Dutch; they preferred money to almoſt every other article that we offered them: however, one of them earneſtly aſked us for ſome powder and lead; but not obtaining any, one of them offered us two ſlaves as the price of a ſmall quantity of ammunition; and he appeared greatly aſtoniſhed

when

when he found that we would not accede to his offer.

Theſe natives brought us a great number of parrots, of the ſpecies called *pſittacus alexandri*, and the white creſted cockatoo, *(pſittacus criſtatus.)*

We were not a little ſurpriſed to ſee in their poſſeſſion, cottons and linens made of the *agave vivipara*, which they told us they had themſelves manufactured.

I availed myſelf of our anchoring frequently in this ſtrait, to go on ſhore. I there found a great quantity of plants, which I had not before met with elſewhere, and among which I muſt mention the grape-form nutmeg-tree, already deſcribed by Citizen Lamarck; its fruit is not at all aromatic. I alſo gathered the *cynometra ramiflora*, the *gyrinocarpus* of Gœrtner, and various ſpecies of rattans *(calamus)*, which after running up to the top of the talleſt trees, came down to the ground, and again aſcended others equally lofty, frequently affording ſtems ſeveral hundred meters in length.

The fruits of the *bombax ceiba*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of the ſame genus, which were very widely diffuſed in the foreſt, afforded an abundance of food to numerous troops of pigmy monkies *(ſimia ſylvanus)*; we killed ſome of them in order to preſerve their ſkin.

We

We remarked, almoſt every where on the moiſt ground, tracks of ſtags, wild boars and buffaloes. We often met with numerous herds of theſe laſt, lying down in many places, but they always took to flight as ſoon as they perceived us, and it was impoſſible to purſue them through the mud.

In the Iſland of Pangeſani, I ſeveral times traverſed thick foreſts of the palm, known by the name of *corypha umbraculifera*, where I ſaw ſquirrels of the ſpecies called *ſciurus palmarum*, which fled on all ſides at our approach.

The inhabitants had erected near the ſea-ſhore ſome ſheds, under which they had placed hurdles of bamboo, where they laid the fiſh when they wiſhed to dry it by fire in order to preſerve it.

The natives, aware of the danger of living near marſhes, which render the northern coaſt of Pangeſani very unwholeſome, have not built any village there. It was in the midſt of theſe very marſhes that we picked up the germ of an extremely contagious dyſentery, which made on board our ſhips ravages ſo much the greater as we were already prodigiouſly enfeebled by the long uſe of aliments of a bad quality, which were grown ſtill worſe during the voyage. I alſo was attacked by this diſorder, which carried off a great many of our people.

The

The next day, the 8th, at ſun-riſe, four chiefs, having the title of *oran-kaïa*, came on board to tell us that we were not at liberty to go on ſhore, without having previouſly apprized the Sultan, who reſided in the village of Bouton, and who was an ally of the Dutch Eaſt India Company. We expreſſed to them our deſire of viſiting that extremity of the iſland, and one of them immediately ſet off to communicate it to this petty ſovereign.

Preſently we received a viſit from two Dutch ſoldiers, who propoſed to procure us an interview with the Sultan, aſſuring us that the natives durſt not, unleſs he had given them permiſſion, ſell us the refreſhments of which we were in want. At firſt they conducted us to their own dwelling, where they told us that the Sultan was not to be ſeen till very late in the afternoon. After this we advanced, in a pretty large party, into the interior of the iſland, directing our ſteps towards the eaſt. The natives whom we met, appeared not at all ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and manifeſted no wiſh to follow us.

After having, for upwards of two hours, walked along a little river covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which came from the ſtrait loaded with fiſh, we forded it in order to get to the northward. We followed ſome ſteep paths, on the edge of which I gathered a great many

many plants, among others the *barleria prionitis*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *croton*.

Moſt of the habitations were built on the ſummit of the charming hills with which this part of the iſland is interſected. We were received with cordiality by the natives, who offered us different ſpecies of fruits. One of them, in particular, having gone to gather us ſome cocoa-nuts, quickly reached the top of one of the talleſt trees, making uſe of a method which ſeemed to me remarkable. He firſt, with a piece of cloth, tied his legs together towards the lower extremity, thus forming a purchaſe which helped him to claſp, with his feet, the trunk of the tree tight enough to bear the whole weight of his body; and as the trunk of this palm was rather ſlender, by alternately working himſelf up with his arms and feet along the tree, he very ſoon reached the top.

On the brow of the ſteepeſt places of ſome of the hills, we remarked forts, where the inhabitants take refuge when the enemy approaches their dwellings. Theſe ſorts of baſtions conſiſt of pretty thick ſtone walls, from three to four meters high, ſurrounding a ſquare piece of ground of twenty or thirty meters in extent.

The natives, who a few days before had ſold us ſome cloth, had not deceived us in ſaying that it had been manufactured in the Iſland of

Bouton.

Bouton. We this day ſaw, in ſome of the houſes, ſeveral looms, with which the inhabitants were making ſimilar cloths, much in the ſame manner as our weavers manufacture linen. Theſe iſlanders employ cotton thread dyed of various colours; red and blue appeared to me to be their favourite colours.

About four o'clock in the afternoon we repaired to the village of Bouton to ſee the Sultan; we did not know that it was neceſſary to bring him ſome preſents, in order to have acceſs to him. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not viſible. However, his ſon and his nephew received us near the fort where he reſides. They diſplayed not a little affectation in repeating to us, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was the ally of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company; and that its enemies were his. They related to us, that the inhabitants of Ceram, having not long ſince made an incurſion on their coaſts, four of them had been taken and delivered up to the King, who inſtantly cauſed them to be beheaded. Immediately after this recital, they prevailed on us to advance a few yards, and ſhewed us with an air of ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate beings, expoſed on the walls of the fort, at the end of very long pikes.

The village of Bouton is ſituated on an eminence

nence that is very ſteep towards the north-eaſt, and ſurrounded by thick walls, which protect the inhabitants againſt the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and covered with palm-leaves, like thoſe of the other inhabitants of the Moluccas. The ſtreets are very narrow, for the object has been to make the moſt of this rather confined ſpot. The market was ſupplied with a great variety of fruit and fiſh.

The Sultan reſides in a fort conſtructed of ſtone. It appeared to us, that this chief lived in a pretty evident ſtate of miſtruſt with the agents of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, although he was their ally; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the Company's factory, had not permiſſion to live in the village where he takes up his reſidence. They were ſent away to a wretched and ſolitary habitation, upwards of two kilometers from this ſpot. They were ſhortly to quit it, and to go to Macaſſar; but they were detained for ſome time, by the fear of meeting with the veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of Ceram, their enemies, which were cruiſing in theſe ſeas.

It was already dark when we got down to the ſea-ſhore in order to return on board. It was the time of low water. Moſt of us had been attacked

attacked by the dyſentery for ſeveral days; and nevertheleſs, we were obliged to wade into the water up to the waiſt, to reach the boat, which greatly aggravated our diſorder.

In the courſe of this day, the natives had procured us rice, maize, ſugar-canes, yams, fowls, eggs, ducks and goats. Hardware had been offered them in exchange for theſe refreſhments, but they had preferred the money which is current in the Moluccas, and particularly the ſmall coin waſhed with ſilver, which they call *koupan pera*, and which the Dutch bring from Europe.

At the full and change days, it is high water about one o'clock in the afternoon; in the bay where we lay, the perpendicular riſe of the tide was two meters.

The place where we anchored, was in latitude 5° 27′ 18″ ſouth, and longitude 129° 27′ eaſt.

On the afternoon of the 9th of October we weighed and made ſail, in order to get out of the Strait of Bouton, and we were not long before we reached the open ſea.

On the 11th, in the morning, we croſſed the Strait of Salayer. A great number of natives were ſcattered about the ſhore, where their canoes were lying; others were making ſail towards Celebes.

We brought up ſeveral times along the coaſt of Madura, and in the afternoon of the 19th we caſt anchor in five fathoms water, over a bottom of reddiſh mud, at a ſmall diſtance from the north-eaſt point of that iſland; and at the entrance of the channel leading to Sourabaya, one of the principal ſettlements occupied by the Dutch in the Iſland of Java. We intended to anchor there, and at nine o'clock in the morning a boat had been diſpatched from the Eſpérance, to the village of Griſſay, to procure a pilot to take our ſhips up the channel that leads thither.

Two days elapſed without our receiving any tidings of our boat. We were afraid that ſhe had fallen in with pirates; and on the 23d another was ſent, under the perſuaſion that the former had not arrived at the place of her deſtination; for we could not imagine that ſhe had been detained by the Dutch, who knew the object of our miſſion, when on the 25th we received a letter from the officer commanding that boat, informing us that he was detained a priſoner by the Dutch, who were then at war with France: however, a little time after, the council of Sourabaya ſent word, that, agreeably to the inſtructions which they had juſt received from Batavia, they would afford us every aſſiſtance in their power, and on the 26th they ſent us two pilots.

pilots. We were compelled to bring up again ſeveral times before we reached the road of Sourabaya, where we anchored on the 28th, two kilometers to the northward of the mouth of the river that runs through the town; the flag-ſtaff of the fort bearing ſouth 2° eaſt, and the village of Griſſay weſt 30° north.

The dyſentery had already carried off ſix of our people, ſince our departure from Bouro.

We ſoon obtained liberty to reſide in the town of Sourabaya, where, on the 31ſt, I took up my quarters at the houſe of Meſſrs. Bawer and Hogh, who received me with the greateſt cordiality.

Ten days after, the council of Sourabaya revoked the permiſſion which they had given us, and immediately we were all obliged to return on board, with the exception of the ſick, in the number of whom I ſtill was, for the dyſentery had left me in a ſtate of extreme debility; being ſeparated from our people who were afflicted by this contagious diſorder, purgatives, the uſe of ſago, and whey, afforded me great relief, and it was not long before I was perfectly cured.

It was time that this captivity ſhould ceaſe, for the number of the ſick was increaſing on board our ſhips with alarming rapidity; near one half of the ſhips' companies were already

attacked by the dyſentery and malignant fevers, and the number of the ſick diminiſhed only by the death of ſome of them. But at length the council reſtored the permiſſion which they had revoked a few days before, and we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing ourſelves again all aſſembled in the town.

During the firſt days that we ſpent at Sourabaya the heat was exceſſive. I there ſaw with aſtoniſhment Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 27°: but this heat was of ſhort duration; for the change of the monſoon, which took place early in November, occaſioned for a long time, eſpecially in the afternoon, abundant rains, which cooled the atmoſphere in ſuch a manner that the thermometer ſtood at no more than from 22° to 23° in the hotteſt part of the day.

When I was ſomewhat recovered, I very frequently made excurſions to the environs of the town, and as far as my ſtrength would permit me. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing my collections in natural hiſtory increaſe by a great number of articles which I had not before found.

Moſt of the roads, to a good diſtance from Sourabaya, were ſhaded by bamboo hedges. In other places were large avenues of *mimuſops elengi*, *guillandina moringa*, *nauclea orientalis*, *hibiſcus*

hiſcus tiliaceus, &c. which yielded a very grateful ſhade in this burning climate. I was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee ſome branches cover to the very ground the whole length of the trunk of theſe laſt trees, very different from the port of all thoſe of the ſame ſpecies which I had met with elſewhere; but it was not long before I ſaw ſome Javaneſe making, with a great chopper, ſeveral notches in the bark pretty cloſe to each other; and I was informed that this practice was in uſe among them from time immemorial, in order to occaſion the expanſion of young ſhoots in the places cut in this manner. They take care to chooſe the rainy ſeaſon for the operation, that it may ſucceed with greater certainty. Vegetation is then ſo rapid in this climate, that, in a little time after this inciſion was made, I ſaw buds ſpringing forth in great numbers from the middle of the bark cut as I have juſt deſcribed. Theſe people, however, are in general by no means converſant in agriculture.

On the 11th of December 1787 the governor of Sourabaya granted the naturaliſts liberty to viſit the mountains of Prau, which are diſtant about ſix myriameters to the weſt ſouth-weſt of the town.

We ſet off the next day in order to go to the village of Poron, which is built near the foot of theſe mountains. Some Javaneſe car-

ried our baggage, ſuſpending it to long bamboos, the ends of which they reſted on their ſhoulders.

After having proceeded near four myriameters, we arrived at Souda-Kari, where we dined, in the manner of the Javaneſe, at the houſe of the chief of the village, who had prepared for us a grand dinner: it conſiſted of different diſhes of fiſh, dreſſed Buccaneer faſhion, and of horſe and buffalo fleſh, preſerved, as they told us, for upwards of ſix months, after having been cut in very thin ſtrips, and dried in the ſun. All theſe diſhes were very highly ſeaſoned with pepper, pimento, and ginger. Rice ſupplied the place of bread. This entertainment was concluded with a profuſion of delicious fruits.

Preſently we reſumed our journey, and in a little time after there came on a heavy fall of rain, which incommoded us exceedingly. We were accompanied by a ſerjeant of the Dutch troops. He ſoon gave us proofs of his authority over the Javaneſe, who were going to the village that we had juſt left; he ordered the umbrellas which they were carrying to be ſnatched out of their hands, and none of them ventured to make any reſiſtance. We were at a loſs to know what he meant to do with theſe, when he came up and offered them to us, ſaying,

ing, that he thought it ſtrange that thoſe people ſhould think of protecting themſelves in this manner from the rain, while they ſaw us expoſed to the inclemency of the weather; but what ſurpriſed him greatly was, that not one of us would make uſe of the umbrellas, which we prevailed on him to reſtore to thoſe to whom they belonged.

At length we reached the village of Poron, where we were received by the chief, who has the title of Deman. He is principally charged with fixing the taſk-work of the natives.

The ſpace which we had juſt traverſed from Sourabaya is a vaſt plain, where rice is the principal culture. Already were the fields covered with from two to three decimeters of water, confined by the earth dikes with which they were ſurrounded.

Before we arrived at the village of Souda-Kari we had remarked ſome large plantations of indigo. In the Iſland of Java it is commonly the Chineſe who prepare this commodity, their knowledge in the arts being much more extenſive than that of the natives.

We had alſo ſeen cultivated in ſeveral fields the *ricinus communis*; from its ſeeds the Javaneſe extract an oil for burning.

There were likewiſe growing in this fine

plain, but in a ſmall quantity, ſome maize, ſugar-canes, and yellow millet *(holchus ſorghum)*.

We paſſed the night in a bamboo habitation, where the greateſt cleanlineſs prevailed. It was built quite cloſe to that of the Deman.

The next day, the 13th, we took up our quarters at the weſtern extremity of this village, in the diſtrict under the dependency of the Tomogon of Banguil, who reſided upwards of a myriameter and half from the place where we were, and who nevertheleſs arrived in the morning to give the inhabitants orders to watch over our perſonal ſafety, and to furniſh us with ſuch proviſions as we might want.

This Tomogon was a man of ſenſe; he ſpoke Dutch fluently, and was very well acquainted with the news of Europe. Being a Chineſe by birth, he had been obliged to embrace the Mahometan religion in order to obtain the title of Tomogon.

We were terribly fatigued with the journey we had made the day before, on very ſmall horſes, like all thoſe of this iſland. Their trot, which is extremely rough, had incommoded us the more, as the ſaddles that we had been obliged to make uſe of were not ſtuffed; they were made of very hard wood, covered only with a thin

a thin ſkin which had been glued on them: beſides, the ſtirrups uſed by the Javaneſe were too ſhort for us, and it had not been poſſible to let them down, which had put us in a very troubleſome poſture: accordingly that day, the 14th, we did not go far from our habitation, but the following day we croſſed a ſpace of a demi-myriameter in a plain already in a great meaſure inundated; we then reached the mountains of Prau. The Tomogon of Banguil went thither on horſeback, followed by upwards of a hundred horſemen pretty well mounted. We found him in the foreſt, where he was waiting for us; but being little acquainted, no doubt, with the ſimple manner in which naturaliſts travel, he had cauſed chairs to be brought for us to ſit down at the ſummit of a mountain, whence we diſcovered through the trees a great extent of country, which he told us was in his dependency: this chief being deſirous of affording us a ſtill better view of it, immediately ordered the tops of a great many teak-wood trees to be cut off, and we ſaw with pain that this momentary gratification coſt him upwards of a hundred of theſe fine trees.

Peacocks were very common in this foreſt, which we traverſed in every direction; we ſhot ſeveral of them. Among the collection of plants

plants which I gathered, there were ſeveral fine ſpecies of *uvaria*, *helicteres*, and *bauhinia*.

The inhabitants were employed in clearing, near the foot of the mountains, an excellent ſpot of ground covered with trees, the ſmalleſt of which they cut down with the hatchet, and they contented themſelves with peeling off the bark from the largeſt near the root in order to kill them.

In the afternoon the thunder roaring at a diſtance announced to us a ſhower of rain, which ſoon came down with violence, as is generally the caſe at this ſeaſon of the year; accordingly we were forced to regain our dwelling. The Tomogon, before he returned to Banguil, repeated to the inhabitants orders to provide for our wants, as well as our perſonal ſafety.

The following days we viſited the mountains of Panangounan, advancing to the territories of the Emperor of Solo, into ſome large foreſts of teak-wood, under the ſhade of which the *pancratium amboinenſe* was growing in abundance. Our guides often expreſſed to us their fear of meeting with tigers, telling us that they were very common in the thickets bordering upon the rivulets, where they kept themſelves concealed in order to ſurpriſe the quadrupeds when they came to quench their thirſt. However, we ſaw none of theſe wild beaſts.

The

The Javaneſe who accompanied us were almoſt always on horſeback, and did not alight even in places where it was difficult to penetrate; but as ſoon as they perceived the plant called in their language *kadiar ankree*, they immediately got off and ſtrove to outrun each other in order to gather it. Their diſplaying ſo much eagerneſs rouſed our curioſity, and we ſoon learnt that the tubercles of the roots, dried and reduced to a powder, are a powerful aphrodiſiac. The ardour which they expreſſed to procure it proved to us that they ſet a great value on theſe ſorts of auxiliary medicines, which are generally in pretty high requeſt among people who live in hot climates. This paraſitical plant was to be met with only on the trunks of large trees. It was not yet in fructification, but it appeared to me to be a new ſpecies of *pothos*.

In theſe different excurſions I killed ſeveral wild cocks, whoſe variegated plumage of very brilliant colours excited my admiration. Their crowing, which we had frequently heard in the middle of the woods, had at firſt made us imagine that we were in the vicinity of ſome habitation; but in a little time we knew how to diſtinguiſh it perfectly from that of the domeſtic cock. The comb of the wild cocks is not of a red colour, but whitiſh, and mixed with

with a ſlight tint of violet, which aſſumes a ſomewhat darker hue near its edge.

Moſt of the marſhes in the neighbourhood of our abode were covered with very large leaves of the *nymphea nelumbo*, on which we very frequently ſaw a new ſpecies of *jacana*, differing little from that called *parra ſinenſis*; and we admired the agility with which this bird, whoſe feet are very long, walked from leaf to leaf, thus keeping itſelf at the ſurface of the waters.

At a ſmall diſtance to the weſtward of the village of Poron ſtood two coloſſal ſtatues, which the Javaneſe call *retcio*, and which they hold in great veneration. They told us that they invoked them in their greateſt neceſſities. They were each cut out in a block of ſtone twenty-two decimeters high. They were repreſented in very ample garments, and the two heads had the ſame caſt of countenance as the Moors. It appears to me very probable that theſe ſtatues have been erected in honour of ſome of thoſe conquerors of the Moluccas, although the inhabitants were unable to give us any information on the ſubject.

The Dutch ſerjeant who accompanied us was paſſionately fond of the muſic of the Javaneſe. From the firſt of our arrival at Poron he had ſent for a ſinging-girl, whoſe ſhrill voice was accom-

accompanied by two muſicians; the one played every evening on a ſort of dulcimer, and the other on a ſpecies of mandoline. While we were at work on the preparation and deſcription of our collections, we were under the neceſſity of hearing for ſeveral hours this diſcordant muſic, which, however, never failed to attract a great concourſe of the natives.

All the ſongs were ſung in Javaneſe. They commonly turned on amorous ſubjects, as they were explained to us by the ſerjeant, who perfectly underſtood the language of this people. He told us, that theſe very ſongs had been made *extempore*, according to the cuſtom of the ſinging-girls of Java. This one accompanied her voice by various geſtures analogous to the ſubject, and particularly by motions of the fingers very difficult to execute, and which drew on her the applauſe of the iſlanders. If fame may be credited, theſe ſongſtreſſes do not pique themſelves on the ſtrictneſs of their morals.

On the 19th we returned to Sourabaya.

Citizen Riche and I had formed the project of going to ſpend ſome time in the mountains of Paſſervan, to which we had approached quite cloſe in our laſt excurſion. They are very lofty, and we had often heard their fertility extolled. Wheat is cultivated on them with much

much ſucceſs. Several ſpecies of fruit-trees brought from Europe thrive perfectly on theſe heights, the temperature of the air there being very mild. It was neceſſary that we ſhould have a freſh permiſſion from the governor to make this journey; but Dauribeau, who undertook to aſk it for us, told us, that the governor had juſt received from the council of Batavia freſh inſtructions, according to which he could no longer permit us to go very far from the town, but only to the diſtance of three or four hours walk. I went ſeveral times to ſee a ſpring, which is no more than a myriameter and a half towards the weſt. Its waters are covered with oil of *petroleum*, which is carefully ſkimmed off in order to be mixed with tar. In its neighbourhood is found a great quantity of pumice ſtone.

Citizen Riche and I lived in the ſame houſe. We uſually went out together to proſecute our reſearches, and we returned every evening to Sourabaya loaded with a variety of ſpecimens which we had not before found. It was always with concern that we ſaw night arrive, and ſuſpend our labours. But on the 19th of February 1794, at four o'clock in the morning, the commandant of the fort (Chateauvieux), followed by about thirty Dutch ſoldiers armed, came and announced to us on the part of Dauribeau and the

the principal officers of our expedition, that we were under arreſt. Shortly after we found that ſeveral of our ſhipmates ſhared the ſame fate, without being able to divine what could have given occaſion to ſo arbitrary an act of authority: preſently we learnt that ſome news which had arrived from Europe had determined Dauribeau to hoiſt the white flag, and put himſelf under the protection of the Dutch, who were then at war with France. He had, no doubt, at this time, formed the project which he executed in the ſequel, of ſelling the ſhips belonging to the expedition. In order to ſucceed with more certainty, it was neceſſary that he ſhould get rid of the perſons who he knew would be likely to diſapprove highly of ſuch conduct. Accordingly ſeven of us, namely, Legrand, Laignel, Willaumez, Riche, Ventenal, Piron, and myſelf, were delivered up to the Dutch as priſoners of war, and we were conducted to Samarang, being obliged to travel near forty myriameters along frightful roads in the rainy ſeaſon. We were under the neceſſity of croſſing in boats ſeveral large plains inundated by the torrents that came down from the high mountains which lay towards the ſouth, and which make part of the large chain that traverſes the iſland of Java from eaſt to weſt throughout its whole length.

Michel Sirot and Pierre Creno, both ſervants on board of the Eſpérance, followed us in our proſcription.

Dauribeau had ſtripped me of all my collections. On quitting Sourabaya I entruſted to the gardener, Lahaie, eleven bread-fruit trees, and an equal quantity of roots and ſtumps of that valuable plant, which had kept perfectly well in potter's earth, and which might produce as many young trees. He promiſed to take the greateſt care of them, and gave me a receipt for them.

Moſt of the ſhip's company were thrown into the priſons of the Tomogon of Sourabaya, from which they came out a little time after, ſome to be transferred to thoſe of Batavia, and the others to remain with Dauribeau.

As for us, we quitted Sourabaya on the 24th of February.

This town is in the latitude of 7° 14′ 28″ ſouth, and longitude of 110° 35′ 43″ eaſt.

The variation of the compaſs there was 2° 31′ 14″ weſt, and the dip 25°.

At length, after having undergone conſiderable fatigue, we arrived at Samarang in the morning of the 11th of March.

The commanding officer of the fort immediately carried us to the houſe of the Governor Overſtraaten. The latter told us, that the head

ſur-

ſurgeon of the hoſpital, M. Albegg, had prepared a lodging for us, and he deſired us to go and occupy it; but what was our ſurpriſe when, having arrived at this ſurgeon's, he led us into one of the wards of his hoſpital, where he ſhewed us ſeven beds, which he ſaid had been put up purpoſely for us! In this place there was neither table nor chairs. In vain we repreſented to him that we were not ſick, and that we did not wiſh to become ſo in an hoſpital: his anſwer was, that, according to the governor's orders, he could not give us any other lodgings.

We were therefore under the neceſſity of having recourſe to the governor, in order, if poſſible, to make him ſenſible of all the harſhneſs of ſuch proceedings towards men who, on their return from a long and fatiguing voyage, undertaken for the advancement of the arts and ſciences, thought themſelves entitled to a different reception among a civilized people. It was not, however, till after ſeveral hours parley, that he changed the order for our incarceration in an hoſpital. We were allowed to live near the centre of the town, and this was our priſon.

A little time after we were permitted to go a demi-myriameter from Samarang, but with the reſtriction not to direct our ſteps towards the ſea-ſide.

In travelling from Sourabaya to Samarang I had ſeen with ſurpriſe, in the markets of ſeveral villages, ſhops filled with little ſquare, flat loaves of a reddiſh potter's earth, which the inhabitants call *tana ampo*. I had at firſt imagined that they might probably employ theſe for ſcouring their cloths; but preſently I ſaw the natives chew them in ſmall quantities, and they aſſured me that they made no other uſe of them.

In croſſing the large rice plantations which we had met with at the foot of the mountains, the natives repeatedly pointed out to us fields of rice on declivities that were too ſudden for the waters to lodge on them: here they cultivated a ſpecies of rice which, to thrive well, does not require to be in an inundated ſoil; but they take care to cultivate it only in the ſeaſon when it is watered every day by copious rains.

I had already remarked in the Iſland of Java, on different heights, a great number of cocoa-nut trees, which, being ſtripped of their leaves, were dead as they ſtood. It had appeared to me rather aſtoniſhing to ſee ſo great a number of them in ſuch a limited ſpace, and I had not been able to divine the cauſe of this; but at laſt I was informed by ſeveral inhabitants of the hills ſituated at a little diſtance to the north-weſt of Samarang, where I ſaw a great many of

thoſe

thoſe cocoa-nut trees, that they had been ſtruck by lightning: theſe people had been witneſſes of the fact, and they told me that the ſame thing happened on a great many other heights in the iſland. In fact, thoſe tall trees, thus inſulated, are particularly expoſed to the terrible effects of lightning; beſides, the abundant ſap with which they are filled contributes not a little to attract the electric matter.

1794

On the 15th of April we learnt, that in a ſhort time a packet was to ſail from Batavia for Europe. The Governor of Samarang was pleaſed to allow two of us to wait upon the regency of Batavia, in order to aſk for a paſſage on board of this veſſel. We all equally burned with impatience to reviſit our country; but it was neceſſary that chance ſhould decide the matter. The lot fell to Citizens Riche and Legrand, and on the 6th of May they ſet off for Batavia.

On the 18th, twelve days after, the Governor of Samarang directed us to repair to the ſame place, where, in order to return to France, we were to wait till there was another opportunity than that of the packet which I have juſt mentioned; for it was even very doubtful whether Riche and Legrand would find room on board of her.

Several Dutchmen who took an intereſt about

us, informed us, that the fleet in which we indulged the hope of going to Europe was not to ſail for ſix or ſeven months; and they aſſured us, that it was not probable that there would be before that period any other opportunity for us to return to our country. The dyſentery which I had caught in the marſhes of the Strait of Bouton made me fear that I ſhould experience a return of it in the midſt of the marſhes of Batavia, the exhalations from which are ſtill more inſalubrious: beſides, Batavia is ſo pernicious an abode to moſt Europeans, eſpecially during the firſt twelve months that they inhabit it, that out of a hundred ſoldiers who arrive from Europe, there commonly die ninety within the year; the reſt, who have become a little inured to the climate, drag on a languiſhing exiſtence. The other Europeans who there enjoy all the comforts of opulence, do not periſh in ſo frightful a proportion; but with the ſcanty allowance that was granted to us as priſoners of war, we could not hope to procure ourſelves there any other articles than thoſe of the firſt neceſſity.

Citizen Piron and myſelf did not obtain permiſſion to go to Batavia till the moment of the departure of the Dutch fleet. Our companions in misfortune, Laignel, Ventenat, and Willaumez, ſet off to proceed thither; and the

moment they arrived, they were ſent to Fort Tangaran, upwards of two myriameters from the town. Riche and Legrand, inſtead of procuring a paſſage in the packet that was ſhortly to ſail, had been confined in Fort Ankee. However, about two months after, they had the good fortune to ſail for the Iſle of France, in a veſſel that was carrying thither ſome priſoners taken on board of our privateers.

Dauribeau was not yet ſatisfied with having ſtripped me of my collections, but he requeſted the Governor of Samarang to take from me the manuſcript containing the obſervations which I had made during the voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe. In vain I remonſtrated againſt this violation of the moſt ſacred of all property: nevertheleſs, on the 28th of July, Governor Overſtraaten gave orders for examining my baggage, which he had cauſed to be ſealed up a month before; but fortunately my journal eſcaped theſe reſearches.

Dauribeau, who had lately arrived at Samarang in order to treat with the governor reſpecting the ſale of the ſhips belonging to our expedition, died there on the 22d of Auguſt.

The moment of the departure of the Dutch fleet was drawing near. Citizen Piron and I ſet out for Batavia on the 31ſt of Auguſt. We

had on board the veſſel that carried us thither ſeveral Javaneſe, one of whom was in irons. His poor wife was ſeated beſide him; ſhe had inſiſted on following him in his exile. We were overwhelmed with grief on learning from the mouth of this unhappy man the cauſe of his ruin; he told us, that his name was Piromongolo, and that he belonged to the village of Calibongou, which is under the dependency of the government of Samarang; he had paid three hundred and fifty rix-dollars to be one of the *mantrees* of that village, but another inhabitant had ſupplanted him by giving a larger ſum; and thoſe who had received his money, inſtead of reſtoring it to him, got rid of him by baniſhing him to Ceylon, where he was to be ſhut up like a great many other inhabitants of the Moluccas, whom the Dutch ſacrifice to their revenge, or to their pretended political intereſts. Among the wrongs that had been heaped on his head, they accuſed him, he told us, of being a ſorcerer: this poor man acknowledged to us with much ingenuous ſimplicity that he knew nothing of the matter himſelf; but that, at all events, he could affirm, that thoſe who had robbed him of his three hundred and fifty rix-dollars were far more dangerous ſorcerers than he was.

The Dutch Eaſt-India Company has fixed at a mo-

a moderate ſum the allowance that they grant to the different governors in the Iſland of Java; but they tolerate the abuſes reſulting from the very ample compenſation which moſt of them find means to procure, by levying on the natives contributions much heavier than thoſe which ſhould be thrown into the Company's ſtores, and converting the ſurplus to their own emolument.

The Chineſe are, in a manner, the only perſons employed in the manufacture of ſugar. They make ſcarcely any ſugar-candy; and they have not permiſſion to ſell it, except to the governor, who purchaſes it on account of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company; but he frequently forces theſe unfortunate Chineſe to let him have it at half the price which he charges the Company; nevertheleſs they obtain it at a very cheap rate, about twenty centimes for each demi-kilogram.

The contributions, which the governors receive in money, yield them a pretty large profit, when, keeping this ſpecie, they reimburſe the Company in bills of exchange. They could, in this manner, gain twenty per cent. at the period of my ſtay in the Iſland of Java.

The appointment of the natives to different places is alſo another ſource of fortune which

many of the governors and reſidents contrive to turn to a very good account.

On the 2d of September we caſt anchor in the road of Batavia.

After we had remained on board two days, the commanding officer in this road carried us on ſhore, and we were immediately ſent to Fort Ankee, which is ſituated only a demi-myriameter to the weſtward of the town. We were allotted the apartment that had been occupied by our companions in misfortune, Riche and Legrand.

On all ſides we were ſurrounded by moraſſes, which render this abode very unhealthy; it is, however, much leſs ſo than the town, where, at low water, the tides leave uncovered, in a great number of canals, a blackiſh mud, from which the heat of the ſun draws emanations that are extremely pernicious. The moraſſes of Ankee, on the contrary, were covered with different plants, ſo cloſe to each other that they reſembled beautiful meadows in full vegetation. From the bottom of the ſtagnant waters were ſeen riſing a great number of graſſes, ruſhes, peltated water-lilies, &c.; and the intervals which theſe different plants left between them were filled with great quantities of *pitſia ſtratiotes*, which, keeping on the ſurface of the water by means of the air-veſicles with which

which its leaves are provided at their baſe, abſorbed in a great meaſure the deleterious miaſmata as they roſe from the mire, to change them, as is well known, into reſpirable air, with the help of the rays of the ſun; and this tranſmutation is principally owing to the *pitſia*; for experience has ſhewn, that it ſo powerfully counteracts the decompoſition of ſtagnant waters, that fiſhes kept in a ſmall quantity of water, where they would periſh at the expiration of a few days, live therein a long time, if its ſurface be covered with this ſingular plant, each of which occupies a ſpace of nearly a decimeter ſquare.

Theſe marſhes ſerve as a haunt to enormous ſerpents of the ſpecies called *boa conſtrictor*. There came one pretty regularly every four or five days, and carried off ſome poultry from the fowl-houſe of a publican in the neighbourhood of Fort Ankee, at whoſe houſe we had been allowed to make our meals. This publican was an extremely rough-tempered man. When he miſſed a fowl, he immediately taxed with diſhoneſty an old ſlave, to whom the care of his fowl-houſe was entruſted; and without feeling any pity for this unfortunate creature, he ordered him fifty ſtrokes with a rattan every time that a hen diſappeared: but one day the thief was diſcovered; it was a *boa conſtrictor* ſnake

ſnake that had ſwallowed a remarkably large hen, and became ſo ſwelled that he was unable to get out through the opening by which he had introduced himſelf into the fowl-houſe: the ſlave then took his revenge for the blows which he had received, and cut him into ſeveral pieces. The hen that was taken out of his ſtomach had entered it head foremoſt: ſhe had undergone no alteration. The ſnake was of a middling ſize, for it was only four meters in length; but a few days after, ſome Javaneſe killed at a little diſtance another, which was ten meters long. It appears that this one did not amuſe himſelf much in eating poultry. There was found in his ſtomach a kid that weighed a myriagram and a half.

The river which runs at the foot of Fort Ankee is frequented by alligators. One day I ſaw one of the largeſt ſize advance into the middle of a group of children who were ſwimming in this river. He immediately ſeized one of them, and diſappeared; nevertheleſs, a few days after, ſome other children came and bathed in the ſame place.

During the laſt two months of our ſtay at Ankee, four officers belonging to the French privateer the *Modeſte*, came to reſide in the fortreſs where we were detained. Their preſence, in ſome degree, ſoftened our captivity: they

they had been made priſoners of war on board of a Dutch ſhip, a few days after they had been in poſſeſſion of her.

The Fort Major, who came to us very often, informed us of the death of the Purſer of the Recherche, named Girardin. It was diſcovered that this perſon was a woman, as had been ſuſpected from the beginning of our voyage, although ſhe had every appearance of a man. It appears that the deſire of gratifying her curioſity had in a great meaſure determined her to undertake this voyage. She left in France a very young child.

The *Nathalie* corvette, with Citizen Riche on board, had been diſpatched from the Iſle of France to Batavia, in order to claim our ſhips from the regency; but on her arrival in the road, this corvette was detained for five months under the guns of two Dutch ſhips of war, and ſhe could obtain no other ſatisfaction than that of carrying away the perſons belonging to our expedition who were in confinement, and a few other Frenchmen, priſoners of war.

At length, on the 29th of March, 1795, we ſet ſail for the Iſle of France.

It was high time that I ſhould quit the moraſſes, in the middle of which Fort Ankee is built; for I had, for upwards of a month, been at-

tacked by a dyſentery, which was making very rapid progreſs. But as ſoon as I breathed a pure air, my complaint diminiſhed from day to day*.

On the 7th of May, I arrived at the Iſle of France. I very frequently viſited its high mountains, and obſerved their productions, which are extremely diverſified.

There had not yet been any opportunity of which I could avail myſelf to return to my country, when General Malartic ſent to France the *Minerve*, the command of which he entruſted to Citizen Laignel, one of my companions in misfortune. I embarked on board this veſſel, which ſet ſail from the Iſle of France, on the 20th of November.

It is to be remarked, that in ſtanding to the north north-weſt, from the latitude of 25° north, and longitude of 31° eaſt, we ſaw, for a ſpace of upwards of a hundred and forty myriameters, the ſea covered with a prodigious quantity of ſea-weeds, of the ſpecies called *fucus natans*; theſe indicate ſome very conſiderable ſhoals where they grow. This reſearch well deſerves to fix the attention of navigators.

On

* The Reader who may be deſirous of ſeeing a particular deſcription of this unhealthy country, will be amply gratified by peruſing the eleventh and twelfth Chapters of Cook's Firſt Voyage, contained in *Hawkeſworth's Collection*, from page 320 to page 362. T.

On the 12th of March, 1796, we anchored off the Iſle de Bas, and ſhortly after I repaired to Paris.

I ſoon learnt that my collections in Natural Hiſtory had been conveyed to England. The French Government immediately claimed them. Sir Joſeph Banks, the Preſident of the Royal Society of London, ſeconded this claim with all the energy that was to be expected from his well-known love of the ſciences; and in a little time after I had the happineſs, in receiving them, to find myſelf enabled to make known the natural productions, which I obſerved in the different countries that I viſited during the courſe of this voyage.

The bread-fruit trees, which I had entruſted to the gardener Lahaie, have been conveyed to the Iſle of France, with ſome others which that gardener cultivated; ſome have been ſent to Cayenne, and others to Paris, where they have been depoſited in the hot-houſes of the *Jardin des Plantes*.

VOCABU-

VOCABULARY

OF THE

MALAY LANGUAGE.

ABLE (to be)	Bolai
About, round	Bounder
Accompany (to)	Tourout ſama
According to which.....	Saya
Accuſtom (to)	Biaſſa
Adieu	Tabai
Adulterer.....	Gendach
Æſchynomene grandiflora....	Malaſouee
After, *prep*.....	Commedian, diblacan
After, *ad.*	Commeden
Again	Laguee
Already	Souda, abis
Age.....	Howmour S. S.
Agreeable.....	Soocanagnia
Air, wind	Anging
Alas.....	Leſſon
Alligator.....	Boayo
Almoſt.....	Amper
Aloes	Seeda, boaya
Alone	Candieree
Alum	Tancuaſs
Alſo.....	Eeto laguee, laguee

Although

Although ..... Meſkee
Always ..... Sela mangueea
Amaſs (to) ..... Pungot
Among ..... Sama ſama
Anana ..... Ananas, nanes
Anchor ..... Sao, baſſa
Anchor (to) ..... Kredgia baſſa
Anciently ..... Dolo
Angry (to be) ..... Mara, gueguer
Anona maricata ..... Anona
Another ..... Lain
Anſwer (to) ..... Megnuot
Ant ..... Smouth
Appetite ..... Laper
Apply (to) ..... Taro
Approach (to) ..... Deeat
Areka ..... Pinang
Army ..... Bariſſan
Arnotto ..... Caſombo cling
Aromatic ..... Vangnee, bahai
Arrack ..... Zopee
Arrange (to) ..... Ator
Arrear (in) ..... Dee blacon
Arrive (to) ..... Daran, poulan
Aſhes ..... Aboo
Aſſaſſin ..... Boonoo craw
Aſſemble (to) ..... Sama roopa
Aſſiſt (to) ..... Tara tyaga S. S.
Aſſuredly ..... Sacalee
As ſoon as ..... Kalo
As this ..... Beguiton
At length ..... Lama, lama
Attach (to) ..... Eecat
Attempt (to) ..... Tchooba tchooba
Attention (to give) ..... Dgiaga

Avow (to) ..... Menauo
Awake (to) ..... Bangon
Awake (to be)..... Sooda bangon
Azederac (melia) ..... Foola moorgatee

Back..... Blackagnia
Backſide (the) ..... Diblacao
Bad (wicked) ..... Booſſooe
Bag ..... Caroon
Baling out the water in a canoe (inſtrument for)..... Tamba
Bamboo..... Pring, bamboo
Bomboo (the young ſhoots of) good to make ſweetmeats.. Ribbon
Bark, a veſſel ..... Prau
Bark, for tanning..... Cayoo bounee
Bark (to)..... Gongouh
Barter (to) ..... Toukar ſama
Baſalla rubra ..... Gandola
Baſket ..... Tampat
Bat ..... Bouroo ticooſſe
Bathe (to) ..... Mandee, clear dee aer
Be (to)..... Ada
Beard ..... Couder
Beat (to) ..... Pocol
Bed ..... Tambat teenor
Bedeck (to) ..... Pakar bagons
Bee ..... Taoon madoo
Bee-hive ..... Roma laoon
Beef..... Sampee
Before ..... Dee mooea
Before (in time) ..... Dolo
Beggar..... Oran minta
Begin (to)..... Molac
Belch (to)..... Ato

Believe (to) ..... Cokeera, perkiaia
Bell (a little) ..... Loodgin kitkill
Bellows ..... Tampar
Belly (the) ..... Prot
Beloved ..... Sooda tchinta
Below ..... Dee baooa
Bet (to) wager..... Betaro
Betel..... Seeree
Betray (to) ..... Canblenghen
Better ..... Labai Labae
Bewitch (to) ..... Taver
Big ..... Kaffar
Bilimbi Averrhoa ..... Blimbing
Bill of a bird ..... Saran bouroo
Bird..... Bouroo
Bit, piece..... Saporo
Bite (to) ..... Gueeguee
Bitter ..... Pail
Black ..... Eetan
Blackguard ..... Oran adjar
Bladder ..... Tampat kinkin
Bleed (to)..... Sagara
Blend (to) ..... Bouta
Blood ..... Dara
Blow (a) ..... Tanpalea
Blow (to)..... Tihope
Blow the nose (to) ..... Kouting lelen
Blue..... Biroo
Body (the) ..... Bodar
Boil (to) ..... Bordee
Bone ..... Toulan
Book ..... Boucon quitape
Beraffus flabelliformis ..... Leutor
Born (to be)..... Delan deea dona
Borrow (to)..... Pegnien

Bow (a) ..... Pana
Boſom (the)..... Souſoo, tetai
Boſom (extremity of the).... Pintel
Boy ..... Boudgian
Box (a), trunk ..... Patee
Box (to) cuff ..... Cambeleng
Brains (the) ..... Outac
Brave ..... Branee oran branee
Breech ..... Pentat
Bread ..... Rotee
Bread-fruit ..... Boa ſocan
Bread-fruit (wild) ..... Boa timbol
Break (to) ..... Pata
Break open (to) ..... Tindiſs
Breakfaſt (to) ..... Makan, pagule
Breaſt ..... Dada
Breaſts (the)..... Souſſoo
Brick ..... Battoo keddoo
Bridge ..... Djanbatan
Bridle ..... Kandalee
Bring (to) ..... Baoua, kiery
Briſtled..... Bagnia ramboo
Brittle ..... Lacas pitchia
Broil (to) ..... Pangan haker
Broom ..... Sappoo
Broth ..... Caldaee
Brothel..... Poporket
Brother..... Sóudera
Bruſh (a) ..... Seecat, ſeeca
Buckle (garter) ..... Kanabau
Buckles ..... Kandging
Bug ..... Coutoo lampat ledor
Buffalo ..... Corboo
Bull ..... Lomboo
Bundle ..... Bonkouſſan

Burn one's ſelf (to) ..... Bauan
Bury (to) ..... Tanam
Buſy one's ſelf (to) ..... Fountonlee
But ..... Tapai
Butterfly ..... Koupoo, kopo kopo
Buttons ..... Kanling kain

Cable ..... Talee ſao
Cabriolet ..... Crela ſias
Calabaſh ..... Leboo pandang
Calamus aromaticus ..... Dringo
Call (to) ..... Panguil
Call him ..... Souroo panquil
Candle ..... Linen
Cannon ..... Mariam
Canoe ..... Prau
Cardamun (ſmall) ..... Cardamoungo
Cards (game at) ..... Cartoo
Careſs (to) ..... Goſſo
Carry (to) ..... Peecol
Caſhew ..... Pinang
Caſſava ..... Caſſava
Caſtrate (to) ..... Kabiree
Caſuarina ..... Cayo ſamara
Cat ..... Koutchien, touſſa
Cattapa, or *Terminalia Moluccenſis* ..... Catapan
Century (a) ..... Seratus taeen
Certainly ..... Paſtee, ſoungo
Chagrin ..... Saket atee
Chaffing-diſh ..... Kren
Chair ..... Croſſee
Charcoal ..... Arena
Chalchas Camunung ..... Kamounee
Chalk ..... Kappar blanda

Cheap	Moura
Cheek (the)	Pipee
Cheefe	Kedioo
Child, male or female	Anak
Child (woman with)	Bonting
Chin	Diangot
China radin	Gadon
Church	Grifgia
Chinefe	Oran kina
Chooſe (to)	Pilee
Cinereous gray	Aboo
Cinnamon	Cayoo manus
Circle	Bouder
Claw	Tangan
Clay	Lambac
Cleft (a)	Polon
Climb (to)	Naik
Clock	Londgin
Cloth	Caguee
Cloud	Mega
Clove tree	Kenkai
Coach	Creta toutop
Cocoa nut	Kalap, Klapa
Cocoa nut (to extract the juice of)	Gayoo
Coffee	Coffee
Coition (the act of)	Tioukee
Cold	Denguin, diguin
Cold (a)	Patoof
Cold (to catch)	Pitie
Collect (to)	Ambel
Colour	Roupa
Comb (a)	Ciffar
Comb (to)	Ciffar rambout
Combuſtion	Beſſar apee

Come (to) ..... Datan, maree, poulen
Complain (to) ..... Kredgia bai
Conduct (to) ..... Baua
Contrary (on the) ..... Lain
Cook (to), to dreſs meat .... Maſſae
Copper ..... Tombaga
Corn ..... Bras blanda, gandoum
Corypha umbraculifera .... Saribon
Cotton ..... Benan
Cough (a) ..... Batoo
Cough (to) ..... Batoo
Count (to), to reckon ..... Eeton
Cover ..... Clombar
Cow ..... Sampee paranpouan
Cowardice ..... Leſſoo
Crawl (to) ..... Dgialan caia oular
Cricket (a ſpecies of) ..... Yanrek
Crooked ..... Benko
Crow ..... Krangnian
Cruſh (to) ..... Toremboo
Cry (to), to ſhout ..... Batreia
Cucumber ..... Timon
Cunning ..... Pinter
Cup for drinking ..... Tchanger
Cuſhion ..... Bantal
Cut (to) ..... Potan, todgiam
Cuttle fiſh ..... Eecan pougnia batoo
Cynometra cauliflora ..... Nam nam

Dagger ..... Criſs
Dance (to) ..... Tandac
Dare (to) ..... Branee
Dark ..... Kouran tran
Darkneſs ..... Glap glap
Day ..... Aree, pagniaree

Day (it is already) ..... Souda fiam
Day before yeſterday ..... Kalamaren daloo
Day after to-morrow ..... Louſſa
Deaf ..... Oran toulee
Dear (high priced) ..... Mehal
Death ..... Matee
Deflower (to) ..... Ambel praoen lollet
Deceive (to) ..... Kamblau
Deep ..... Dalam
Defend (to) ..... Laron
Demand (to) ..... Minta tagnia
Deny (to) ..... Trada menauo
Depart (to) ..... Piguee
Deſcend (to) ..... Touron
Deſire (to) ..... Kepegnai
Dew ..... Oumboung
Dexterous ..... Biſſa
Diamond ..... Inten
Diarrhœa ..... Saket bouan aer
Die (to) ..... Matai
Die (to), to tinge ..... Taheil
Difficult ..... Tonan ala, loueram allai
Diſſolution, death ..... Souda matai
Diſhoneſt ..... Leng tracaſſi ormel
Diligent ..... Naguin
Dine (to) ..... Comp, makan ſtenga aree
Dip (to) ..... Slouroop
Dirt ..... Lumpor, cotor
Diſcover (to) ..... Bouka
Ditch ..... Beulin
Do (to) ..... Kredgia
Do this ..... Kredgia itoo
Dog ..... Andgin
Dolichos tuberoſus ..... Bongonan
Dollar (Rix) ..... Real companee

Doubtleſs

Doubtleſs ..... Paſtee
Draw a cork (to) ..... Tchioboo
Dream ..... Menimbee
Dream (to) ..... Mnimpee
Dreſs ..... Packian
Dreſs (to) ..... Packian, pakai
Drop ..... Tetais
Drink (to) ..... Meenum
Drunk ..... Maboo
Dry ..... Souda cring
Dry (to) ..... Cring
Duck ..... Bebai
Dull, heavy ..... Brat
Dumb ..... Tra biſſa cata
Dwell (to) ..... Tengal

Ear ..... Kopeng, kopine
Ear (ſoftly in the) ..... Biſee biſee
Ear-picker ..... Gorep kopeng
Ear-piereer ..... Ouber kopeng
Ear-rings ..... Craboo
Earth (ſome) ..... Tana
Earth-nut ..... Katian djapan
Eaſily ..... Gampan
Eaſy ..... Trada ſouſſa
Eaſt ..... Vetan
Eat (to) ..... Maken
Ebony ..... Cayoo aram
Egg ..... Talor
Egg-plant ..... Teron
Elegant ..... Bagoos
Elephant ..... Gadia
Ell (a ſort of), about two feet .. Eſlo
Elſewhere ..... Lain, dee lain lampat
Emetic ..... Obal moutee

Emperor ..... Suſſanam
End, concluſion ..... Abdis
End, extremity ..... Alos
Enemy ..... Mouſſo
Enlighten (to) ..... Tran
Enough ..... Souda
Enter (to) ..... Maſſoc dee dalam
Entertainment ..... Aree baſſar
Entire ..... Baſtee
Envelop (to) ..... Boukor
Equal ..... Sama ſama
Epidendrum ..... Angree
Erection (to have an) ..... Natchiam
Eſteem (to) ..... Bagnia tchinta
Eternity ..... Por ſlamagnia
Evening ..... Soree
Every day ..... Saree aree
Every where ..... Dee ſanee ſanee, koulee leng
Evil ..... Iſhot
Examine (to) ..... Tagnee
Excuſe (an) ..... Caſſo ampoo
Execute (to), to puniſh .... Oucoum
Excrement ..... Tai
Eye ..... Mata
Eye-lid ..... Ourat
Eye-brow ..... Haliſſe

Face, countenance ..... Mouka
Fade (to) ..... Krain, koing
Faint (to) ..... Yaloufla
Faith ..... Atee
Fall (to) ..... Guiatoo
Falſe (it is) ..... Djouſta
Falſity ..... Djouſta
Far ..... Djiacee

Fart (to) ..... Kentout
Farthing ..... Keppoo
Faſhion ..... Patoot
Fat, ſubſt. ..... Gommock
Fathom ..... Sato deppa
Fatigue (to) ..... Leſſoo
Father ..... Papa
Fault ..... Sela
Fear ..... Coquet, takot
Fear (to) ..... Takot
Feather ..... Penan, bouloo, boulougouſa
Female (a), a woman ..... Parampouan
Fetch (to) ..... Kredgia bai
Fever ..... Deman
Few ..... Sidequil
Figure ..... Monka
Find (to) ..... Dapal
Fine, mulct ..... Denda
Fight (to) ..... Baealayer
Filled ..... Penoo
Fine, very fine ..... Bagous
Finger ..... Gedgee, yarce
Fire ..... Apee
Firſt ..... Labeedaulo
Fiſh ..... Jean
Fiſh (to) ..... Ambel eecan
Fiſh-hook ..... Pantchien
Fiſhing-net ..... Djiolon
Flat ..... Samarata
Flavour ..... Enac
Flea ..... Couton andgin
Flagellaria indica ..... Rotan outan
Flame ..... Mniala
Fleſh ..... Daguin
Flog (to) ..... Pocol

Flower ..... Comban bounga
Flower (to) ..... Comban
Fly (a) ..... Lalar ſe
Fly (to), run away ..... Laree eelan
Flying ſquirrel, *ſquirus ſajitta*, Vello
Fold a napkin (to) ..... Leepa ſerbetta
Follow (to) ..... Thinda tourout
Fool ..... Bodo, oran quila, guendan
Foot ..... Kakee
Forget (to) ..... Loupa
Fountain ..... Summur
Free ..... Merdica
Friend ..... Sobat, peronpouan
Freſh ..... Denquin
Friday ..... Aree diemat
Fried ..... Goring
Frighten (to) ..... Cacquet
Frog ..... Codac
Front ..... Alis
Fruit ..... Bouſſa bona
Fulfil (to) ..... Kredgia penon
Full ..... Penon

Gain (to) ..... Onto
Gallant ..... Halus
Gallop (to) ..... Dialan toll
Gall nuts ..... Madia kanai
Garden ..... Goben
Garlic ..... Bœouonan penti
Gate ..... Pinton
Gay ..... Enac atee
Generous ..... Paſſaran
Geſture ..... Tinkagnia
Give (to) ..... Caſſee
Give way (to) ..... Lepaſs

Glaſs (window) ..... Kermins
Glutton ..... Bagnia makan
Go (to) ..... Dialan piguee
Go along ..... Sourby
Goat ..... Cambing
God ..... Toucan ala, touaron allai
Gold ..... Maſs
Gold lace ..... Paſmin
Good ..... Bahai, tailoo enac
Gourd ..... Dierro baſſar
Graſshopper ..... Balang
Grater ..... Proudan
Grate (to) ..... Parot
Grates ..... Trabolai trima, per kiouma
Green ..... Idgioo, ougan
Greaſe ..... Gemmuck
Greaſy heels ..... Toulan eekan
Great ..... Baſſar, tinguee
Grieve (to) ..... Saguet atee
Grimace ..... Tinka
Grind (to) ..... Tumboe, toumbo
Groin of a woman ..... Eetet
Guard (to keep) ..... Djaga
Guard (to) ..... Simpan
Guide ..... Tonio dialan
Gums (the) ..... Eekan guiguee
Gunpowder ..... Obat paſſan
Gypſum ..... Touſan

Hack (to) ..... Kinkian
Half ..... Saparoo, ſtinga
Hair ..... Rambout
Hair of the private parts .... Kembout
Hammer ..... Pocol Beſſee
Hand ..... Tanguan guearai

Handkerchief ..... Sapoo tangan, linfo
Handle (to) ..... Pegan
Hang (to)..... Ganton
Happy ..... Stamat, Beronton
Harbour ..... Moora
Hard..... Cras
Hardware..... Toocan clinton
Harem ..... Seller
Hat ..... Toppee
Hatchet ..... Camba
Hate (to) ..... Benkee, marat
Have (I) ..... Ako ado
Head (the) ..... Capala
Health ..... Slamet
Health (to be in good) ..... Adee baï
Hear (to)..... Dingher
Heart (the) ..... Yanton
Heat..... Panas
Heavy ..... Brat
Heliƈires iſora ..... Boa radjá
Hall ..... Nooraca
Hen ..... Ayam
Herb..... Roompot
Here..... Dee ſeenee
Hernandia ovigera ..... Cayou radja
Hibiſcus tileaceus ..... Ooaroo
High ..... Tinguee
Him..... Deea
Hire (to) ..... Tero
Hire a carriage (to) ..... Sewan crete
His, her, their ..... Poognia, depoognia
His own ..... Poognia
Hiſtory..... Kireeta
Hog ..... Babic
Hold (to)..... Pegan dee tangan

Hole ..... Looka, loban
Hole (to make a) ..... Kredgia loban
Honeſt ..... Caſſee ormat
Honey ..... Madoo
Honour ..... Ormat
Hook (wooden) for carrying burthens ..... Teeantolan
Hope ..... Keera
Horn ..... Tandoo
Horſe ..... Kouda
Hot ..... Pamas
Hour ..... Pocol
Hour's walk ..... Sato djaum
Houſe ..... Rouma
Houſe of (at the) ..... Sama
How ..... Saya
How much ..... Baropa
However ..... Mouſtee
Howl (to) ..... Boubonee
Humid ..... Baſſa
Hump-backed ..... Pounko
Hungry (to be) ..... Lappar
Hunting (to go a) ..... Peeguee paſſan
Huſband ..... Pananteen lakee
Huſſy ..... Sendel

I ..... Ako, baita, goa
Jaw bone ..... Deguin gueeguee
Jealous ..... Gembououan
Idea ..... Pakeeran
Jew ..... Chemaos
If, when, ... Kalo
Ignorant ..... Bodoc
Imitate (to) ..... Tourotan
Immediately ..... Secaran

Immoveable ..... Trada goian
Impatient ..... Trataon
Impertinent ..... Brauee
Impoſſible ..... Traboulai
Impotent, of a man, ... Traboulai kredgia apapa
In, within ..... Didalam
In ſpite of ..... Moſquee
In the mean time ..... Secaran
Inch ..... Dgenpol
Inconvenient ..... Souſſo
Indigo ..... Neela
Inebriate (to) ..... Maboo
Infamous ..... Trada Atmaloogua
Infected ..... Bouſſo bagnia
Inhabit (to) ..... Tingal
Inherit (to) ..... Tapat, paſſaca
Ink ..... Tinta
Injury ..... Makee
Innocent ..... Trada ſala
Inſects ..... Taaoum
Inſipid ..... Tra enack
Inſtruct (to) ..... Adiar
Intelligent ..... Oran pindar
Invent (to) ..... Dapat
Inundate (to) ..... Banguir
Inundation ..... Banque
Join (to) ..... Kredgia ſama ſama
Joined together ..... Diadee
Iron ..... Baſſee
Iron linen (to) ..... Streka
Irritate (to) ..... Kredgia mala
Iſinglaſs ..... Andioor
Iſland ..... Pouloo
Itch (the) ..... Garo
Itch (to) ..... Kretchia, maim maim

Ivory ..... Toolan gadia
Juſt ..... Batol

Keep (to) ..... Simpan
Key ..... Kounkee
Kicking of a horſe ..... Soppa
Kill (to) ..... Touſſoo
King ..... Sultan, radja
Kingdom ..... Ramee
Kiſs (to) ..... Caſſeeteeoum, teeoum
Kiſs my breech ..... Guuelapantat
Kitchen ..... Dapor
Knave ..... Oran merkiouree
Knees (the) ..... Loutoo
Knife ..... Piſſoo
Knit (to) ..... Mendgeait cauſs
Knock (to) ..... Tendiſs
Know (to) ..... Kanaille

Labour (to) ..... Petchiol
Lake ..... Aer baſſar
Lame ..... Pintchau
Lance ..... Tomba
Language ..... Leeda
Laugh (to) ..... Tataoua
Lay eggs (to) ..... Batalor
Lazy ..... Malaſs
Lead ..... Teema-eetan
Leaf ..... Dawn, Blaye
Lean on the elbow (to) ..... Soungoura
Leap (to) ..... Bloongiat, blumpa
Leaſe ..... Bea
Leech ..... Linta
Left (the) ..... Keeree
Leg ..... Caeto

Lemon ..... Dierro aſſam
Lend (to) ..... Peeundjoun, Pignian
Laſh (to) to gird ..... Eecal eras talee pot
Leſs ..... Kouran
Letcher ..... Sondel
Letter, diſpatch ..... Sourat
Libertine ..... Branee ſama paranpouan
Lick (to) ..... Qneelet
Lie (to), tell a lie, ... Djouſta
Lie down (to) ..... Tidoran
Lie in (to) ..... Branan, clouar, amae
Life ..... Idop
Light, *ſubſt.* ..... Tran, ſeeam
Light, *adj.* ..... Trada brat
Lightning ..... Biglap
Lime ..... Kappor
Limeſtone ..... Batoo kappor
Limpet ..... Lepas
Limonia trifoliata ..... Mekanthil, oo diero kitkel
Linen ..... Baran
Lion ..... Singo
Lip ..... Beeber
Liquor ..... Zopee manis
Liquorice ..... Cayoo manis blanda
Little, ſmall ..... Kitkil, pindeck
Live (to) ..... Eedop
Lizard ..... Kikia
Lock ..... Ma cuondgee
Lockſmith ..... Toukan coundgee
Loins (the) ..... Blacan
Long ..... Pagueean
Looking glaſs ..... Katchia kearmine
Looſen (to) ..... Lapaſs
Loſe (to) ..... Eelan
Loſe at play (to) ..... Kala

Love (to) ..... Tchinta, fouka
Love ..... Tchinta
Louſe ..... Coutoo
Lungs ..... Paroo

Maee ..... Comban palu
Maidenhead ..... Praoen
Man ..... Oran, ooran, lakee lakee
Manage (to) ..... Simpan
Mangoſtan ..... Mangouſtan
Mark, ſign ..... Tanda
Marriage ..... Kaven
Marriageable ..... Sooda birace
Marrow, pith ..... Gommock, pougnia toolan
Marry (to) ..... Kaven
Maſter ..... Touan
Mat ..... Ticker
Mat of rattan ..... Ticker lambet
Match, wick, ... Soumboo
Mattreſs ..... Combeſs
Me ..... Goa, ako, beta
Meagre ..... Kouroos
Meal, flour, ... Dabon
Mean, low, ... Molayo tabala
Meaſure (to) ..... Oukor
Meat, food, ... Dagueen
Medicine ..... Obat
Member ..... Badan
Menſes of women ..... Dapat boolen, tcheemoor kein
Merchant ..... Oran dgional markedee
Mercury, quickſilver, ... Aer pera
Meſſenger ..... Kirriman
Metal ..... Tamboga
Michelia champaca ..... Canangan
Middle ..... Ditingan

Midwife ..... Paranpouan brana
Milk ..... Aer ſouſſoo
Milk (to)..... Deppo
Mine ..... Pougnia
Miracle ..... Eran
Miſery ..... Kiſſieu
Misfortune ..... Kielaka
Miſtake (to) ..... Souda ſala, trada betol
Miſtreſs ..... Gnien, guorguia
Mix (to) ..... Chiamper
Mock (to) ..... Kredgia malo
Moment ..... Sabantar
Monday ..... Aree ſineu
Money ..... Ouan
Money (a piece of) of the value of two French *ſous* .... Kouper pera, ouan veroo
Money (piece of) value twelve French *ſous* ..... Soucoo
Money (piece of) value ſix French *ſous* ..... Satali
Monkey ..... Mougniel
Monocolus polyphemus ..... Mimee
Month ..... Boulan
Moon ..... Boulan
More ..... Labee
Morinda citrifolia ..... Bancoudoo
Mortar, (wooden, for rice) .. Loumpan
Mother..... Maï, ma, mama
Mould, hoarineſs,..... Bouſſoc
Mount (to) ..... Naik
Mountain..... Gounan
Mouſe ..... Toucouſſe patee
Mouth ..... Moulot, mouloo
Much ..... Segala, bagnia tatala
Mulatto ..... Groubiak

Mulatto (Indian) ..... Leplap
Mus palmarum ..... Ticouſſe
Muſcle ..... Ourat
Muſhroom ..... Deeamoor
Muſic ..... Mainan
Muſket ..... Pedal, ſuapan
Muſkito ..... Yamoc
Muſt (it) ..... Miſtee
Muſtard ..... Savee
Mutter (to) ..... Kambian blanda
My ..... Pougnia

Nail (a) ..... Pacoo
Nail, claw ..... Kookoo
Naked ..... Tangluian
Name (to) ..... Panguil, pouranama
Naſtineſs ..... Cotor
Naſty ..... Theoaka
Nauclea orientalis ..... Beneal
Navigate (to) ..... Blayer
Near this ..... Decat ſeenee
Neceſſary (it is) ..... Miſtee kredgia
Neceſſary (it is not) ..... Traouſſa
Neck (the) ..... Leher
Needle ..... Dgienem
Negleet (to) ..... Loupas
Negligent ..... Malas
Neighbour ..... Decat
Never ..... Pougnia homoor
News ..... Kereeta
Niece ..... Tchioo tchioo
Night ..... Malam
Nine-pins (to play at) ..... Ana kegue
No ..... Boucan, trada, tida
Noble (a) ..... Touan beſſar

Nobody

Nobody ..... Trada oran
Noiſe ..... Glouadagan
Noon ..... Doua bles pocal, ſtingee aree
North ..... Nalor
Noſe ..... Eedon
Noſegay ..... Comban
Not ..... Trada
Nothing ..... Trada
Nouriſh (to) ..... Caſſi maken
Nut ..... Beequee
Nutmeg (common) ..... Pala fabram
Nutmeg (long) ..... Pala, lakee lakee

Obey (to) ..... Dinquer
Obliged to you (much) ..... Trema caſſee
Obtain (to) ..... Dapet
Odd, uneven, ... Benke
Of ..... Dee, deeree
Offer (to) ..... Mao caſſee
Officer ..... Alferus
Often ..... Bagnia kalee
Oil ..... Mineac
Old ..... Toua
Old man ..... Oran toua
Old woman ..... Meme toue
On high ..... Tinguee Keates
Once ..... Sakalee
One-eyed ..... Bouta ſato
Onion ..... Baouan, baouan mara
Open (to) ..... Bouca
Opium ..... Amphion
Oppoſite, over againſt, ... Dimouka docat
Or ..... Ke
Orange ..... Djero manis
Order (to) ..... Souro

Ordinary ..... Slamagua
Ornament ..... Beda
Owe (to) ..... Ootau
Oxalis ..... Galingalling lana
Oyſter ..... Teeram

Pace ..... Petcha
Paddle ..... Pagayo
Paint ..... Borrei
Paint ..... Chet
Pair ..... Paſſan
Pair of ſhoes ..... Sato paſſan ſapadoo
Pandanus ..... Pandang
Pale ..... Poulchiak
Pantaloons ..... Caſſan
Papaw tree ..... Papaye
Pardon ..... Ampoo
Parrot ..... Loree
Part (ſome), ſhare ..... Dee mana, mana
Partake (to) ..... Baguee baguee
Paſs (to) ..... Guiabrau, piko
Paſte, ſize ..... Kantgin
Path ..... Dialam kitkee
Paſſion (to be in a) ..... Mara
Pavement of brick ..... Batoo bin
Pay (to) ..... Baiar
Peace ..... Abis pram
Peacock ..... Boureo merac
Pearl ..... Moudee ara
Peaſant ..... Oran dee gounon
Peel (to) ..... Clouar koulet
Permiſſion ..... Amat
Penis ..... Bouloo
People ..... Bagnia eran
Pepper ..... Merikia, lada

Perhaps

Perhaps ..... Brancalee
Perſuade (to) ..... Beſankal
Peſtle ..... Ana, ana trouſibock
Peſtle for rice ..... Ana lorempan
Petrolium ..... Miniec tana
Pewter ..... Teema
Phalena ..... Koupo malam
Phyſician ..... Toucan obat, miſtris baſar
Piaſter ..... Real batore
Pick-axe ..... Brodjol
Picture ..... Gambar
Pierce ..... Kredgia loban
Pigeon ..... Bouroo dara
Pimento ..... Tchouabai
Pimento and onions (mixture of) Sambal
Pimples ..... Binſol
Pin ..... Feníttee
Pinch (to) ..... Tchoubat
Pipe for ſmoking ..... Keoupa
Pipe or tunnel ..... Becacas
Place ..... Tampat
Plain (a) ..... Lappan
Plantain ..... Piſſang
Plank ..... Papan
Plant ..... Tanaman
Play ..... Meinoo
Play (to) ..... Mim, main
Play at cards (to) ..... Main cartoo
Pleaſe (to) ..... Souea
Pleaſure ..... Souca atai
Plot of ground ..... Oudgion tana
Poinciana pulcherrima ..... Bougnia merac
Poiſon (to) ..... Radjuen
Poliſhed, made ſmooth, ... Litchen
Poltroon ..... Trada branee

Pomegra-

Pomegranate..... Delema
Poor..... Meſquin
Porcupine..... Landap
Pork (ſalt)..... Gomnock babee
Porringer..... Manco
Porter (a)..... Bator
Poſſeſs (to)..... Bugnia
Poſſible..... Bancalee
Pot..... Coalee
Potatoe..... Kandam
Potatoe (ſweet)..... Kandaan
Potter's clay which the Javaneſe eat..... Tano ampo
Pour (to)..... Taro
Powerful..... Bai deeam
Prattler..... Bagna, tchereeta
Prawn..... Oudar dee loor
Pray (to)..... Minta
Preach (to)..... Mantcho
Precious..... Bangnia rega
Predict (to)..... Soulop
Prefer (to)..... Candatee
Preſently..... Chabinter, bloum
Prick (to)..... Touſſo, paco paco
Prickle..... Douree
Pride..... Pſarat
Prince..... Pueron
Private parts of a woman..... Poukee
Private parts of a marriageable girl..... Pepai
Private parts of an unmarriageable girl..... Nono
Promiſe (to)..... Djingee
Proper..... Percee
Proud..... Beſſaran

Prudent

Prudent	Oram diam
Pſidia	Goyave
Pull back (to)	Mundor
Pullet	Ayam mouda
Pulſe	Ourat
Pun	Kredgia tetaoo
Puniſh (to)	Tchalaka
Purchaſe (to)	Blee
Pure	Nana
Purge	Obat clouar, obat kaidgia perſe prot
Purſlain	Guelang
Puſh (to)	Tola
Put (to)	Taro terro
Quadruped	Binatan
Quarrel	Storee
Quarter	Prapat
Queen	Ratee
Quickly	Lacaſs
Quit (to)	Tta tingal
Radiſh	Loba
Rain	Oudgian
Rain (to)	Oudgian
Raiſe (to)	Ancat
Rare	Ecarang
Raſh	Branee
Rat	Ticouſſee
Rat (She)	Limpa
Rat (Muſk)	Slouriat
Rather	Labee lacas
Rattan (pieces of) for chairs, windows, &c.	Ram
Rattan (the fruit of the)	Boa ſalee

Ray, a fiſh, ... Eeean paras
Read (to) ..... Boo
Receive (to) ..... Dapat
Recite (to) ..... Taoo darilouer
Reconcile (to) ..... Kredgia betol
Red ..... Mara
Red (blood) ..... Trava toua
Redden (to) ..... Kredgia mara
Refuſe (to) ..... Tra muaaona
Regard (to) ..... Leeat, tengó
Regret (to) ..... Saiam
Reign (to) ..... Printa
Rejoice (to) ..... Gueeran
Relate (to) ..... Acar
Relation, kindred, ... Sanna
Releaſe (to) ..... Kredgia beſſar
Religion ..... Aſſal
Remain (to) ..... Tigal nantee
Remedy ..... Obal
Remember (to) ..... Eegnet
Render (to) ..... Caſſee combalee
Repair (to) ..... Kredgia betal
Repaſt ..... Meka
Repent (to) ..... Geton
Repoſe (to) ..... Tidoran
Reproach (to) ..... Cerai
Reſembling ..... Sama roupa
Reſiſt (to) ..... Lavan
Reſpect (to) ..... Ormat
Reſpire (to) ..... Napas
Reſt, remainder ..... Lebignan
Reſound (to) ..... Boubounee
Retain (to) ..... Pagan
Retard (to) ..... Nantee
Retire ..... Sourbai

Return (to) ..... Bolai
Reverence..... Slamat
Rhinoceros ..... Bodoc
Rhubarb ..... Calomba
Rice, dreſſed, ... Naſſee
Rice in the huſk ..... Padee
Rice in grain ..... Braſs
Rice-ground..... Sava
Ribbon..... Feeta
Rich..... Kaïa
Ridicule ..... Enee bolai tetaous
Right (the)..... Kanan
Ring..... Tchintchin, tchenkien
Ripe..... Matan
Riſe (to) ..... Bangon
River ..... Aer kalee
Rivulet..... Kalee kilkil
Road, way, ... Dialan
Roaſt (to)..... Goring, backar
Rock (a) ..... Batoc beſſat
Rod ..... Seeca
Rogue ..... Bankſat
Roll (to) ..... Goulon
Rope..... Talee
Root..... Acar
Roſe..... Combang maouer
Roſe buſh ..... Pohon maouer
Roſin ..... Damar
Rotten ..... Bouſſoue
Round ..... Bouder
Row (to) ..... Daioo
Rub (to) ..... Goſſo
Ruby ..... Meera
Run (to) ..... Laree
Rupee, thirty Dutch *ſous*, pence Roupia

Ruft ..... Cotor beffee
Rufty ..... Cras

Sabre ..... Spadel, pedang
Sad ..... Oran ſouſſa
Saddle ..... Ababa
Saddle (to) ..... Ababa, kouda
Saffron (Indian) ..... Saffran
Sailor ..... Golo golo
Sale ..... Djoual
Saliva ..... Louda
Salt ..... Garam
Salt (to) ..... Garam
Saltpetre ..... Garam blanda
Salute (to) ..... Tabai
Same (the) ..... Etoo Djouga
Sand ..... Paſſir
Sandal wood ..... Tchindana
Sattin ..... Kain ſallin
Saturday ..... Aree ſeptoo
Sauce ..... Koa
Save (to) ..... Laree
Savoury ..... Enac
Saw (a) ..... Gradgiai, gregadgee
Saw (a wooden) ..... Nradgiac kayoo
Say (to) ..... Bilan, kata dekata
Scab ..... Coring
Scald (to) ..... Koupas
Scale ..... Terain
Scar ..... Louca
Scent ..... Vanguee, bao
Sciſſers ..... Gounting
Scold (to) ..... Marat
Scorpion ..... Claban
Scratch (to) ..... Garo

Screw (cork) ..... Poutar, ouler
Sculptor ..... Toucan tcheit
Sea ..... Laot
Sea-ſhore ..... Pinguer laot
Seal, animal ..... Andgin laot
Sebaſtena cordia ..... Daun candal
Second ..... Aligna
Secret ..... Diom
See any thing (to) ..... Leeac apapa
Seed ..... Biguee, bitchee
Seek (to) ..... Kiaree
Sell (to) ..... Djoual
Send (to) ..... Teeram keeren
Senſible ..... Bagoia rouguee
Serious ..... Alem
Sermon ..... Santree
Servant ..... Oupas, boudac
Set (to), to lay ..... Peha
Several ..... Baguian
Sew (to) ..... Myndiact
Shade ..... Baiam ſombar
Shame ..... Maloo
Shameleſs ..... Trada maloo
Shark ..... Eekian kioo kioo
Sharp, cutting ..... Tolalo ladgium
Sharp, ſour ..... Podes
Shave (to) ..... Tchiouncour atchia
She ..... Coe
Shear (to) ..... Konting rambout
Sheep ..... Demba
Shell ..... Kran, beea
Shilling, ſix French *ſous* .... Salata
Shine (to) ..... Tran
Ship ..... Kepal
Shipwreck ..... Pitchia kepal

Shirt ..... Kmedia
Shoe ..... Spadoo, guiapoo
Shoe (an old) ..... Quenella
Shoemaker ..... Toucan
Short ..... Pendee
Shorten (to) ..... Ktedria pendee
Shovel ..... Patiol
Shoulder ..... Ponda
Shudder ..... Kaguel
Shudder (to) ..... Pegan bakei bakei
Shut (to) ..... Taree nepas
Shut up ..... Toutop
Sigh (to) ..... Toulis namana
Sign (to) ..... Tandagna
Silence ..... Decam ſadja
Silent (to be) ..... Pandiam
Silk ..... Soutra
Silk (cloth of) ..... Kainſoutra
Silver ..... Pera
Since ..... Seela magna
Since yeſterday ..... Daree kalamaren
Sincere ..... Tradjonſta
Sing (to) ..... Migniaguee
Sirop ..... Teleſs
Siſter ..... Souderania ſouee
Sit down (to) ..... Doudoo
Skeleton of a man ..... Pougnia toulan oran matai
Skilful ..... Biſſac
Skin ..... Coulet
Skreen againſt the wind ..... Tchenela
Sky (the) ..... Laoughit
Slave ..... Laſcar
Sleep ..... Enae teedar
Sleep (to) ..... Teeder
Slide (to) ..... Leitchin

Slit ..... Poton
Small ..... Bougnia
Smoke ..... Acep
Snake ..... Oular
Snake, *boa conſtrictir* ..... Oular ſuouan
Sneeze (to) ..... Ouain
Snore (to) ..... Mongoro
Snotty ..... Ignus
Soap ..... Sabon
Soap tree (the fruit of the) ..... Larac
Sober ..... Oran pendium
Social ..... Souce ſobat
Soft ..... Lembec
Softly ..... Plan plan
Solder ..... Patree
Soldier ..... Soregnee
Solely ..... Riouma
Solid ..... Cras
Some ..... Apapa
Some one ..... Oran
Sometimes ..... Beronkalee
Song ..... Migniaguee
Soot ..... Aſſap
Sorcerer ..... Bankſat pagnoula
Sorrel ..... Sourree
Sort ..... Roupa
Soul (the) ..... Dgiva
Sound, noiſe, ... Babouee
Sour ..... Aſſam
South ..... Keedol
Sow (to) ..... Tanam
Sow (a) ..... Babee paranpouan
Span ..... Queelan
Speak (to) ..... Cata, belan
Spark ..... Mniala

Species,

Species, ſort, ... Roupa
Sphinx ..... Koupoa foree
Spider ..... Laoua laoua
Spit (to) ..... Bouan louda, louda
Spitting box ..... Tampat louda
Split (to) ..... Poton
Spoon ..... Sendoc
Spouſe, huſband or wife, ... Penaulen
Spring (a), fountain, ... Pandiourau
Stag ..... Rouſſa
Stake (to) ..... Pana
Stammer (to) ..... Kago
Star ..... Bindan, bintan
Statue ..... Deos
Steril ..... Trada patana
Stick ..... Rotan, louca
Stiff ..... Bagous cras
Stink (to) ..... Bouſſouc, baſſin
Stir (to) ..... Gſian
Stirrop ..... Sango veddee
Stone ..... Batoo gounan
Storm ..... Omba
Stool (to go to) ..... Berac
Stove ..... Ouadian
Strait ..... Sefak
Strangle ..... Ganton
Street ..... Guiabau
Straight ..... Batol
Stroke (to) as to ſtroke a cat .. Poutre koutchien
Strong ..... Koat, cras
Study (to) ..... Adiar
Stupid ..... Oran bodo
Subſiſt (to) ..... Taken
Subtle ..... Alor
Succeed (to) ..... Bolai kredgia

Succu-

Succulent ..... Enac
Suck (to) ..... Tioup
Suckle (to) ..... Mimim telai, miſſop
Suddenly ..... Secatam
Sugar (white) ..... Goula paſſer
Sugar (black or palm) ..... Gould eetan
Sugar-candy ..... Goula batoo
Sugar-cane ..... Touboo
Sulphur ..... Beleran
Sultan ..... Suldan
Sun ..... Mantarai
Sunday ..... Arimingo
Sup (to) ..... Makan ſoree
Superb ..... Bagma bagous
Supplicate (to) ..... Mindambon
Suppurate (to) ..... Lucat tatalo colat
Sure, certain, ... Souda paſtee
Surely ..... Songoo
Surprizing ..... Talalo eeran
Suſpicious ..... Trada ſobat, bleem canalam
Swallow, a bird, ... Bouru ſapapee
Swallow (to) ..... Talan
Swear (to) ..... Soumpan
Sweat ..... Cringote
Sweat (to) ..... Cringat
Sweet ..... Manis
Sweep (to) ..... Sappou
Sweetmeats ..... Manisang
Swim (to) ..... Brenan, touroo
Sword ..... Pedan

Table ..... Meguia, media
Taciturn ..... Teeda tchereeta
Tail ..... Bountol, ekor
Tailor ..... Touean mindgeait

Taint (to) ..... Boſſouc
Tallow ..... Gommock cambing
Take (to) ..... Ambel, pegan
Take away (to) ..... Picoulblaoua
Tamarind ..... Aſſam, boa aſſam
Tanner ..... Taucan coulat
Tardy ..... Tetalo lama
Taſte ..... Raſſa
Taſte (to have a) ..... Raſſagnia
Tea ..... Daun thai
Tear (a) ..... Nanguic
Tempeſt ..... Ombar beſſar
Temples (the) ..... Pilingam
Tepid ..... Sangat
Tender, kind, ... Laumaeſs
Termes fatale ..... Soumouth poatree
Terminate (to) ..... Abio
Terror ..... Tacot
Teſticles ..... Contot, bapler
Thank (to) ..... Trema caſſee
Then ..... Commeden
There is ..... Ada
Therefore ..... Daree too
Thigh ..... Palia
Thin ..... Litchin
Thine ..... Koe pougnia
Thing, any thing, ... Apapa
Think (to) ..... Peeker
Thirſty (to be) ..... Ahoſs
This, that, ... Eetoo
Thou ..... Oſſai, koai, loo, deea
Thoughtleſs ..... Sarſar queela
Throw (to) ..... Lempar
Thunder ..... Gounder
Thunder (to) ..... Bekilop

Thurſday ..... Aree comiſs
Tickle (to) ..... Glee
Tie (to) ..... Eecat
Tiger ..... Sangal
Tile ..... Guenden, patoo guenden
Time ..... Sampa
Time (long) ..... Lama
Timid ..... Trada tranee
Tipple (to) ..... Slamat menum
To-day ..... Arreinee
To-morrow ..... Baſs
Toad ..... Codoc
Tobacco ..... Tambaco
Together ..... Sama ſama
Tomb ..... Coubouran
Too little ..... Talalo ſediguet
Too much ..... Talalo bognea
Tooth ..... Gueeguee
Top, roof, ... Roma tinguee
Torrent ..... Eroſs
Torment ..... Sexa
Total ..... Samoungnia, eeton
Touch (to) ..... Tola
Town ..... Cotee, nigree
Tranſparent ..... Katchia
Traffic (to) ..... Dagenghen, Djouat
Tranquil ..... Dian lenen
Tranſcribe (to) ..... Toulis combaly
Tranſpire (to) ..... Aer cringat clouar
Tranſport (to) ..... Kiaree
Treaſure ..... Tanan maſs
Tree ..... Pohoo
Tremble (to) ..... Guemenler
Tribute ..... Rea
Trifle (to) ..... Oudjioo

Triumph (to) ..... Slamat dapat outon
Troop, herd ..... Bagnia binatan ſama ſama
Trot (to) ..... Djiatoo
Trouble (to) ..... Koguet
True ..... Betal
Trunk, box ..... Petae
Truſt (to), rely ..... Pretchaia
Tub ..... Balaee
Tueſday ..... Aree ſtaſſa
Tumult ..... Gueguer
Turf ..... Roumpot
Turn (to) ..... Cleyling boundar
Turn back (to) ..... Balee
Turned up ..... Goulan, ancot
Turtle ..... Pignoo, koura koura
Turtle (freſh water) ..... Voulous
Turtle dove ..... Parcoutout
Twelve *ſous* piece ..... Soucoo
Twice ..... Doua kalee
Twins ..... Anae comber

Vacuum ..... Caſſoo
Varniſh (to) ..... Yaloufia
Vary (to) ..... Bagnia, tatalo
Vegetables ..... Sayor
Venereal diſeaſe ..... Saquet paran pouan
Vermicelli ..... Laxa
Veſſel, vaſe, ... Tampat
Ugly ..... Yatel
Village ..... Negree
Vine ..... Polian angor
Vinegar ..... Thiouka
Violet ..... Mera mouda
Violin ..... Viola
Viſit a perſon (to) ..... Leeat oran

Under,

Under, beneath, ... Da baoua, baoua
Underſtand (to) ..... Dingher
Undergo (to) ..... Krain
Unfortunate ..... Kielakaken
Uniform ..... Sama rupa
Unjuſt ..... Trada palout
Unpoliſhed ..... Kaſſar
Untied ..... Lopaſs
Until ..... Sampe
Voice ..... Souara
Volcanic ſtone ..... Batoo timboul
Vomit (to) ..... Mouta
Urine ..... Kinkin
Uſeleſs ..... Tra houſſa

Wag (a) ..... Oran adjar
Waiſtcoat ..... Utat Prot
Wait (to) ..... Nantee
Walk (to) ..... Dialan, koulalan
Walk (to take a) ..... Piguee clelin
Wake (to) ..... Kredgia bangoo
Want (to) ..... Sala
War ..... Pram
Waſh (to) ..... Toukee
Waſp ..... Taoun
Watch (to) ..... Bangon
Watch, timekeeper ..... Longtehin
Water ..... Aer
Water (to), to ſprinkle ..... Seram
Water (to make) ..... Kontehiang
Water melon ..... Paſteka
Wax ..... Eerouan
We ..... Keeta
Weak, ſilly ..... Trabanee, trabiſſa
Weak, feeble ..... Trada koat

Wednesday ..... Aree ribboo
Week ..... Sato denungo
Weep ..... Mananguis
Weigh (to) ..... Kredgia brat
Well, *adverb* ..... Bahai, bay !
Weſt ..... Koulon
Wet (to) ..... Kredgia baſſa
What is the name of this ? .. Apa nama
When ..... Kapan kolo
Where ..... Dee mana, mana
Which ..... Apa ſapa
Whilſt, ſo long as ..... Kalo
Whip (a) ..... Degmetey
Whiſkers ..... Comis
Whiſtle (to) ..... Ploit
White ..... Poutee
Who ..... Sapa
Who is there ? ..... Sapada
Whore ..... Sondel
Why ..... Manapa
Wicked ..... Bankſet, zoyahat
Wide ..... Lebar
Wig-maker ..... Toucan ciſſer
Wife ..... Penaulen
Wild, ſavage ..... Outan
Wild boar ..... Tcheleng
Willing (to be) ..... Mao
Wind ..... Anguin
Window ..... Dzendala
Wine ..... Angor
Wine (palm) ..... Sacouer
Wiped ..... Krain
With ..... Sama
Without ..... Dilowar
Witneſs ..... Oran ſaxee

Wood ..... Cayoo
Wood (black veined) highly prized by the Javaneſe .... Cayoo palet
Wool ..... Kappas blanda
Word ..... Peralacaſa
World ..... Donia, enterredonia
Work (to) ..... Kredgia apapa, ancat kredgia
Workman ..... Toucan
Wound (to) ..... Touffe
Wrinkle ..... Kiſſot
Write (to) ..... Toulis
Writing deſk ..... Tampat toulis

Yam ..... Oubee
Yard (a man's) ..... Boutoo
Yawn (to) ..... Melas, anghop
Year ..... Taun
Yellow ..... Couning
Yes ..... Bai
Yeſterday ..... Kalenearen
You ..... Koe ee oo
Young ..... Mouda
Your ..... Pougnia
Your ſervant ..... Tabea, tabac

NUMERICAL

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Sato
Two	Doua
Three	Tiga
Four	Ampat
Five	Lima
Six	Anam
Seven	Toudiou
Eight	Delapan
Nine	Sambilan
Ten	Sapouloo
Eleven	Sapouloo ſata, or ſablas
Twelve	Sapouloo doua, or douablas
Thirteen	Sapouloo tiga, or tigablas
Fourteen	Sapouloo ampat, or ampatblas
Fifteen	Sapouloo lima, or limablas
Sixteen	Sapouloo anam, or anamblas
Seventeen	Sapouloo toudiou, or loudioublas
Eighteen	Sapouloo delapan, or delapaublas
Nineteen	Sopouloo ſambilan, or ſambilau-blas
Twenty	Doua ſapouloo, or doua pouloo
Twenty-one	Doua ſapouloo ſato, or doua pouloo ſato, &c.
Thirty	Tiga pouloo, or tiga ſapouloo
Thirty-one	Tiga pouloo ſato, &c.
A hundred	Saratous
Two hundred	Doua ratous
A thouſand	Ceriboo
Ten thouſand	Cequety
A hundred thouſand	Celaxa

VOCA-

VOCABULARY

OF THE

LANGUAGE OF THE SAVAGES

OF

CAPE DIEMEN.

ARMS (the) ..... Gouna lia

Bag (the) of feed-weed that contains their water ..... Regaa
Bark of a tree ..... Tolinai
Basket ..... Tinee
Beard ..... Conguinai
Belongs (this) to me ..... Patourana
Bird ..... Mouta mouta
Bosom of a man ..... Ladinai
Bosom of a womam ..... Lerai
Branch of *eucalyptus*, with its leaves ..... Poroquee
Break wind (to) ..... Tanina
Buttocks (the) ..... Nuna

Charcoal reduced to powder, with which they cover their body ..... Loira
Chin (the) ..... Onaba
Come (will you)? ..... Quangloa
Crown (a) made of shells ..... Canlaride

Dead, to die.....Mata
Death (that occaſions).....Mata enigo
Drink (to).....Laina
Dive (to).....Bugurae

Eat (to).....Rogueree, toidee
Eat it (I will).....Mada guna
Ears (the).....Cuegnee lia
Eyes (the).....Nubra nuberai

Family (my).....Pagari lia
Fern (arboreous).....Tenu
Fingers (the).....Lori, low
Fire.....Unai
Fiſhes (ſpecies of ſmall) of the *gadus* genus.....Pounerala
Fly (a).....Oellai

Give me.....Nokee
Go and eat.....Mal guera
Go (I will).....Ronda
Go (let us) away.....Tangara
Greaſe the hair (to).....Lana poerari
Graſs.....Poenai

Hair (the).....Peliloguenee
Hands (the).....Riz lia

Inſect of the *circendela* genus..Paroai

Kangaroo's ſkin.....Boira
Knees (the).....Ragna lea

Lips (the).....Mogudai lea
Lobſter.....Nuelai

Me.....Mana
Me (for).....Paonaee

Muſcle (a ſhell-fiſh) ..... Mirai

Nails of the fingers ..... Perai lea
Nails of the toes ..... Ponee lea
Name of a man ..... Mara
Name (another) of a man .... Mera
Navel (the) ..... Luai
No ..... Nuedee
Noſe (the) ..... Muguiz

Ochre ..... Mallauai
Oyſter-ſhell ..... Louba

Parrot ..... Molu
Parts (private) of a woman .... Megua
Penis (the) ..... Linai
Pillow (ſmall) on which the men
reſt ..... Roerai
Poliſhing (the act of) wood with
a ſhell ..... Rina
Propagation (the act of) ..... Loïdrouguera

Sea-ear ..... Caenee
Sea-weed (dried) which they cut
after having ſoftened it by fire, Rauree
Sea-weed (jointed) ..... Noualenee
Sea-weed (a ſpecies of) *fucus*
ciliatus ..... Raman inon
See (I) ..... Quendera
Seed of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, Manouadia
Sit down ..... Medee
Sleep (to) ..... Malougna
Stone (a) ..... Loïnai
Sun (the) ..... Panumera

Tattooing ..... Palerai
Teeth (the) ..... Peguee

Teſticles (the) .....Mada leai
That .....Avarai
There, a great way off .....Renavai
This way .....Lomee
Throw (to) .....Pegara
Tongue (the) .....Menai
Tree of the *eucalyptus* genus ..Tara
Trunk of the *eucalyptus* .....Perebai

Way (this) .....Lomee
Woman .....Luanee

It is to be remarked, that on many occaſions *lia*, placed at the end of a word, indicates the plural number.

VOCABULARY

OF THE

LANGUAGE

OF THE

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

AGREEABLE (this is very ..... Marihae
Afraid (to be) ..... Feitama, menavaey
Applauſe (term of) after ſinging Malee
Arms (the) ..... Neeama
Armpit (the) ..... Ifaey feenai
Arrow ..... Houloumata
Attain one's end (to) ..... Tahoo
Awake (to) ..... G natoo

Back (the) ..... Toua
Bad, in quality ..... Kevee
Baſket (a) ..... Cato
Beard (the) ..... Koumoo kava
Birds ..... Manoo
Black, blue ..... Ouly
Bladder (a hog's) inflated ..... Monoo monoo
Blood ..... Totto
Blow the noſe (to) ..... Fangonyoo
Bone ..... Houee
Boſom (the) ..... Houhoo
Bow (a) ..... Fana
Boy ..... Tama
Bread-fruit tree ..... Toya
Breakers ..... Cacaho

Breaſt (the) ..... Fatta
Breathe (to) ..... Malava
Broken ..... Foa
Brother (my) ..... Foënna, fonao
Bulla ovum, a ſhell-fiſh ..... Koepoulai
Burial-place ..... Tano
Burning in the face ..... Madai
Butterfly ..... Pepai, bebai

Call (to) a chief, or a man of the claſs of *Moua* ..... Malioo maï
Call (to) a man of the loweſt claſs, or *Toua* ..... Foguee maï
Called (this is) ..... Coce
Canoe ..... Vaka
Carry (to) ..... Tohaguai
Carry me thither ..... Toguai meai
Carries ſomething (to expreſs that one *toua* alone) ..... Foua
Carry a burthen (to expreſs that two *mouas*) ..... Amo
Carry on the back (to) ..... Fafa
Caterpillar ..... Noufai
Cheeks (the) ..... Koaey
Child (a), boy or girl ..... Tahinae
Chief (a) ..... Egui
Cloth made of the paper mulberry-tree bark ..... Gnatoo
Clothes (our) ..... Papa languai
Club (a) ..... Akao
Cocoa-nut ..... Necoo
Coition (act of) ..... Mitzi mitzi, mitchi mitchi
Cold ..... Modgia
Columba ſanguinolenta ..... Kooloo kooloo
Come hither ..... Haelai mai

Cook (to), dreſs meat ..... Moho
Cerbera manghas (necklace of the flowers of the) ..... Kodgee alai
Cough (to) ..... Olea
Cut (a) ..... Levea
Cut (to) ..... Taffa
Cut with ſciſſars (to) ..... Peepee
Cry (to), ſhout ..... Yhoo

Dance (to) ..... Eeva
Dart (a) ..... Tau
Day (the) ..... Ao
Day after to-morrow (the) ... Anoya
Die (to), or cauſe to die ..... Matai
Dog ..... Koulee
Dreſs one's ſelf (to) ..... Pooloo pooloo
Drink (to) ..... Eenoo
Drive away (to) ..... Halo halo

Ear (the) ..... Talinga
Earth (the) ..... Tougoutoo
Eaſt wind ..... Mantanguee maielaa
Eat (to) ..... Kahee
Eldeſt, eldeſt ſon ..... Taoguedai
Eldeſt daughter ..... Toufee finai
Embrace (to), touching with the extremity of the noſe that of the perſon embraced ..... Hooma
Entertainment (an) ..... Meai
Evening (this) ..... Apoo
Equal, alike ..... Tata, oupae
Exchange (to), barter ..... Ounoo
Excrement ..... Illeokovee
Eyes (the) ..... Mata

Fan

Fan (a) ..... Toito
Fan made of a leaf of the *Co-*
rypha ..... Beero
Fan (another ſort of) ..... Ayai
Fan one's ſelf (to) ..... Hallo hallo
Faſten (to) ..... Filoo
Father ..... Tamai
Feet (the) ..... Afouivao; afevacai
Female (a) ..... Nafa
Fingers (the) ..... Touan
Fine, very fine ..... Lelley
Fire, light ..... Afee
Fiſh ..... Eeko
Fiſh-hook ..... Eepa
Flute (a) ..... Fangoo fangoo
Forbidden ..... Taboo
Frame of a hut ..... Fata
Friend ..... Offa
Friendſhip (to have) ..... Cahoo
Fruit of the bread-fruit tree ... Mëe
Fruit of the *inocarpus edulis* ... Mahoa
Fruit of a *eugenia* ..... Mafanga

Game (a) with the fingers .... Leagui
Gather (to), pluck ..... Faghee
Give (to) ..... Makee
Give me ſomething ..... Mamaco, omee, omea, magoo
Glaſs beads ..... Kahoa
Go (to) ..... Hael
Go away (to) ..... Hael atoo
Go away (to), paddling ..... Feae hallo
Go along ..... Halai atoo
Go to the other ſide of the land-
ing place ..... Louai vaca
Go up (to), aſcend ..... Kaka

Go down (to), deſcend .....Haloueefa
Great .....Laï

Hair (the) .....Ouloo
Hair of the private parts (the) .Fouloo fouloo
Hand .....Afeneena
Hats (our).....Poulonga
Hatchet .....Tokee
Have none (I) .....Oungouïkaïe
He or ſhe.....Hana
Head (the).....Houloo
Heel (the) .....Moeavaey
Hen .....Moa
Hen (Sultana) .....Kalaee
Here, there .....Heenai, heenee
Hibiſcus roſa ſinenſis .....Kouttai
Hibiſcus (another ſpecies of) ..Yabau
Hog.....Boakka
Hot .....Mafanna
How much.....Afeya
Huſband.....Mocoai

Iron (ſome) .....Oukamea
Iſland.....Cau

Knife .....Hailai
Knock down (to) .....Lavai

Leap (to).....Hobau
Legs (the) .....Foueevaey, vaey
Lie down (to) .....Togada
Lie in (to).....Fanao
Linen, as a handkerchief, &c...Holo holo
Lips (the) .....Lougoutoo
Little.....Tchee

Lizard.....Fokaey
Look at this.....Tchiana
Looking-glaſs.....Tchioota
Love (to).....Mamana
Louſe (a).....Lobee

Man (a).....Moudoo
Mark on the face produced by blows.....Toukée
Mat (a common).....Naſee naſee
Mat (a fine) which ſerves for clothes.....Keeai
Me.....Ogoo
Meagre.....Cauno
Miſs one's aim (to).....Hala
Moon (the).....Maheina
Mother.....Naſa
Mother of pearl.....Laoulahoo
Mould, vegetable earth.....Kelai kelai
Mouth (the).....Moudoo
Muſic.....Hanguee

Nail (a).....Fau
Name (to) a perſon.....Hengoa
Name (tell me your).....Eyoeia
Navel (the).....Peeto, peedo
Neck.....Guya
Needle for ſewing.....Eetouee
Needle for making fiſhing-nets.Heeka
Night.....Paollee
Night (this).....Apoo
No.....Hea
North wind.....Matanguee toguelao
North-eaſt wind.....Fonga fouloifoua
North-weſt wind.....Fagatohioo

Noſe (the).....Eoo
Now, at preſent.....Eenee, henai
Nowiſe, by no means.....Eekaï, kaï
Nutmeg (a large) which is not aromatic.....Cotonai

Old.....Moudoua
Open, *imper. of the verb*, ...Talauha
Open that cocoa-nut ſhell.....Oyo
Ornament for the head, of red feathers.....Pouloo
Out, without.....Ahouai

Paddle.....Kakaba
Paddle (a dancing).....Paguee
Paddle (to).....Hallo
Parrakeet (a ſmall) with a blue head.....Haingha
Peel fruit (to).....Fohee
Penis (the).....Oulai
People (natives above the loweſt claſs of the).....Moua
People (natives of the loweſt claſs of the).....Toua
Pigeon (ſpecies of) *Columba Ænea*.....Touhoo
Pierce (to), make a hole.....Faufo
Pillow of wood, on which the back of the head reſts during ſleep.....Kalie
Plantain.....Foudgee, aoba
Plates (our).....Coumetez
Poſſeſs a ring (to).....Amoo
Poſts ſupporting a ſhed.....Fanea

Potter's earth, clay .....Oummea
Preſent of this (I make you a) .Adoupai
Principal chief .....Egui lai
Private parts of a woman (the) .Tolai

Rafters of the roof of a ſhed...Fanca
Relations, kindred, ...Anoua
Ring (a) .....Mama
Riſe (to) .....Tahoo
Roof of a houſe .....Tofoiſoo
Rub (to) a piece of wood againſt another in order to procure fire.....Tollo
Rudder .....Focoulee

Sandal wood .....Haee fidgee
Sail (a) .....Bouloo bouloo
Sciſſars (pair of).....Peepee
Sea (the) .....Tahai, tahee
See (let me).....Maumata, maimata
Shave (to) .....Fafaya kava
Shaddock .....Moly
Shark.....Necouſſee
Shed (a large) .....Alto
Shell, ſhell-fiſh.....Fighota
Shew me.....Behanguai
Shoulder (the) .....Ouma
Shut (to) .....Tabounee
Side (on the other) .....Alikee
Sing (to) a ſong.....Oubai
Sifter .....Fae
Sit down .....Nofo
Screech-owl (a) .....Louloo
Skin (the) .....Coquilee
Sky .....Laghee

Sleep (to) ..... Moaee
Sneeze (to) ..... Ifangoo
Son (a) ..... Ouloo kalala
South wind ..... Matanguee tonguai
South-eaſt wind ..... Alagnifannoua
South-weſt wind ..... Cocouloo
Spoon ..... Heboo
Spoon (large) ..... Lahiai
Spoon (little) ..... Tchiai, tchiaiboo
Star (a) ..... Fetau
Stick (a) ..... Taha
Stool (to go to) ..... Tcheeco
Straw colour ..... Kao
Strainer made of thick cloth, for ſtraining *kava* ..... Faoo
Strike (to) ..... Taha
Sugar-cane ..... To
Sweat (to) ..... Eecacava

Tacca pinnatifida (the fruit of the plant known under the name of) ..... Maia
Tail of a bird (the) ..... Mouee mouee
Tattooing ..... Moevaey
Tattooing in broad ſtripes round the waiſt ..... Malai
Tattooing on the thighs ..... Fouee
Tatrooing in concentric circles on the arms and ſhoulders ... Eetaee
Tattooing in the form of large warts ..... Kafa
Tattooing in the form of freakles on the face and part of the body ..... Lafo
Teeth (the) ..... Neefo

Term

Term of approbation .....Coïa
Term of impatience .....Iſſah
Teſticles (the) .....Lao
Thief .....Kaya
Thigh .....Taingua
This, that .....Hai
This is .....Anga
Thunder .....Pauouloo
Thou or you .....Koaee, koaee
Throat (the) .....Houa
Throw (to) .....Ilafoo, lafoo
To, *preposition* .....Hee
To-day .....Anaee
Tongue (the) .....Ilee leo
Toe (the great) .....Moudoua vahai
Tortoiſe ſhell .....Ouno

Veſſel (earthen) for keeping water .....Coulo
Ulcer, wound .....Pala
Uncover your head .....Codchee nolalai

Walk (to) .....Meinibe
Water (ſome) .....Ovaee
We .....Yta
We two .....Yta oua
Weep (to) .....Tanguee
Weſt wind .....Matanguee lonlougha
What is your name? .....Koee koa, koaee heingoa
What is this called? .....Koaia
Whiſtle (to) .....Maboo
White .....Eena maha
Wicked .....Keeno
Wife (a) .....Viſinai
Wife (to have a) .....Koauna

Wind (the) ..... Matanguee
Wing of a bird (the) ..... Cabacao
Wood (ſome) ..... Lahoubaba
Wound in the belly with the
ſtroke of a dart ..... Ta, obitonaguee
Wring (to) ..... Tatao
Wring the ſtrainer for expreſſ-
ing the *kava* (to) ..... Tatao kava

Yam ..... Ofee
Yawn (to) ..... Momao, momaoya
Yellow ..... Melo
Yes ..... Yo, hio
Yeſterday ..... Aneafee
Young girl (a) ..... Mamadgie
Younger brother of a brother .. Teina
Younger brother of a ſiſter .... Toughanai

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One ..... Taha
Two ..... Oua
Three ..... Toloo
Four ..... Fa
Five ..... Nima
Six ..... Ono
Seven ..... Fidoo
Eight ..... Valoo
Nine ..... Heva
Ten ..... Ongofouloo.

To reckon as far as 20, they repeat the numerical terms from 1 to 9 inclusive; and when they get to 20, they expreſs

it

it by oua fordoo (two tens): to count as far as 30, after having reckoned up to 20, as I have just said, they begin again from the unit, and proceed to 9, saying, taha, oua, toloo, fa, nima, ono, fidoo, valoo, heva; and to express 30, they say, toloo ongofouloo (three tens): to reckon to 40, they again repeat 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and to express 40, they say, faongofouloo (four tens); and so on to 50, nima ongofouloo; 60, ono ongofouloo; 70, fidoo ongofouloo; 80, valoo ongofouloo; 90, heva ongofouloo; 100, taihaoo; 200, oua taihaoo; 300, toloo taihaoo; 400, fai taihaoo; 500, nima taihaoo; 600, ono taihaoo; 700, fidoo taihaoo; 800, valoo taihaoo; 900, heva taihaoo; 1,000, afey; 10,000, kiloo afey; 100,000, mano; 1,000,000, nanoo; 10,000,000, laoalai; 100,000,000, laounoua; 1,000,000,000, liaguee; 10,000,000,000, tolo tafai; 1,000,000,000,000, lingha; 10,000,000,000,000, nava; 100,000,000,000, kaïmaau; 1,000,000,000,000,000, tolomagnitangha kaïmaau; an indefinite number, okee.

VOCABULARY

OF THE

LANGUAGE

OF THE

NATIVES OF NEW CALEDONIA.

ANT ..... Hinkee
Arm-pit ..... Hanbeigha
Arms (the) ..... Hinguai
Aſcend (to) ..... Tamihiou
Aſk him ..... Hiá

Back (the) ..... Donnha
Bag of ſtones for their ſlings ... Quenoulippe
Bark of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, from which they expreſs by maſtication a nutritious mucilage ..... Paouee
Baſket (ſmall) ..... Tolam
Beam, a horizontal one placed in their houſes at the height of two meters ..... Païtai
Beard (the) ..... Poupouanguai
Belongs (this) to me ..... Quinai
Belly (the) ..... Kiguienguai

Blood (the) ..... Houda
Blow with the mouth (to) .... Oubidou
Bird ..... Manou
Birds ..... Mani mani
Bread-fruit tree ..... You
Break wind (to) ..... Boubeginghai pip
Breaſt (the) ..... Guinguai
Breathe (to) ..... Kniana
Buttocks (the) ..... Ponkhouenguai

Called (that is) ..... Anan
Canoe ..... Wa, oacka
Cap ..... Tanen ponlou, mouen
Carry (I will) you on my back .. Motemoneyo
Chief ..... Theabouma
Chief ſuperior to the *Theabouma*. Alikee
Cheeks (the) ..... Poanguai
Child (a) ..... Noynai
Chin (the) ..... Ponangai
Cloth which covers the penis .. Hawah
Cloth (coarſe) which ſomewhat reſembles that of the paper-mulberry-tree ..... Wangui
Club (a) ..... Boulaibee
Cocoa-nuts ..... Niou
Cocoa-nut trees ..... Nou
Cock (a) ..... Ho nemo
Cholic ..... Yahick
Cold (the) ..... Guiaca
Comb ..... Gau, baliga
Come here ..... Amai
Copulation (the act of) ..... Kmiacha, pagayte
Cord (a ſmall) or line which they make uſe of for throwing their darts ..... Ounep

Cough

Cough (to).....Poupe

Dance (to).....Pilou
Dart .....Nta
Dead .....Markiai
Duck (a).....Oubanai

Ear .....Guening
Eat (to).....Houyou abou
Elbow (the).....Bouanguelou
Embrace (to), by touching with the tip of the nose that of the perſon embraced, as is practiſed at Tongataboo.....Bangomaing
Enough .....Hongui
Exchange (to) or barter.....Oubain
Eye-brows (the) .....Banguinghai

☞ In this word the ſyllable *guin* is pronounced in the guttural manner of the Arabs.

Eyes (the) .....To wangua
Eye-laſhes (the).....Poutchibanghiai

Fall (to).....Telouch
Fan .....Bahoula
Farewell .....Alaouai
Faſt (a) .....Nha
Figs which they eat boiled ...Ouyon
Fillip.....Hinbite
Fingers (the) .....Badonehigha
Fine (that's) .....King king king *Pronounce quick*
Fine (that's very) .....Boukaie boukaie
Fire .....Aſi, nap, hiepp
Fly (a) .....Nan, ignan, about
Foot (the) .....Bakatingua adigha

Forbidden (a thing) or prohibited.....Taboo
Forehead (the).....Bouandaguan
Friend.....Abanga

Garnets.....Paguee
Gape (to).....Obalam
Girdle of cord that keeps up the coarſe cloth with which they cover the penis.....Ougnitchep
Girdle in the form of fringe, the only clothing of the women.Manda
Give.....Padeek, oumi, namai, namai
Give me.....Nanhi, hambaling
Glaſs beads.....Baouī, pino
Go about your buſineſs.....Boeno
Going away (he is).....Tatao
Good (that is).....Kapareek
Got (I have) none.....Adigna
Great.....Amboida, pagoula
Ground (cultivated).....Maniep

Hair (the).....Poubanghai
Hair of the private parts.....Poukangonghai
Hand (the).....Adehigha
Hatchet.....Togoee
Hen.....Hali
Holes in the ears.....Ktiougueninguai
Hook.....Pouaye
Hot (it is).....Oudoa
Hungry (I am).....Aouab
Hurts (that).....Quedence
Hut.....Moee

Immediately.....Guiot

Inciſion of the prepuce.....Gichee
Iron.....Pihiou
Iſland (an).....Guiatee
Itching (an).....Hiou

Knees (the).....Banguiligha

Land (the).....Guioute
Laugh (to).....Eek
Leaf (of a tree).....Cata
Leg (the).....Popiguienguai, boudaguan
Let me ſee that.....Melekia
Lie down (to).....Guiahoun

Man.....Abanguia, tchiau
Maſt.....Kniep
Mat.....Kam, abono
Me (this is for).....Aoutou
Moon (the).....Manoe, adan
More.....Ma
Mother.....Monbreba
Mountain.....Bandonai
Mouth (the).....Wangnai
Muſkitoes or ſand-flies.....Nambonee

Nail.....Dobiou
Nails (the).....Pihinguai
Navel (the).....Koanbougha
Neck (the).....Nouheigha
Necklace of cord, to which is ſuſpended a piece of hard ſerpent-ſtone well-poliſhed..Peigha
No.....Nda
Noſe (the).....Wanding

Opening

Opening or entrance into their huts ..... Ounema
Ornament loaded with mother-of-pearl, with which they encircle the head ..... Tanden

Paliſade ..... Baubeigh
Parrot ..... Pidip
Parts (private) of a woman .... Ktianek, ouguiquoû
Penis (the) ..... Kionguai
Perforate (to) ..... Keïguee
Plantain-tree ..... Pouaignaït
Poſt ſituated in the middle of their huts ..... Aguyotte
Potatoe (ſweet) ..... Tanee
Poultry ..... Ho
Preſent (this is a) ..... Tanhouate

Quartz ..... Nette

Rain ..... Oda
Red ..... Miha
Reef (a), or ſhoal ..... Malaboo
Road or path ..... Taca, ouandane
Root of the *dolichos tuberoſus* .. Yalai
Rope or cord ..... Maouep, maho
Run (to) away, or flee .... Keraimoee

Sail (a) ..... Mouangha
Sea (the) ..... Denai
Scar (a), the conſequence of a wound from a dart ..... Do
Scratch (to) one's ſelf ..... Mangaitte
Shell *(bulla ovum)* ..... Bout
Shells ..... Palilai

Shoulders

Shoulders (the) ..... Bouheigha
Shrub of the *leptospermum* genus ..... Poap
Sing (to) ..... Hotai
Sit down (to) ..... Tamo
Sleep (to) ..... Kingo, anoulea
Sling (a) ..... Ouendat
Sky (the) ..... Ndaoe
Small ..... Anneba
Sneeze (to) ..... Tibouaie
Sole (the) of the feet ..... Adaguiegha
Spider which the Savages of New Caledonia eat ..... Honguee
Spit (to) ..... Kioutma
Stones ſhaped fot the ſling ..... Oudip
Stool (to go to) ..... Knaghai
Stop (to) ..... Guioute
Strike (to) or beat ..... Tamaet
Stripes of a black colour marked on the breaſt ..... Poun
Stroke or wound from a dart .. Undip
Sugar-cane ..... Kout, ounguep
Sun (the) ..... Nianghat
Swim (to) ..... Hat

Tails (falſe) which they wear .. Bouligha, neguee
Take ..... Ponai, ponai
Tattooing ..... Nap
Teeth (the) ..... Paon wanguai
Teſticles (the) ..... Quianbega, onga, yabinguai
There is no more ..... Mai
There is none at all ..... Hadipat
Thief ..... Kaya
Thigh (the) ..... Hengue paan

This

This one ..... He, hehine
Throw (to) a ſtone with a ſling, Olai
Thunder ..... Highon
Thumb (the) ..... Kanohingue
Tie (to) ..... Tighing
To-day ..... Heigna
Tomb, or grave ..... Nbonait
To-morrow ..... Padoua
Tree ..... Gniaounee
Tongue (the) ..... Coupai, wanguai

Walking (the time of) ..... Noda
Walk (to) ..... Tanau
Water ..... Oai
Water (to make) ..... Nima
Way (this is the) ..... Taga
Web (a ſpider's) ..... Donhate
Well ..... Elo
What's that ..... Beta, andai
Whiſtle (to) ..... Whaon
Wife (my) ..... Yabaguenne
Will not (I) ..... Boudoo
Wind (to) a cord round any thing ..... Houadine
Wind (the) ..... Ondou
Woman, or girl ..... Tamoma, tama
Wood ..... Kiantiai

Yam ..... Outi

NUMERICAL

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Ouanait
Two	Ouadou
Three	Ouatguien
Four	Ouat bait
Five	Ouannaim
Six	Ouanaim guick
Seven	Ouanaim don
Eight	Ouanaim guein
Nine	Ouanaim bait
Ten	Ouadoun hie
Eleven	Baroupahink
Twelve	Barou karou
Thirteen	Barou kat guein
Fourteen	Barou kat bait
Fifteen	Barou kat naim
Sixteen	Kaneim guick
Seventeen	Kaneim don
Eighteen	Kaneim guein
Nineteen	Kaneim bait
Twenty	Kadoun hie
Twenty-one	Kaningma
Twenty-two	Karou
Twenty-three	Kat guein
Twenty-four	Kat bait
Twenty-five	Kanneim
Twenty-fix	Kanneim guick
Twenty-ſeven	Kanneim don
Twenty-eight	Kanneim guein
Twenty-nine	Kanneim bait
Thirty	Kadoum lick

Thirty-one ..... Baraikalinick
Thirty-two ..... Barai karou
Thirty-three ..... Kat guein
Thirty-four ..... Kat bait
Thirty-five ..... Kanneim
Thirty-ſix ..... Kanneim guick
Thirty-ſeven ..... Kanneim don
Thirty-eight ..... Kanneim guein
Thirty-nine ..... Kanneim bait
Forty ..... Kadounhick ounguin.

VOCABULARY

OF THE

LANGUAGE

OF THE

NATIVES OF WAYGIOU.

ARMS (the) ..... Bramine
Arrow ..... Mariace

Bamboo in which water is kept. Rabaiaouenne
Belly (the) ..... Sueouarau
Bight (a) towards the ſouth-
eaſt ..... Soïnai
Boat ..... Cambaſene
Bow (a) ..... Copamme couffai
Bracelet of tortoiſeſhell ..... Miſſe
Breaſts (the) ..... Quioummai

Canoe (a large one), with or
without an outrigger ..... Cadoureſſe
Canoe (a ſmall one) with a
double outrigger ..... Houahy
Chin (the) ..... Bourou bourou
Cloth of cotton ..... Sanſounne
Cloth of the bark of trees .... Marun

Cloths (our), which they aſked for in exchange for their commodities.....Dacaille, camee
Cocoa-nuts.....Sarail
Crab.....Coaffe
Cuſtard-apple.....Capaya

Dog.....Dofane
Drink (to).....Quinemme

Ear (the).....Quainany
Eat (to).....Aenne, yacanne
Elbow (the).....Brapouairai
Embrace (to).....Cofroee
Eye (the).....Mocammoro

Father.....Mama
Feet (the).....Eſſouebaem
Fiſh.....Icannè, hienne
Flag or colours.....Babarun
Forehead (the).....Andary

Give me.....Bougueman, or bougman
Go.....Combran eſſo
Go (to).....Combraenne
Go away (to).....Orofaperre
Going away (I am).....Yaboreſſe

Hand (the).....Brampinne
Hair (the).....Euombraem
Harpoon.....Ambobairai
Hat (ſtraw) in the ſhape of a cone.....Saraou
Hen.....Maſanguienne
Hook (fiſh).....Sarfedinne

Iron

Iron.....Moncormme
Iſland (the ſmall) of the bay ..Bombai daree
Iſland (the) of the anchorage ..Bong
Iſland (the) Rawak.....Rahauna
Iſland (the) Maanouaran .....Manorom
Iſles (the) Aiou.....Aiou

Iſlands (the) Aiou are.....
- Aiou
- Bobe
- Moſſaiguouaenne
- Moſee
- Ambdony
- Canobry
- Rautoumi
- Reny
- Fany
- Miarny
- Iguee

Knees (the) .....Ponierenne
Knife (a) .....Moee

Land .....Soupe
Leg (the) .....Anemime
Lemon.....Innacrail
Line for fiſhing .....Farferai
Lobſter.....Samoſſe

Maſt .....Padarenne
Mat.....Yaerenne
Me .....Aia
Mother .....Naine
Mouth (the) .....Saoudonne

Nails (the).....Brampinne bey
Neck (the) .....Sacaicaeran

Needle.....Maree iſſou carmom
New Guinea .....Maree, or Marai
Noſe (the).....Nony

Oar (an) .....Caboreſſe

Paddle (a) .....Caboreſſe
Packthread.....Ribbe
Parts (private) of a woman ...Ouaſope ſimby
Penis .....Cieomme
Plantains .....Imbieffe
Pole (a long).....Aye
Potatoes (ſweet) .....Randzio

Reef (of rocks) .....Deeaenne
Rope, or cord .....Camotoo

Sail (a) .....Caouenne
Saffron (India).....Inaerenne
Sago .....Quioumee
Sea (the).....Muſainne
Ship.....Capara
Skut (a), or ſcoop .....Canarenne
Sleep (to) .....Queneffe
Speak (to) Papua.....Papua doberaa
Spear of a harpoon.....Enacandenne
Squirrel (the palm), *ſchiurus palmarum* .....Linn, ranbabai, couchoo
Sugar-cane.....Camaenne

Teeth (the) .....Nacoerenne
Teſticles (the).....Capairai
Thigh .....Houeſſope
This is.....Omee
Tie (to), or make a knot .....Cocafeſſe

Tin ..... Saraca, ſalaca
Tongue (the) ..... Damaran

Walk (to) ..... Coreſſe
Water (freſh) ..... Haouairenne
What's this ? ..... Azarioſa

Yam ..... Apore

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One ..... Saï
Two ..... Douï, ſoro
Three ..... Quioro
Four ..... Fiack
Five ..... Rima
Six ..... Onem
Seven ..... Fick
Eight ..... Ouaran
Nine ..... Sioo
Ten ..... Sampouroo
One hundred ..... Caim.

TABLES

OF THE

ROUTE OF THE ESPÉRANCE*,

DURING THE YEARS

1791, 1792, and 1793,

FROM THE TIME OF

HER DEPARTURE FROM EUROPE

TILL

HER ARRIVAL AT SOURABAYA.

In theſe Tables will be found the Ship's place at noon; the Variation of the Compaſs, diſtinguiſhed by *s. r.* when it was obſerved at ſun-riſe; by *s. s.* when it was obſerved at ſun-ſet; and by *az.* when it is the reſult of an Azimuth; the degree of temperature by Reaumur's Thermometer†; and the height of the mercury in the Barometer at noon; the direction of the Winds, and the ſtate of the Weather.

* In the Introduction to this Work, the Author has acknowledged his obligations to M. LEGRAND, one of the Officers of the Eſpérance, who, among other nautical information, furniſhed him with the following Tables of the Route of that Ship; but as the Eſpérance never parted company, or was ſcarcely ever out of ſight of the Recherche, theſe may juſtly be conſidered as the Tables of the Route of both ſhips. The Tranſlator is induced to make this obſervation, in order to account for the trifling differences that may occaſionally occur between the latitudes and longitudes in the text, and thoſe in the Tables.

† It was a Mercurial Thermometer. The ſcale of proportion between Reaumur's Thermometer and that of Fahrenheit is as two degrees and a quarter to one. Reaumur fixes his freezing point at o. T.

Time.	Latitude observed. North.	Latitude by account. North.	Longitude observed. West.	Longitude by account. West.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1791.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
September 29	47 41 20	47 43 00	.....	9 36 40	22 36 00
30	47 7 30	47 2 00	.....	10 24 18	.....
October 1	.....	46 46 30	.....	10 59 30	.....
2	.....	46 35 10	.....	10 56 18	.....
3	45 46 36	45 59 20	10 28 00	10 38 00	s. s. 21 39 00
4	45 36 38	45 38 00	11 14 24	11 17 10	.....
6	42 49 58	43 3 18	13 58 00	13 47 36	.....
8	38 23 29	38 27 00	.....	16 24 12	s. s. 19 59 00
10	34 8 53	34 4 14	17 25 00	17 48 14	.....
12	29 26 18	29 32 38	18 53 10	18 36 36	s. s. 18 56 00
At Teneriffe.					
13	28 29 55	.....	18 38 12	.....	s. r. 18 9 9
25	25 22 9	25 21 36	.....	19 24 32	s. r. 17 38 10
26	23 33 59	23 41 20	20 16 36	19 59 36	.....
27	21 32 45	21 24 38	20 59 46	20 44 10	s. r. 16 44 00
28	19 58 47	20 3 19	21 56 30	21 7 12	.....
30	17 52 48	17 53 00	22 24 12	21 29 38	s. s. 15 19 00
November 1	14 56 49	14 52 00	23 19 54	21 37 40	s. s. 14 32 00
2	13 6 19	13 5 44	.....	21 25 38	.....
3	.....	12 8 18	22 35 43	21 12 19	.....
4	10 23 49	10 26 2	21 28 00	20 10 00	.....
5	9 6 36	9 6 19	21 6 00	19 16 19	s. s. 12 43 00
6	9 7 00	8 55 36	.....	19 24 36	.....
7	9 1 8	8 59 38	20 53 45	19 15 18	s. r. 12 39 20
8	8 23 5	8 22 00	20 38 10	18 49 30	.....
9	7 49 38	7 43 14	.....	18 23 12	s. s. 14 38 00
10	.....	7 9 48	.....	18 19 7	s. r. 14 20 20
11	7 1 36	6 47 32	19 49 50	18 6 34	.....
12	6 45 29	6 53 38	19 46 12	18 4 18	s. r. 13 34 00
13	6 9 34	6 19 25	19 49 10	18 6 12	s. s. 13 36 32
14	6 00 46	5 56 26	19 47 14	18 8 37	s. s. 13 39 18
15	5 52 54	5 44 34	19 46 24	18 14 50	.....

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
1791.				
Sept. 29	.....	15.0	28 2.9	E. moderate breezes, and cloudy.
30	.....	16.0	28 3.7	E. S. E. light wind; cloudy.
Oct. 1	.....	16.0	28 3.9	N. variable; faint breeze; cloudy.
2	az. 21 10 57	16.1	28 4.2	W. S. W. faint; cloudy.
3	.....	16.2	28 3.6	N. W. very faint; cloudy.
4	.....	....	28 1.0	W. N. W. fresh breeze; cloudy with squalls.
6	az. 21 26 00	14.4	28 3.6	N. N. E. moderate wind; cloudy.
8	.....	16.5	28 2.9	N. E. strong breezes and squally.
10	az. 19 29 00	16.0	28 2.9	N. N. E. stiff breeze; clear, then cloudy.
12	.....	17.1	28 3.8	N. moderate breeze; fine weather.
13	.....	20.2	28 2.0	N. N. E. moderate and clear; then cloudy.
25	.....	19.0	28 3.0	N. E. light breeze; cloudy.
26	az. 16 38 00	19.5	28 2.8	N. E. moderate breeze; fine weather.
27	.....	19.5	28 3.0	E. N. E. moderate breeze; very fine weather.
28	az. 16 49 37	19.0	28 2.5	E. N. E. moderate and cloudy; then clear.
30	az. 14 47 34	19.8	28 3.0	N. E. faint breeze; fine.
Nov. 1	.....	21.0	28 2.6	N. E. by N. light breeze; clear.
2	.....	22.0	28 2.5	N. E. by. N. moderate breeze; cloudy.
3	.....	21.8	28 2.9	E. variable; cloudy and showery.
4	.....	22.2	28 2.9	N. E. by N. fresh breeze and cloudy.
5	.....	22.8	28 2.4	N. E. moderate breeze; cloudy.
6	.....	22.8	28 2.3	Calm, cloudy, and stormy.
7	.....	22.5	28 2.8	Calm; stormy.
8	.....	22.3	28 2.2	N. E. by E. very faint breeze; stormy.
9	az. 14 15 35	22.5	28 2.4	E. N. E. light breeze; stormy.
10	.....	21.7	28 2.8	E. S. E. fresh breeze with squalls; cloudy, and rainy.
11	.....	21.9	28 3.0	E. N. E. faint wind, cloudy; then fair.
12	.....	22.9	28 2.4	Calm; a little cloudy.
13	.....	22.9	28 1.9	E. S. E. faint breeze and fine weather.
14	.....	23.0	28 2.0	S. E. very light air; fine.
15	.....	22.5	28 1.9	S. E. squally; calm, rain.

Time.	Latitude observed. North.	Latitude by account. North.	Longitude observed. West.	Longitude by account. West.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1791.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
November 16	5 32 56	5 31 19	20 6 18	18 27 36	13 59 4
17	.....	5 13 40	.....	18 59 8	.....
18	.....	5 8 46	.....	19 7 4	.....
19	5 8 29	4 42 58	20 12 45	18 47 3	.....
20	4 42 26	4 41 19	19 26 36	18 34 10	.....
21	4 30 38	4 28 38	18 38 24	18 8 37	.....
22	4 28 39	4 17 39	18 56 18	18 7 12	.....
23	3 49 00	3 30 46	.....	18 43 10	s. r. 13 42 36
24	3 16 55	2 59 00	20 49 13	19 56 00	s. s. 14 36 3
25	2 58 00	2 53 34	22 6 12	20 54 00	s. s. 14 28 36
26	2 5 37	2 1 55	23 19 36	21 33 4	s. s. 12 29 00
27	1 20 19	1 17 57	24 19 20	22 14 7	s. s. 11 42 00
28	0 30 55	0 36 35	25 17 18	22 38 49	s. r. 11 18 00
	Latitude South.	*Latitude* South.			
29	0 39 12	0 26 12	26 19 36	23 19 30	s. s. 10 44 53
30	1 32 49	1 34 19	27 12 18	24 6 10	*do.* 8 46 00
December 1	2 34 49	2 34 20	28 12 17	24 36 10	*do.* 8 19 24
2	3 52 25	3 49 35	29 4 18	24 59 38	*do.* 8 58 47
3	5 10 26	5 4 26	30 8 8	25 29 37	*do.* 7 49 18
4	6 28 35	6 15 54	30 42 36	25 56 14	*do.* 7 14 56
5	7 34 31	7 24 34	30 58 14	26 2 6	*do.* 6 56 18
6	9 2 36	8 57 19	31 19 26	26 5 12	*do.* 5 24 48
7	10 34 26	10 24 25	31 43 40	26 24 36	*do.* 5 26 30
8	11 43 12	11 38 56	31 38 17	25 59 38	*do.* 3 49 19
9	12 46 38	12 33 18	31 8 14	25 28 34	*do.* 4 16 56
10	14 14 24	14 4 25	30 29 38	24 38 39	*do.* 3 58 00
11	15 42 46	15 41 26	29 43 12	23 43 39	*do.* 4 8 54
12	16 56 13	16 47 48	29 6 38	23 6 32	*do.* 5 13 36
13	18 6 20	17 56 28	28 38 40	22 39 42	*do.* 5 00 00

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1791.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Nov. 16	.....	22.9	28 2.0	S. S. E. light air; cloudy.
17	.....	22.5	28 2.5	Calm; rainy.
18	.....	22.0	28 2.0	
19	.....	22.0	28 1.9	S. S. W. faint breeze; fine weather; then rainy.
20	.....	22.0	28 2.0	S. S. W. variable; freſh breeze, very rainy.
21	az. 14 37 24	21.3	28 1.8	S. S. W. ſqually with rain.
22	az. 14 49 36	21.8	28 1.1	E. S. E. almoſt calm; cloudy with rain.
23	az. 14 26 30	22.0	28 0.8	S. S. E. moderate breeze and ſqually.
24	.....	21.6	28 1.2	S. S. E. freſh breezes, and ſqually.
25	.....	21.9	28 1.1	S.S.E. moderate breezes and cloudy
26	az. 12 16 56	21 5	28 1.3	*Ditto.*
27	az. 11 33 19	21.7	28 1.8	S. E. light breeze; cloudy.
28	az. 11 23 14	21.2	28 1.8	S. E. by S. moderate breezes and fine weather.
29	.....	21.3	28 2.1	*Ditto.*
30	az. 8 39 5	21.2	28 1.8	S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy.
Dec. 1	.....	21.2	28 2.3	S. E. moderate wind; cloudy; then clear.
2	s. r. 7 22 54	21.3	28 2.2	S. E. by E. moderate and cloudy; then clear.
3	.....	21.0	28 2.0	*Ditto.*
4	az. 7 36 18	21.4	28 2.1	E. S. E. light breezes, cloudy; fine weather.
5	s. r. 6 39 49	21.5	28 2.3	E. by S. light wind; cloudy; fair.
6	az. 5 24 55	21.5	28 2.7	E. by S. freſh breezes, and cloudy; fair.
7	s. r. 5 18 17	21.6	28 2.7	E. moderate wind; cloudy; fine.
8	az. 3 44 12	21.0	28 2.8	E. by N. moderate breeze, cloudy; fine.
9	az. 3 58 36	20.7	28 2.5	E. N. E. moderate breezes; fine weather; ſmall rain.
10	az. 3 48 00	20.5	28 2.8	N.E. by E. freſh breezes; cloudy, but fair.
11	s. r. 4 5 00	20.5	28 3.5	*Ditto.*
12	az. 5 18 12	20.5	28 3.6	From N. E. to E. freſh breeze; cloudy; fair.
13	az. 5 49 54	20.3	28 3.9	E. by N. moderate, cloudy, fine weather.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. West.	Longitude by account. West.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1791.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
December 14	19 9 36	19 6 34	28 19 34	22 26 10	s. s. 5 17 26
15	.....	20 32 19	28 26 12	22 26 18	*do.* 4 46 00
16	22 16 27	22 3 59	28 38 44	22 27 12	*do.* 5 18 17
17	23 48 14	23 27 13	29 15 36	22 54 10	*do.* 4 18 46
18	25 20 32	25 9 24	29 27 18	23 19 4	s. r. 1 56 39
19	26 35 17	26 32 27	29 29 4	23 7 14	*do.* 2 54 00
20	27 28 29	27 18 59	28 18 38	22 8 3	*do.* 3 36 00
21	.....	28 6 44	25 43 10	19 48 2	s. s. 4 46 34
22	28 49 48	28 32 59	24 6 36	18 9 4	.....
23	.....	28 33 36	22 44 34	16 49 3	.....
24	27 49 58	27 57 28	22 9 36	16 23 6	.....
25	.....	28 19 34	22 26 18	16 44 7	.....
26	29 33 54	29 16 36	22 54 18	17 22 18	.....
27	30 44 49	30 42 54	22 38 17	17 16 18	.....
28	31 16 24	30 53 54	21 56 14	16 26 19	s. s. 5 36 30
29	31 32 54	31 23 24	19 49 38	14 34 17	s. r. 6 14 49
30	31 49 33	31 38 44	17 45 17	12 46 14	.....
31	32 6 17	32 4 32	15 44 12	10 58 18	s. r. 5 54 10
1792.					
January 1	32 19 55	31 22 34	13 34 39	9 4 8	s. r. 5 49 18
2	.....	32 28 38	9 35 17	7 9 13	*do.* 7 57 19
3	32 42 43	32 35 44	9 8 49	4 59 12	.....
4	32 49 34	32 42 24	7 12 17	3 14 8	*do.* 10 55 24
5	32 55 46	32 51 38	5 59 14	2 14 7	s. s. 13 37 28
6	32 56 40	32 52 37	4 17 12	0 39 18 *Longitude* East.	*do.* 14 44 00
7	32 55 40	32 48 12	1 11 10	2 26 19	*do.* 16 3 29

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.				Therm.	Barom.		Winds and Weather.
		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
1792.								
Dec. 14	az.	5	35	11	20.2	28	4.0	E. light breeze, fair.
15	.....				20.3	28	4.2	E. by S. squally.
16	az.	5	18	36	20.4	28	2.9	E. by S. moderate breeze; cloudy; fair.
17	az.	4	6	54	19.5	28	5.2	E. by S. fresh breezes and cloudy; fair.
18	az.	2	36	44	19.0	28	5.0	*Ditto.*
19	az.	3	33	39	19.4	28	4.5	E. moderate breezes; sky overcast.
20	az.	4	18	53	19.4	28	3.5	From E. to N. moderate breezes; fair; cloudy.
21	.....				19.0	28	2.3	N. N. W. moderate and fair; a little cloudy.
22	az.	5	52	36	19.3	28	2.3	N. W.: W. N. W. light breezes and cloudy with rain.
23	.....				18.0	28	3.8	W.: S. S. E. fresh breezes and cloudy.
24	.....				17.6	28	5.3	S. S. E.: E. S. E. strong breezes and cloudy.
25	.....				18.6	28	4.0	S. E. fresh breeze; cloudy with rain.
26	az.	5	49	32	17.0	28	4.8	S. E. by E. moderate breezes and cloudy.
27	.....				16.7	28	4.5	E. moderate and cloudy; fair weather.
28	az.	6	46	47	17.5	28	3.9	N. E.: N. faint wind, fine weather.
29	az.	6	56	00	17.8	28	3.9	N. E. by E. moderate; fair.
30	.....				17.8	28	3.9	N. moderate; fair.
31	az.	6	16	15	17.6	28	0.0	N. N. E. moderate gale, and fine weather.
1792.								
Jan. 1	az.	6	6	55	17.7	28	3.3	N. N. E.: N. by E. moderate and cloudy; fair.
2	az.	6	56	00	17.7	28	3.2	*Ditto.*
3	az.	9	59	25	18.0	28	3.4	N. by E.: N. fresh breeze, cloudy; fair.
4	az.	13	34	59	18.0	28	4.1	N. by E.: N. moderate and fair.
5	az.	13	46	18	17.9	28	4.0	N.: N. N. E. light airs and cloudy; fair.
6	az.	15	18	49	17.8	28	3.3	N. moderate and fair.
7	az.	15	38	39	18.0	28	1.7	N. by W. fresh breezes and fair weather.

Time.		Latitude observed. South.			Latitude by account. South.			Longitude observed. East.			Longitude by account. East.			Variation of the Compass. West.		
		°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″			
1792.																
January	8	32	58	17	32	56	34	1	53	36	5	23	36	.....		
	9	32	57	36	32	3	24	4	3	18	7	2	34	s. s.	17	49 00
	10	33	00	24	32	58	56	4	46	19	7	35	39	s. r.	20	14 00
	11	32	47	36	30	2	14	5	17	34	8	14	36	s. s.	21	54 49
	12	32	55	24	33	3	24	7	14	19	9	49	14	.....		
	13	32	52	12	32	59	12	8	53	48	11	34	42	s. r.	21	46 00
	14	33	14	54	33	23	26	10	44	17	13	12	48	s. s.	22	17 22
	15	33	36	30	33	40	10	12	6	16	14	32	14	s. r.	22	54 36
	16	34	3	29	34	8	18	15	37	10	17	3	12	s. r.	24	14 16
At the Cape of Good Hope.																
February	17	34	8	54	34	17	4	.....			16	8	34	s. s.	24	19 34
	18	.....			34	12	3	.....			15	33	10	.....		
	19	.....			34	38	44	.....			16	24	18	s. r.	23	10 49
	20	34	46	19	35	52	42	17	24	36	18	14	36	s. s.	25	14 19
	21	34	59	16	35	9	16	19	27	48	19	38	47	.....		
	22	34	55	54	34	54	14	20	8	45	20	19	58	s. s.	26	19 5
	23	34	35	19	34	48	50	22	12	4	22	17	54	s. r.	25	42 10
	24	34	16	12	34	17	52	24	42	10	25	26	12	s. s.	27	25 00
	25	34	12	00	33	55	12	24	18	13	25	16	4	s. r.	27	14 00
	26	.....			35	9	14	26	4	20	24	48	00	s. s.	28	10 10
	27	35	24	10	35	5	10	27	3	32	27	24	00	s. r.	28	12 14
	28	35	18	46	35	22	4	28	22	34	28	8	15	s. s.	28	6 14
	29	.....			35	35	48	.....			29	46	32	*do.*	28	12 00
March	1	35	16	36	35	22	54	32	59	4	32	37	34	*do.*	28	34 3
	2	34	45	34	34	59	26	35	48	36	36	18	24	*do.*	28	46 00
	3	34	52	00	34	32	14	38	14	18	38	16	54	s. r.	30	36 52

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.				Therm.	Barom.		Winds and Weather.
1792.		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
Jan. 8	az.	16	39	00	18.4	28	2.5	N. N. W. fresh breezes and clear; then cloudy.
9	az.	17	33	56	18.1	28	4.0	N. N. W.: N. by E. light air; small rain; fair.
10	az.	19	19	3	18.4	28	4.9	N. W. faint wind; then calm; cloudy, but fair.
11	az.	20	29	46	19.0	28	4.0	W. N. W. very light airs; fair, then foggy.
12	.....				18.8	28	3.6	W. very faint; fair; cloudy.
13	az.	21	59	44	17.0	28	3.1	W. S. W.: W. moderate, cloudy, then clear.
14	az.	22	14	32	18.0	28	2.3	W. moderate and cloudy, then clear
15	s. s.	23	18	48	18.3	28	1.5	W. N. W. moderate breezes and cloudy; fair.
16	az.	24	18	53	16.5	28	1.5	N. N. W.: N. fresh breezes and cloudy, with a little rain.
Feb. 17	az.	24	12	36	15.0	28	4.0	S. S. E. hard squalls; cloudy with rain.
18	.....				15.5	28	4.2	S. S. W. fresh breezes, cloudy.
19	az.	23	16	10	18 2	28	2.7	S. S. W.: W. S. W. moderate and cloudy.
20	az.	24	59	12	17.0	28	2.0	W.: N. N. W. fresh breezes and cloudy.
21	.....				19.0	28	4.0	N. W. strong breezes and cloudy.
22	az.	26	39	8	19.0	28	1.9	W.S.W.: N.N.W. light breezes; pretty fair.
23	s. s.	25	48	00	18.0	27	8.5	W.N.W.: W. fresh breezes; tolerably fair.
24	.....				17.1	28	6.9	W. S. W. strong breezes; fair; squally.
25	az.	27	16	00	18.5	28	2.7	E. by N. strong breezes; then light winds; clear.
26	.....				19.9	28	0.0	E.N.E.: N.E. strong breeze; fair.
27	az.	28	17	59	19.0	28	2.9	N.W. light breezes and fair weather
28	az.	28	9	36	18.4	28	2.7	S. E. light airs, then calm; fair.
29	az.	28	18	36	19.5	27	10.0	N.E. moderate breezes; fair, then cloudy.
Mar. 1	az.	28	58	00	15.8	27	11.5	W.: W. N.W. fresh breezes, then fair.
2	az.	28	24	36	18.0	28	1.2	N.W. stiff breeze; fair, then cloudy.
3	az.	30	48	9	18.5	28	3.0	N. fresh breeze; fair.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March 4	34 35 37	34 38 44	.....	40 18 12	.....
5	.....	34 40 54	42 22 12	42 8 3	.....
6	34 41 52	34 42 34	43 36 44	43 34 2	.....
7	.....	34 41 36	44 3 35	44 8 13	s. s. 27 34 19
8	35 23 18	35 29 14	44 54 18	44 58 4	.....
9	34 54 14	35 6 2	.....	46 22 2	.....
10	35 42 8	35 54 34	47 4 34	46 58 3	.....
11	36 22 5	36 8 14	49 25 32	49 14 13	s. s. 26 49 50
12	36 44 20	36 44 52	52 54 38	52 44 36	s. r. 26 30 00
13	36 43 34	36 48 34	53 13 19	52 26 12	s. s. 26 34 38
14	37 16 49	37 11 39	53 33 46	53 34 6	s. r. 26 24 00
15	36 13 44	36 18 4	54 5 42	54 9 34	s. s. 26 13 15
16	36 53 52	36 49 34	54 39 24	54 38 34	s. s. 24 49 39
17	.....	37 46 14	55 53 52	56 8 52	s. s. 24 26 00
18	37 57 55	38 4 36	.....	57 49 12	.....
19	38 2 47	38 6 27	59 12 34	58 45 10	s. s. 24 59 00
20	38 12 38	38 9 4	60 18 20	60 4 8	s. r. 25 32 19
21	38 30 37	38 24 37	61 54 36	61 33 16	s. r. 23 19 48
22	38 26 42	38 28 14	64 16 12	64 18 00	s. s. 24 46 38
23	38 9 45	38 22 45	.....	66 34 20	s. r. 23 48 15
24	37 15 44	37 14 36	68 4 18	67 59 32	.....
25	36 49 36	36 54 38	68 43 47	68 38 44	s. r. 23 14 52
26	37 4 49	37 18 49	70 48 10	70 58 10	.....
27	36 48 30	36 54 12	72 8 10	71 59 4	s. r. 20 6 19
28	37 33 6	37 33 48	74 24 18	74 8 19	s. s. 20 15 12
29	38 45 34	39 4 12	.....	77 51 4	s. s. 17 43 39

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
	o ′ ″	o	i. l.	
1792. Mar. 4	.....	18.0	28 3.3	N.E. by N. fresh breeze; then light airs; very cloudy.
5	.....	17.1	28 2.4	N. E. by N. moderate and cloudy with rain.
6	az. 28 56 20	18.7	28 3.0	N. W. moderate, then calm; fair; a little cloudy.
7	az. 27 14 34	17.0	28 4.0	E. S. E.: S. light breeze; cloudy.
8	.....	18.0	28 3.9	E. S. E.: N. N. E. light breeze; cloudy.
9	.....	15.0	28 5.0	From N. N. W. to S. S. W. fresh breezes and cloudy.
10	.....	16.0	28 6.0	E. S. E.: E. N. E. fresh breeze; cloudy, with small rain.
11	az. 2 654 19	17.0	28 3.0	N.E. by E.: N.N.E. fresh breeze; cloudy.
12	.....	17.0	28 2.9	N. N. E. stiff breeze; cloudy.
13	az. 26 45 89	16.0	28 5.0	N. N. E. faint winds, then calm; cloudy, then very fine.
14	az. 26 89 00	16.0	28 5.0	E.S.E.: E.N.E. very light breeze; dull weather.
15	.....	15.0	28 6.3	E.S.E.: S.S.E. moderate breezes and dark weather.
16	az. 24 52 11	14.8	28 7.0	S.E.: E. moderate wind; gloomy.
17	az. 24 37 40	15.0	28 5.9	E.: N. E. moderate breezes and dull weather.
18	az. 25 41 00	16.0	28 5.0	N. E.: N. N. W. moderate and cloudy.
19	az. 24 26 00	16.0	28 6.0	N. N. W.: N. W. light breezes and fair.
20	az, 25 36 24	16.0	28 6.5	N.N.E.: N.E. very light breeze; fair.
21	az, 25 36 00	15.0	28 5.5	E.N.E.: N.N.E. moderate; very fine weather.
22	.....	15.0	28 3.8	N.N.E.: N.N.W. fresh breeze; fair.
23	.....	13.9	28 3.6	N.W.: S. fresh breeze, fair; then cloudy.
24	.....	12.9	28 5.6	S.: S.S.E. fresh breeze; cloudy.
25	.....	13.3	28 6.0	S.: S.S.W. light breeze; fair.
26	az. 19 32 54	14.0	28 5.0	W.: S. moderate breezes and fair.
27	.....	13.5	28 5.8	S.W.: S.E. light breezes and fair.
28	s. r. 18 44 56	15.0	28 3.0	N.N.W. fresh breezes and cloudy.
29	.....	15.0	28 11.2	N.N.W. very fresh breeze, cloudy.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March 30	39 28 34	39 30 58	80 4 32	79 48 2	.....
31	39 54 49	40 7 55	82 23 36	82 14 49	.....
April 1	40 42 26	41 2 26	84 59 14	85 3 40	s. s. 16 4 53
2	40 56 18	41 9 18	88 14 19	87 48 10	.....
3	40 45 10	40 34 00	90 26 18	90 22 14	.....
4	41 8 36	41 19 26	92 59 4	93 5 4	.....
5	41 34 00	41 46 11	96 58 38	96 41 38	s. r. 18 16 10
6	42 5 18	42 18 14	100 25 19	100 18 8	s. s. 19 8 10
7	.....	42 17 10	.....	104 7 8	.....
8	42 15 16	42 32 16	106 35 36	106 49 39	s. s. 18 14 13
9	.....	42 36 34	.....	110 8 12	s. s. 14 18 30
10	.....	42 59 32	.....	114 35 14	.....
11	42 54 58	43 14 43	116 59 18	117 12 4	.....
12	.....	42 42 46	.....	119 86 2	s. s. 8 14 19
13	.....	41 36 12	.....	120 51 4	.....
14	42 2 50	42 3 10	123 48 12	123 32 8	.....
15	42 5 19	42 18 19	.....	127 27 3	.....
16	42 24 25	42 42 15	128 42 11	129 41 40	.....
17	.....	44 7 54	.....	131 32 18	s. s. 1 54 00
					East.
18	.....	44 32 36	136 14 4	135 18 18	s. s. 2 9 4
19	43 32 53	44 33 24	138 22 8	139 5 19	s. r. 1 59 32
20	43 48 58	44 8 32	141 59 32	141 59 80	s. s. 5 56 40
At Cape Diemen.					
May 14	43 32 19	.....	144 48 4	.....	.....

Time.	*Variation* of the Compaſs. West.	*Therm.*	*Barom.*	*Winds* and *Weather.*
1792.	o / //	o	i. l.	
Mar 30	.....	13.0	27 10.0	W. : N. ſqually, with rain.
31	.....	10.0	27 11.9	N. W. : S. W. ſtrong breezes; cloudy, ſqualls.
April 1	az. 13 24 10	10.0	28 7.0	W.S.W.: N.N.W.ſtrong breezes; cloudy, ſqualls.
2	.....	10.0	27 9.0	N. N.W.: S.S.W. ſtrong breeze; heavy ſqualls.
3	az. 17 44 48	8.5	28 2.5	S. S.W. ſtiff breeze; cloudy, with hard ſqualls.
4	.....	12.1	28 2.8	S.W.: N.W.freſh breeze; cloudy; fair.
5	az. 17 59 16	12.5	28 3.0	W.N.W.freſh breeze; cloudy; fair.
6	.....	13.0	28 3.2	W. N. W. : N. W. freſh breeze; cloudy ; fair.
7	.....	11.0	28 1.7	N. W. freſh breeze. W.S.W. moderate ; cloudy with rain.
8	s. r. 14 58 52	10.8	28 3.0	W. S. W. : W. moderate breeze; cloudy.
9	.....	11.8	28 2.0	N. W. ſtiff breeze; cloudy ; fair.
10	.....	11.5	27 11.6	N. W. ſtrong breezes; cloudy ; ſmall rain.
11	.....	10.7	28 1.0	N. W.: W. moderate breeze; cloudy.
12	.....	8.5	28 0.5	S. W.: S. moderate ; cloudy and ſqually.
13	.....	9.0	28 3.0	S. E. : S.S.E. hard ſqualls ; cloudy.
14	.....	9.2	27 7.5	S. E.: W. S. W. freſh breeze; fair ; ſqualls.
15	az. 3 54 44	8.5	27 10.0	S. W. ſtrong breezes and ſqually ; cloudy.
16	.....	10.0	28 3.1	W. S. W. ſtiff breeze ; a little cloudy.
17	.....	12.0	28 3.0	W.S.W. ſtrong gales ; cloudy with ſqualls.
	Eaſt.			
18	az. 2 34 8	12.5	28 4.7	W. : S. S. W. ſtiff breeze ; cloudy ; ſmall rain.
19	.....	12.0	28 4.5	W. freſh breezes ; cloudy ; ſmall rain at night.
20	az. 5 51 16	11.5	28 1.7	W.freſh breeze; cloudy; heavy rain
May 14	az. 7 38 42	....	.....	S. W. ſqualls ; rain.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
May 16	43 30 53	43 33 36	.....	144 48 2	.....
18	.....	43 21 13	.....	145 14 4	.....
25	43 10 55	.....	.....	145 18 2	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	43 5 2	.....	145 22 1	.....
28	.....	43 3 6	.....	145 24 2	.....
29	43 38 28	42 35 32	146 54 19	146 57 19	.....
30	.....	40 55 4	.....	150 3 8	.....
31	39 12 34	39 18 2	.....	152 4 1	.....
June 1	37 16 43	37 14 36	153 48 13	154 20 19	.....
2	35 34 38	35 28 14	155 38 14	155 52 50	s. s. 10 50 4
3	34 43 57	34 52 38	156 12 18	156 28 4	s. s. 10 8 00
4	34 35 47	34 26 4	158 4 8	157 46 2	s. s. 11 22 40
5	34 52 18	34 38 48	.....	159 12 3	s. r. 11 56 30
6	34 45 52	34 34 12	159 42 54	159 10 2	.....
7	32 32 36	32 42 48	161 18 24	161 18 54	.....
8	29 50 54	29 39 54	162 52 14	162 29 6	s. r. 12 38 50
9	28 21 46	28 18 42	163 13 4	163 13 36	s. s. 11 54 52
10	.....	27 38 3	.....	163 32 34	s. s. 11 23 34
11	27 10 49	27 9 19	164 23 10	164 14 8	s. r. 11 18 12
12	25 51 26	25 48 44	165 13 14	165 8 10	s. s. 11 42 00
13	24 42 12	24 42 23	165 28 46	165 13 46	s. s. 11 58 14
14	24 18 00	24 12 44	.....	165 24 6	.....
15	23 57 43	23 57 33	165 18 00	165 24 00	s. s. 11 19 32
16	23 6 14	23 8 24	165 13 00	164 59 00	s. s. 10 40 30
17	22 49 38	22 56 2	164 44 00	165 3 00	s. s. 10 34 54
18	23 4 48	22 59 4	164 35 37	164 24 37	*do.* 10 17 46
19	.....	23 4 46	164 7 44	164 16 41	*do.* 10 38 12
20	22 42 18	22 39 00	164 7 9	163 24 00	.....

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1792.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
May 16	.....	....	27 6.0	N. gentle gale and fair.
18	.....	8.5	27 9.4	N. moderate breezes and cloudy.
25	.....	8.0	28 2.9	W. light airs and fair weather.
26	.....	10.0	28 3.0	Calm; cloudy, with small rain.
27	az. 8 26 37	10.2	28 2.7	Almost calm; fair.
28	.....	9.0	27 11.0	Calm. N. fresh breeze; clear; then cloudy.
29	az. 7 48 00	9.0	27 10.3	N.W.: S.W. fresh breeze; cloudy; small rain.
30	.....	9.2	27 7.5	S. W.: S. S. W. strong breezes; cloudy, squalls.
31	.....	12.0	27 11.5	S. S. E. strong gales; very bad weather.
June 1	.....	12.5	28 0.5	S.: S. S. E. moderate and cloudy; then clear.
2	.....	13.0	28 3.0	S. gentle gale and fair weather.
3	az. 9 56 59	14.8	28 4.0	S.W.: N.W. light breezes & fair.
4	az. 11 38 3	14.8	28 3.5	N. N.W. faint wind; then moderate breeze and cloudy; fair.
5	.....	15.0	28 0.3	N.N.W.: N.N.E. squally; cloudy, with rain at night.
6	.....	14.0	27 11.0	N.: W. very variable; faint breeze; cloudy, rain.
7	.....	15.0	27 10.0	S.W.: S. moderate & cloudy, squalls
8	az. 11 48 00	15.0	28 0.5	S. W. fresh breeze; cloudy.
9	az. 11 53 39	15.5	28 2.5	S. W. moderate and cloudy.
10	s. r. 13 18 12	16.0	28 3.0	S.W. light airs; then calm; cloudy.
11	.....	16.4	28 2.3	W. N.W. N. N.W. light breeze; fair.
12	az. 11 8 43	17.0	28 2.9	N.W.: W. fresh breeze; fair.
13	az. 11 38 52	18 0	28 3.0	W.: W.S.W. light breeze; cloudy
14	.....	18.0	28 3.4	W.S.W.: W. N.W. light breeze, then calm; cloudy.
15	az. 10 45 19	18.0	28 3.5	S. W. very light airs and fair weather.
16	az. 10 46 8	17.0	28 3.6	W. S. W. light breeze and clear.
17	s. r. 11 59 2	18.0	28 2.6	S. W. very light airs, and dark weather.
18	s. r. 11 4 37	18.0	28 2.0	S. W. light breeze, and very fine weather.
19	s. r. 10 52 39	17.0	28 1.9	S. S. W.: W. S. W. light breeze; fair; then cloudy.
20	.....	16.9	28 1.9	S.: S. S. W. light breeze; cloudy and fair.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
June 21	22 6 42	22 9 34	168 36 52	168 29 31	s. s. 10 33 20
22	21 49 34	21 44 36	.....	168 00 00	*do.* 10 26 24
23	21 38 18	21 36 34	162 49 38	162 49 32	s. r. 10 34 8
24	21 45 27	21 37 27	162 46 29	162 38 54	s. s. 10 54 7
25	21 38 19	21 30 48	162 39 28	162 29 28	*do.* 10 00 00
26	21 42 58	21 38 44	162 36 39	162 14 26	*do.* 10 6 48
27	21 20 44	21 24 46	162 22 29	161 48 39	*do.* 9 45 38
28	20 28 00	20 29 44	161 27 36	161 22 38	.....
29	20 6 4	20 9 14	161 9 48	161 19 46	s. r. 9 6 34
30	19 26 49	19 27 54	.....	160 46 51	.....
July 1	18 47 54	18 57 00	160 34 6	160 48 45	.....
2	18 9 16	18 5 52	.....	160 33 2	.....
3	17 21 18	17 32 46	159 56 44	160 22 56	s. s. 9 38 00
4	16 46 54	16 45 48	159 32 36	159 34 40	*do.* 9 4 8
5	15 45 48	15 54 48	.....	158 54 8	*do.* 9 14 19
6	14 27 39	14 17 59	157 38 2	157 49 16	*do.* 8 17 48
7	12 48 16	12 48 46	.....	156 18 44	*do.* 8 9 38
8	10 52 34	10 56 19	155 59 8	155 17 14	.....
9	8 51 14	8 47 17	154 34 7	154 34 2	*do.* 8 34 00
10	7 26 43	7 31 4	152 54 9	153 8 17	.....
11	6 59 32	6 58 44	.....	152 46 18	*do.* 8 14 00
12	.....,	6 37 26	152 18 12	152 30 4	.....
13	6 13 24	6 24 52	152 9 42	152 5 44	.....
14	5 43 14	5 44 34	152 5 18	152 2 54	.....
15	5 5 53	5 22 4	152 6 00	151 52 8	s. r. 6 44 26
16	4 56 8	5 5 30	151 8 42	151 35 18	.....
17	4 40 58	4 48 00	150 17 3	150 38 3	.....
At New Ireland.					
24	.....	4 41 00	.....	150 24 00	.....

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1792.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
June 21	s. r. 10 8 00	17.0	28 3.3	S. S. W.: S. S. E. moderate and cloudy; fair.
22	.....	17.7	28 3.3	S. E. light breeze and cloudy.
23	.....	18.0	28 1.0	E. N. E.: N. light breeze; cloudy and fair.
24	s. r. 10 8 00	18.0	28 2.0	From N.W. to S.W. fresh breeze; tolerably fair.
25	az. 10 4 39	18.0	28 3.0	S. W.: S. S.W. fresh breeze; fair.
26	s. r. 9 58 38	18.0	28 2.3	S. W. fresh breezes and cloudy.
27	.....	17.9	28 3.5	S. S. W. fresh breeze; cloudy.
28	.....	17.0	28 4.0	S. S. E. stiff breeze and squally.
29	.....	18.0	28 4.0	S. E.: E. S. E. strong breeze and cloudy.
30	.....	18.3	28 4.0	E. S. E. moderate wind; then squally with rain.
July 1	.....	19.0	28 2.9	E.S.E.: E. fresh breeze; cloudy, rain
2	.....	20.0	28 2.5	E. stiff breeze; cloudy.
3	.....	21.0	28 2.0	E. N. E.: N. light breeze; cloudy.
4	s. r. 9 6 00	22.0	28 2.0	E. N. E.: N. E. light breeze; cloudy; then clear.
5	s. r. 9 4 00	20.4	28 1.2	N.E.: S.S.E.: S. E. light breeze; cloudy; then clear.
6	.....	20.0	28 1.1	S.E.: S.S.E. moderate and cloudy.
7	.....	20.0	28 1.6	S. E.: S. S. E. gentle gale and cloudy with rain.
8	.....	20.5	28 1.8	S. S. E. moderate breeze; rainy; then fair.
9	az. 8 23 15	21.0	28 1.4	S. S. E. moderate and cloudy.
10	.....	21.0	28 1.0	S. S. E. fresh breeze and cloudy.
11	.....	21.6	28 0.5	S. E. fresh breeze, cloudy, rain at intervals.
12	.....	22.0	28 1.0	S. E.: E. S. E. fresh breeze, and cloudy with rain.
13	.....	21.0	28 1.4	S.E.: E.S.E. moderate and cloudy.
14	.....	22.0	28 1.0	S. E.: E. S. E. moderate breezes; a little cloudy.
15	az. 4 48 47	22.0	28 1.0	E.S.E.: S. S. E. moderate and fair.
16	.....	22.0	28 1.0	S. E.: S. moderate and rainy; then fair.
17	.....	22.0	28 1.3	S. S. E. moderate and cloudy.
24	.....	21.0	28 1.4	S. S. E. moderate breezes with heavy rain.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 25	.....	4 4 31	.....	149 36 4	.....
26	2 51 39	3 42 00	148 18 43	148 48 40	.....
27	2 48 45	2 53 15	147 9 7	147 5 2	s. r. 6 19 38
28	2 21 48	2 29 36	145 44 52	146 36 22	s. s. 6 44 38
29	2 19 59	2 18 39	145 44 46	145 49 46	do. 6 6 29
30	1 45 00	2 6 24	145 28 45	145 18 46	do. 6 4 00
31	1 56 00	2 9 12	144 59 46	144 52 46	do. 5 59 00
August 1	2 5 24	2 10 35	143 42 36	144 18 36	.....
2	1 32 00	1 35 38	142 34 10	142 23 18	do. 5 12 14
3	1 37 17	1 49 47	142 1 4	141 49 4	.....
4	1 36 53	1 49 58	140 58 44	141 22 12	s. r. 4 8 36
5	1 18 00	1 18 46	139 25 56	139 24 56	s. s. 3 17 46
6	0 45 39	0 53 39	137 46 30	137 59 26	do. 4 19 30
7	0 17 24	0 26 34	136 38 12	136 36 8	do. 4 6 18
8	0 3 19	0 7 47	135 59 43	135 55 46	do. 4 5 4
	North.				
9	0 9 00	0 1 00	135 16 54	135 19 44	do. 2 54 16
		North.			
10	0 17 52	0 10 52	134 38 12	134 36 8	do. 2 18 26
11	0 26 39	0 18 48	.....	134 9 38	.....
		South.			
12	0 10 37	0 1 32	133 32 00	133 36 38	.....
	South.				
13	0 5 8	0 17 38	133 32 26	133 22 54	do. 3 4 36
14	0 6 34	0 17 34	133 12 46	132 39 56	do. 2 6 16
	North.				
15	0 7 29	0 6 23	132 19 12	132 18 13	do. 2 24 17

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1792.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
July 25	.....	21.0	28 1.3	S. S. E. moderate and cloudy with squalls.
26	.....	21.0	28 0.9	S.S.E.: S. E. fresh breeze; cloudy; tolerably fair.
27	.....	21.2	28 0.6	S. E. moderate breeze; stormy; then fair weather.
28	az. 5 24 49	22.0	28 0.4	S. E. gentle gale and fair weather.
29	az. 6 43 48	22.3	28 0.6	S.E. moderate breeze & fair weather
30	.....	21.2	28 0.8	S.S.E.: S. E. moderate and cloudy; with rain at intervals.
31	s. r. 6 24 36	22.4	28 1.3	S. E. moderate and cloudy.
Aug. 1	.....	22.2	28 1.2	S. E.: S. S. E. light breezes and cloudy.
2	az. 4 36 49	22.5	28 1.3	S. E.: S. S. E. moderate & cloudy.
3	.....	22.6	28 1.3	*Ditto.*
4	az. 3 49 8	22.5	28 1.4	W.S.W.: S.E. squally, with rain; then very fine weather.
5	s. r. 4 8 44	22.5	28 1.2	E. S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy, then fair.
6	s. r. 3 22 52	....	.....	E. S. E.: E. N. E. moderate and cloudy; fine weather.
7	s. r. 3 9 58	....	.....	S. S. E.: S. E. very light breeze; fine weather.
8	s. r. 3 8 45	23.3	28 1.4	S. S. E.: S. E. light breezes and very fine weather.
9	s. r. 2 36 6	....	.....	S. E.: E. very light breezes, and fine weather.
10	s. r. 2 58 36	....	.....	E. S. E.: E. N. E. gentle breezes and very fine weather.
11	.....	23.8	28 1.2	S. S. E. moderate breeze; then calm; fine weather.
12	.....	23.2	28 1.6	N. E.: N. W.: W.: squally; fair.
13	az. 2 14 4	24.1	28 1.1	W.N.W.: W.: W.S.W.: squally; then fair.
14	az. 2 36 54	23.3	28 1.7	S. W.: S.S.W.: S.S.E. squally; sky overcast.
15	az. 2 36 19	....	.....	S. S. E. variable; faint breeze; cloudy.

Time.	Latitude observed. North.	Latitude by account. North.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Aug. 16	0 14 12	0 2 14	131 57 36	132 2 22	s. s. 2 28 46
		South.			
17	0 9 4	0 8 38	131 45 19	131 48 38	*do.* 2 6 44
18	.....	0 18 14	.....	131 18 17	*do.* 1 43 36
	South.				
19	0 17 30	0 19 29	130 54 3	130 55 2	.....
20	0 13 46	0 19 14	130 24 46	130 24 48	*do.* 1 36 24
21	0 12 37	0 15 37	130 6 19	130 12 19	*do.* 1 14 6
22	0 28 46	0 33 59	129 35 34	129 39 36	*do.* 0 49 4
23	0 46 54	0 55 19	128 56 33	129 2 34	*do.* 0 48 54
24	0 58 49	0 56 10	128 24 19	128 28 19	.....
25	1 19 36	1 29 35	127 45 18	127 41 12	s. s. 0 49 53
26	1 43 16	1 39 46	127 26 34	127 28 19	*do.* 0 28 32
					West.
27	1 59 56	2 4 16	127 2 38	127 13 38	*do.* 0 26 8
					East.
28	2 22 34	2 28 38	127 12 6	127 6 3	*do.* 0 4 13
29	2 28 38	2 39 19	127 13 52	127 1 49	*do.* 0 54 58
30	2 39 48	2 42 38	127 4 32	126 56 54	*do.* 1 9 36
31	2 40 51	2 46 11	126 49 46	126 42 46	*do.* 1 48 38
Sept. 1	2 46 37	2 52 47	126 28 54	126 24 52	*do.* 1 34 19
2	2 52 34	2 45 38	126 4 48	126 8 44	*do.* 1 8 54
3	3 14 6	3 10 34	125 35 8	126 48 32	*do.* 1 19 8
4	3 35 46	3 28 6	125 49 3	125 40 24	.....
5	3 48 36	3 55 36	125 52 15	125 2 25	*do.* 0 47 29

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1792.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Aug. 16	s. r. 2 16 48	....	.....	S.S.E.: E. very light airs; cloudy; thunder.
17	az. 2 16 38	....	.....	S. E.: N. N. E. moderate and fair; then rainy.
18	.....	23.6	28 1.4	S.E.; N.E. variable; light breeze; cloudy with rain.
19	.....	....	.....	E. N. E.: W. S.W. light breeze; calm; cloudy, then clear.
20	az. 1 18 34	23.1	28 1.7	S.: E. N. E. very faint breeze; clear.
21	s. r. 1 58 2	....	.....	S. E.: N. E. faint breeze; showery; then fair; wind very variable.
22	s. r. 1 19 11	....	.....	N. E.: S. W.: S. E. light breeze; fair.
23	az. 0 48 54	22.2	28 1.4	S.: S. S. E. moderate and fair weather.
24	.....	21.6	28 1.8	S. S. E. moderate breeze; calm; moderate breeze and fair.
25	.....	21.1	28 2.0	S. S. E.: S. moderate breeze; light airs, fair.
26	s. r. 1 28 8	21.7	28 1.7	E.: S. E.: S. light breeze; fair; little squally.
	West.			
27	s. r. 0 40 24	....	.....	S. W. variable; light breeze and fair weather.
	East.			
28	s. r. 0 22 54	....	.....	E.: N.: S. W. variable; light breeze and fair.
29	s. r. 1 28 34	22.6	28 1.2	E.: N. variable; very light airs; fair
30	s. r. 0 56 28	22.2	28 2.2	E. N. E.: S. E.: S. S. W. faint breeze; fair.
31	.....	....	.....	E. N. E.: S. S. E. light breeze; then calm; dull weather.
Sept. 1	s. r. 1 23 54	....	.....	S. E.: N. E.: N. fresh breeze and fair weather.
2	s. r. 1 8 36	22.6	28 1.8	S. S. E.: W. N. W. light breeze and fair.
3	.....	22.0	28 1.5	S. S.W.: E. light breeze; fair.
4	.....	22.0	28 1.7	S.S.W.: S.E.: E. faint breeze; fair.
5	.....	22.6	28 2.1	S. S. E.: E. S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 6	3 40 39	.....	126 9 54	.....	.....
At Amboyna.					
Oct. 14	3 48 56	3 48 3	125 57 4	125 56 8	.....
					West.
15	4 29 00	3 33 48	125 14 8	125 36 2	s. s. 0 37 8
					East.
16	5 24 54	5 26 19	124 36 8	124 38 49	*do.* 0 16 00
17	6 12 13	6 26 23	123 52 6	124 3 2	*do.* 0 4 19
					West.
18	7 2 24	7 4 44	123 9 34	123 35 9	*do.* 0 34 36
					East.
19	7 25 36	7 18 24	123 23 46	123 2 46	*do.* 0 29 34
					West.
20	8 15 27	8 9 29	123 29 10	123 23 10	*do.* 0 58 54
21	8 44 38	8 29 36	122 56 6	123 28 36	*do.* 0 26 3
22	9 3 12	8 56 44	122 34 8	122 44 7	*do.* 0 28 56
23	9 17 49	9 8 29	122 17 12	122 19 19	*do.* 1 33 12
24	9 18 48	9 16 19	121 39 34	122 4 8	s. r. 1 48 54
25	9 44 48	9 28 42	120 58 46	121 36 47	s. s. 1 14 11
26	10 6 00	9 55 37	120 23 12	120 46 12	*do.* 1 17 26
27	10 23 54	10 14 00	119 52 14	120 15 18	*do.* 0 56 34
28	10 42 00	10 42 47	118 49 18	119 19 34	*do.* 0 54 36
29	10 50 48	10 58 38	118 7 23	118 34 23	s. r. 1 14 48
30	11 3 38	11 3 00	117 19 54	117 48 28	s. s. 1 26 8
31	11 24 16	11 28 2	117 6 38	117 19 6	*do.* 1 48 36
Nov. 1	11 45 38	11 36 6	116 19 32	116 42 54	*do.* 1 34 19
2	12 14 54	12 19 38	115 28 4	115 39 34	*do.* 1 45 36
3	12 35 28	12 46 54	114 36 12	114 52 14	*do.* 1 36 18
4	12 36 38	12 55 43	113 48 48	114 6 12	*do.* 1 39 49
5	13 28 44	13 28 42	113 3 56	113 26 56	*do.* 1 44 36

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1792.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Sept. 6	az. 1 14 26	22.6	28 2.2	E. N. E.: S. S. E. light breeze; cloudy.
Oct. 14	.....	....	.....	E.: S. E. light breeze and fair.
15	.....	....	.....	E.S.E.: S.S.E. light breeze; cloudy
16	.....	22.4	28 1.5	E. S. E.: S. S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy.
	East.			
17	s. r. 0 18 44	....	.....	E. S. E.: S. E. moderate & cloudy.
	West.			
18	s. r. 0 38 36	23.1	28 2.1	E.S.E.: S.S.W. moderate breezes; light airs; cloudy.
	East.			
19	az. 0 24 59	....	.....	Calm. E.N.E. light breeze; cloudy
	West.			
20	az. 0 32 56	....	.....	E. S. E.: E.: E. N. E. light breeze; cloudy.
21	s. r. 0 26 54	22.3	28 1.6	S. E.: N. W. light breeze; very fine weather.
22	s. r. 0 33 56	22.1	28 1.1	S. S. E.: N. N.W. light breeze; foggy.
23	s. r. 0 24 22	22.2	28 1.6	S. S. E.: N. N. W. very faint breeze; foggy.
24	az. 1 26 12	22.6	28 1.6	*Ditto.*
25	az. 1 9 11	....	.....	From S. W. to N. W. very faint breeze; foggy.
26	s. r. 0 29 38	....	.....	W. S. W.: S. S. W. very light airs; foggy.
27	.....	23.5	28 2.7	S. S. E. faint breeze; foggy.
28	az. 0 52 36	24.2	28 2.9	S. E. very light breeze; foggy.
29	.....	22.4	28 2.1	S. E.: S.: S.W. light breeze; clear.
30	s. r. 1 56 44	....	.....	S.S.E.: S.S.W. light breeze; clear.
31	az. 1 23 36	....	.....	S. S. W.: S. S. E. fresh breeze; a little cloudy.
Nov. 1	s. r. 1 28 46	....	.....	S. S. E.: S. light breezes & cloudy.
2	s. r. 1 6 8	....	.....	S. S. E.: S. E. light breeze; cloudy.
3	.....	21.2	28 2.2	S. E.: S. light breeze; cloudy.
4	.....	....	.....	S.: E. S. E. very light airs; cloudy.
5	.....	....	.....	E.: E.S.E. gentle breeze; a little cloudy.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Nov. 6	14 58 00	14 45 38	112 5 28	112 26 34	s. f. 1 58 30
7	15 59 00	15 52 38	111 29 36	111 39 36	.....
8	16 45 34	16 39 14	110 34 48	110 54 46	do. 2 52 00
9	17 15 38	17 23 46	109 15 48	109 24 48	s. s. 3 34 26
10	17 46 12	17 52 34	107 49 27	108 4 27	do. 3 18 54
11	18 5 6	18 15 26	106 59 34	107 5 32	do. 3 39 9
12	18 7 54	18 15 54	106 26 38	106 34 38	do. 3 54 16
13	18 38 12	18 38 52	105 56 12	106 5 44	do. 2 26 24
14	19 42 34	19 41 34	105 15 24	105 22 44	do. 4 8 9
15	20 42 44	20 42 11	104 26 32	104 25 52	do. 3 12 14
16	21 26 34	21 46 42	102 44 11	103 16 16	do. 4 22 36
17	22 28 38	22 30 46	101 45 34	101 54 36	do. 4 38 24
18	23 34 26	23 33 26	101 6 16	100 58 46	do. 4 42 36
19	24 42 00	24 49 00	100 15 8	100 29 13	do. 4 29 17
20	25 47 38	25 46 54	99 26 34	99 26 14	.....
21	26 24 00	26 18 19	99 36 8	99 28 36	.....
22	.....	27 18 4	98 29 34	98 39 24	.....
23	.....	28 23 6	.....	97 44 3	.....
24	30 4 00	29 32 7	96 56 7	97 36 8	.....
25	31 4 47	30 44 49	.....	97 8 2	.....
26	30 48 24	30 49 36	98 8 46	97 35 48	.....
27	30 48 23	30 52 58	99 12 54	99 14 54	do. 8 32 2
28	30 59 37	31 2 8	99 46 23	99 49 54	do. 9 36 54
29	31 4 12	31 9 17	100 26 54	100 9 54	do. 10 4 9
30	31 24 46	31 34 9	101 28 36	101 24 32	do. 9 22 3
Dec. 1	32 29 54	32 26 30	103 14 54	103 14 54	do. 9 38 54
2	32 56 16	33 8 16	105 00 16	104 2 18	do. 9 38 53
3	33 23 54	33 28 19	105 53 14	105 23 34	do. 9 36 44

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.				Therm.	Barom.		Winds and Weather.
1792.		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
Nov. 6	az.	2	59	49	....	.....		E.: E.S.E. moderate gale; cloudy.
7	.....				....	.....		E.:S.E. moderate breezes & cloudy
8	az.	1	19	36	....	.....		E. S. E.: S. moderate and clear.
9	s. r.	2	59	56	19.4	28	2.6	S. S. E.: S. by E. fresh breeze and very fine weather.
10	.....				....	.....		S. by E.: S. E. by S. fresh breezes and cloudy.
11	.....				....	.....		S. by E.: S. E. by E. moderate breeze; cloudy.
12	.....				....	.....		S.S.W.: S.E. light breeze; cloudy.
13	.....				....	.....		S.S.E.: E.S.E. light breeze; cloudy
14	.....				19.1	28	3.1	S.E. by E.: S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy.
15	az.	3	18	14	....	.....		S. E.: S. S. E. moderate & cloudy.
16	.....				....	.....		S.S.E.: E.S.E. moderate & cloudy.
17	s. r.	3	36	52	....	.....		S. E. strong breeze; cloudy.
18	.....				....	.....		*Ditto.*
19	.....				....	.....		S.E.: E.S.E. hard squalls & cloudy.
20	.....				....	.....		S. E. by E.: S. E. by S. moderate wind and tolerably fine.
21	az.	6	23	54	18.4	28	3.2	S.: S. E. by S. fresh breeze; cloudy.
22	.....				....	.....		E. S. E.: S. E. by S. stiff breeze and cloudy.
23	.....				....	.....		S. E.: E. S. E. fresh breezes and cloudy.
24	az.	7	46	34	....	.....		S. E. by S.: E. by N. moderate breezes and cloudy.
25	az.	8	8	12	....	.....		E. N. E.: S. S. E. light airs and variable; cloudy with rain.
26	.....				....	.....		S. S. E.: S. W. faint breeze; a little cloudy.
27	az.	8	9	6	19.2	28	4.1	S. S. W.: S. by E. light breeze; very fine weather.
28	az.	9	58	19	....	.....		S.S.W.: S. S. E.: N. faint breeze; fine weather.
29	az.	9	4	7	....	.....		N. N.W.: W. light airs and very fine weather.
30	az.	8	48	52	....	.....		W.: N. N.W. moderate & fair.
Dec. 1	az.	10	26	16	....	.....		N. W.: S. W. moderate and fair; then a little rain.
2	az.	9	38	36	....	.....		S. W. light breeze; very fine weather.
8	az.	9	52	54	14.2	28	2.3	N.W.: S.W. light breeze; ditto weather.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1792.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Dec. 4	34 16 14	34 32 4	108 58 38	108 19 18	s. r. 9 36 12
5	34 10 34	34 26 8	112 2 3	111 36 38	.....
6	34 45 36	34 34 36	113 38 56	113 4 56	do. 38 14
7	35 16 46	35 2 36	115 10 14	114 48 46	.....
8	34 48 34	34 52 45	116 51 28	116 59 24	s. s. 7 52 36
9	34 9 36	34 14 19	118 21 48	117 46 26	s. r. 5 47 6
10	34 1 12	34 9 42	119 26 34	118 54 8	s. s. 7 8 00
11	33 55 16	33 54 52	119 32 19	118 56 34	do. 6 16 18
At Le-grand's Bay.					
18	34 12 54	34 12 54	119 21 10	118 49 36	.....
19	34 16 18	34 18 49	119 30 14	119 8 45	do. 5 36 52
20	34 26 16	34 32 16	119 33 6	119 4 4	do. 6 4 16
21	35 12 00	35 9 28	.....	119 35 2	.....
22	35 4 34	34 59 14	119 54 36	119 28 36	do. 5 19 14
23	34 24 58	34 28 54	120 22 36	120 3 38	.....
24	34 13 42	34 14 42	121 1 3	120 55 2	do. 5 8 2
25	33 40 46	33 48 46	122 4 8	122 8 4	do. 4 58 00
26	33 3 58	33 12 54	122 35 7	122 35 38	do. 4 18 3
27	32 33 19	32 36 34	123 23 46	123 16 44	.....
28	32 17 52	32 24 38	124 52 16	124 45 16	do. 4 8 58
29	31 59 00	32 4 36	126 4 7	125 58 14	do. 3 58 19
30	32 16 40	32 9 18	126 39 46	126 48 46	.....
31	32 9 34	32 5 4	127 2 38	127 4 14	do. 2 58 3

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.				Therm.	Barom.		Winds and Weather.
1792.		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
Dec. 4	az.	10	14	2	....	.....		W. N.W.: W.S.W. ſtrong breeze and cloudy.
5	.....				13.0	28	1.2	W.: S.W. ſtrong breeze; cloudy.
6	.....				14.0	28	2.5	W.S.W.: W.N.W. ſtiff breeze and cloudy.
7	az.	9	8	44	14.0	28	2.5	W.N.W.: W.S.W. ſtrong breeze with rain; then fair.
8	az.	8	18	29	14.2	28	1.8	W.N.W. moderate gale, cloudy.
9	az.	8	19	16	13.5	28	2.7	W.: S.W. ſtiff breeze; then moderate and clear.
10	az.	6	49	18	14.0	28	0.5	W.: W.S.W. freſh breezes and cloudy.
11	az.	5	46	52	14.2	28	2.4	W.S.W.: S.W. very hard gales and cloudy weather.
18	.....				15.0	28	3.0	E.: E.N.E. moderate breezes and fair.
19	az.	5	58	54	15.5	28	3.0	E.: S. moderate breeze, and fine weather.
20	az.	6	34	18	....	.....		S.E.: S.S.E.: light breeze and fair; then cloudy.
21	.....				15.2	28	1.5	S.S.E.: E.: E.N.E. moderate breeze and cloudy.
22	.....				16.0	28	1.5	E.: S. freſh breeze; then very faint; cloudy.
23	s.s.	5	36	7	15.6	28	0.5	S.E.: E. moderate and cloudy; then foggy.
24	az.	5	18	4	15.0	27	11.9	E.S.E.: N.E.: N.W.: S.W. freſh breeze and cloudy; then clear.
25	az.	4	5	20	14.5	28	2.3	S.W.: W.S.W. very ſtrong gale; fair.
26	az.	4	34	6	15.1	28	1.0	E.: E.S.E. moderate wind & fair.
27	s.s.	3	36	8	15.0	28	0.8	E.S.E.: S.S.E.: S.S.W. moderate and cloudy.
28	az.	2	42	59	....	.....		S.: S.W. ſtrong breeze; then faint; cloudy.
29	az.	2	58	54	16.0	28	3.0	S.: E.: N.: W.: S.W. light breeze and very fine weather.
30	az.	2	36	12	16.0	28	2.0	E.: E.N.E. ſtiff breeze and fine weather.
31	az.	2	19	52	19.5	28	0.0	E.: E.N.E. moderate and rainy; freſh breeze and fair.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.			Latitude by account. South.			Longitude observed. East.			Longitude by account. East.			Variation of the Compass. West.			
1793.	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″		°	′	″
Jan. 1	31	53	8	31	59	17	127	20	54	127	29	52	s. r.	2	47	38
2	31	47	4	31	48	19	127	58	46	127	58	54	do.	1	38	44
3	31	42	00	31	44	52	128	54	32	128	53	36	do.	1	39	28
4	31	52	00	31	55	44	129	9	48	129	14	42	.....			
5	32	52	46	32	59	15	128	8	4	128	18	36	s. s.	1	49	2
6	34	28	54	34	24	52	127	44	52	128	6	54	do.	2	26	19
7	35	31	48	35	32	46	127	18	54	127	38	8	do.	1	38	6
8	36	13	32	36	16	12	126	22	2	126	46	58	do.	2	14	6
9	37	00	8	36	48	34	.....			127	12	16	.....			
10	37	16	36	37	16	48	128	34	44	128	45	19	s. r.	3	28	7
11	37	12	34	37	14	36	129	6	54	129	8	54	do.	2	48	36
12	37	36	15	37	38	34	129	38	36	129	28	34	s. s.	2	6	19
13	38	58	16	38	44	16	131	32	54	131	34	52	do.	1	29	54
14	39	18	24	39	28	46	131	56	8	132	4	36	.....			
15	40	18	38	40	9	00	132	22	28	132	32	38	.....			
16	40	58	34	41	12	4	135	4	18	135	18	34	.....			
17	41	39	37	41	48	19	137	44	37	137	38	17	s. r.	3	54	37
18	42	38	52	42	52	36	141	6	46	141	8	56	.....			
19	42	51	19	42	56	58	142	49	18	142	32	46	.....			
20	43	22	34	43	28	24	143	29	6	143	14	4	s. s.	6	52	4
21	43	44	48	43	48	36	144	16	52	144	2	6	.....			
22	43	38	1	.....			144	46	8	.....			do.	7	24	56

Time.	Variation of the Compass. West.				Therm.	Barom.		Winds and Weather.
1793.		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
Jan. 1	az.	2	53	19	16.9	28	1.8	E.: N.: W. S. W. light breeze; ſhowery; then foggy.
2	az.	2	17	8	17.0	28	0.1	W.: N.: E. light airs & ſhowery; then foggy.
3	.....				17.0	28	1.0	S. E.: E.: N. E. moderate and ſhowery; then foggy.
4	.....				15.0	28	4.2	S.E.: S. moderate breeze; ſhowery; then foggy.
5	az.	1	24	16	14.5	28	5.0	S. S. E.: E. S. E. moderate and cloudy.
6	az.	0	34	54	....	.....		E.S.E.: E.: E.N.E. ditto weather
7	az.	0	36	4	....	.....		E. by N.: E.: S. E. moderate and cloudy.
8	az.	2	28	32	13.4	28	3.0	S. E.: E. light breezes and cloudy.
9	.....				....	.....		E.: N.: W.: S. W. faint wind; ſky overcaſt.
10	az.	3	37	38	....	.....		W.: S.: W.: S.: S. S. E. light breeze; rain; then fair.
11	az.	2	47	52	13.0	28	2.3	S. S. E. faint wind; then calm; fair.
12	az.	1	58	24	....	.....		S.: E.: E. N. E. very light airs; gentle breeze and fair.
13	az.	1	48	27	....	.....		N. E.: N.: N. W. freſh breeze; light airs and fair.
14	.....				....	.....		N. W.: S. W.: S. E. moderate breeze and cloudy.
	Eaſt.							
15	s. r.	0	16	19	11.4	28	4.1	E.S.E.: N.: W. light breeze, then calm; freſh breeze and cloudy, with ſqualls.
16	s. s.	0	34	58	....	.....		W.S.W.: W.: W.N.W. moderate breezes and cloudy.
17	az.	1	52	14	....	.....		W.: W. N. W. moderate and cloudy, with a little rain.
18	.....				....	.....		N. W.: W. S. W. freſh breeze; cloudy with ſqualls.
19	.....				10.3	28	1.4	S. W.: S. S. W.: S. freſh breezes and cloudy, with ſqualls.
20	az.	8	9	17	11.5	28	3.0	S.W. moderate breeze; then calm; W. S. W. cloudy and fair.
21	az.	7	52	56	12.5	28	3.3	N.W. freſh breeze; then calm: W. light air and fair.
22	s. r.	8	18	19	12.7	28	2.4	E.: N. light airs; very fine weather

Time.	*Latitude* observed. South.	*Latitude* by account. South.	*Longitude* observed. East.	*Longitude* by account. East.	*Variation* of the Compass. East.
1793. At Cape Diemen.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Feb. 28	43 22 26	.....	.....	145 40 00	.....
Mar. 1	42 56 52	42 59 4	147 57 6	147 55 8	s.r. 6 4 32
2	42 32 34	42 25 8	151 1 8	151 13 8	*do.* 9 16 8
3	42 21 38	42 12 49	153 14 16	153 21 38	s.s. 10 44 46
4	42 10 54	42 2 4	15 1 3	155 42 36	*do.* 11 38 00
5	.....	41 42 8	.....	157 35 8	.....
6	40 23 8	40 21 54	.....	159 26 4	.....
7	39 27 19	39 26 28	161 7 53	160 38 2	s.r. 13 8 00
8	37 53 43	37 44 46	163 33 56	163 27 26	.....
9	36 24 36	36 28 56	165 48 19	165 35 19	.....
10	35 36 12	35 43 3	166 52 59	166 43 19	s.s. 13 19 00
11	34 26 18	34 22 29	168 35 56	168 17 56	s.r. 12 48 54
12	34 23 36	34 12 26	170 18 32	170 2 34	.....
13	34 7 46	34 12 36	171 54 26	171 26 34	.....
14	33 15 54	33 5 54	174 13 52	174 8 38	.....
15	32 38 44	32 28 52	176 26 14	176 12 17	*do.* 11 23 23
16	31 55 19	31 41 32	178 34 53	178 29 34	.....
17	30 19 17	30 18 27	179 49 27	179 42 24	s.s. 11 46 4
				West.	
18	29 34 36	29 22 36	179 54 26	179 59 28	s.r. 11 49 34
			West.		
19	28 18 49	28 28 18	179 9 19	179 18 36	s.s. 10 56 54
20	.....	27 9 4	.....	178 38 44	*do.* 11 17 36
21	25 58 36	25 53 36	178 7 14	178 32 46	.....

Time.	*Variation* of the Compass. East.	*Therm.*	*Barom.*	*Winds* and *Weather.*
1793.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Feb. 28	az. 7 28 28	....	.....	S. S.W. moderate breeze; cloudy, but fair.
Mar. 1	.....	14.0	28 0.4	N. N. W. moderate and rainy; freſh breezes and fine weather.
2	az. 9 17 00	....	.....	N. W.: W.: S. W. ſtiff breeze; cloudy; tolerably fine.
3	s. r. 12 44 00	....	.....	W. S. W.: N. N.W. light breeze and fair.
4	az. 12 38 00	....	.....	N. N.W. freſh breezes and cloudy.
5	.....	14.4	28 1.6	N. N. W.: N. W. freſh breeze; cloudy; fog.
6	.....	....	.....	W. S.W.: S. S.W.: S. S. E. freſh breezes and foggy.
7	az. 18 19 00	....	.....	S. S. E.: S.W.: W.: moderate and cloudy.
8	.....	15.1	28 2.0	N.W.: W.: S.W. freſh breeze and cloudy.
9	az. 18 44 00	....	.....	S. S. E.: S. S.W. moderate breezes and fair.
10	az. 12 46 19	....	.....	S.: W. N.W. light breeze and very fine weather.
11	az. 12 59 00	....	.....	W.: W. N.W. moderate and fair.
12	.....	16.1	28 0.2	W.: W. N. W. moderate breeze and foggy.
13	.....	17 2	28 0.2	W. N.W. light breeze and foggy.
14	az. 11 43 56	....	.....	N.W. moderate breezes and fog.
15	az. 10 49 26	....	.....	N.W.: N. N.W. light breeze and foggy weather.
16	.....	....	.....	N.W. by N.: S.W. ſtrong breeze; then moderate, with ſmall rain.
17	az. 10 86 26	16.8	28 2.2	W. S.W.: S. W.: S. S. W. moderate breezes and cloudy.
18	az. 10 44 30	17.0	28 3.5	S. S. E.: S.: S. S.W. light breeze and cloudy.
19	s. r. 10 13 19	....	.....	S.: S. S. E.: S. E.: E. S. E. light breeze; a little cloudy.
20	s. r. 10 33 46	18.6	28 2.0	S.E.: E. S. E.: E.: E. by N. light breeze; fair, then rainy.
21	.....	....	.....	N. E.: N.: W. light breeze, cloudy and rainy, then fair.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. West.	Longitude by account. West.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1793.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Mar. 22	24 19 26	24 9 34	176 18 4	176 5 3	.....
23	22 8 39	22 9 48	176 26 7	176 22 8	s. s. 9 48 16
24	21 9 86	21 10 32	.....	177 16 9	*do.* 9 44 17
At Tongataboo.					
April 10	20 55 23	20 52 23	177 26 40	177 25 56	*do.* 9 14 00
11	20 12 38	20 18 54	179 34 40	179 42 24 East.	.....
12	20 2 8	20 16 6	.....	177 45 46	.....
13	.....	20 8 16	.....	175 37 16	.....
			East.		
14	18 37 50	20 9 4	176 4 2	172 48 33	.....
15	19 52 16	20 9 34	169 43 10	169 48 16	*do.* 9 47 14
16	19 53 8	20 15 2	167 54 80	167 44 18	*do.* 11 26 14
17	20 8 52	20 28 54	165 45 19	165 58 16	*do.* 11 16 19
18	20 22 85	20 39 26	162 55 4	163 9 2	.....
19	20 9 36	20 16 56	161 58 53	162 4 53	s. r. 11 19 4
20	20 16 46	.....	.....	.....	*do.* 8 34 10
At New Caledonia.					
May 10	20 10 48	20 12 38	162 15 18	162 33 46	.....
11	19 50 24	19 54 14	162 2 52	162 36 49	s. s. 9 44 58
12	18 53 33	19 13 6	161 25 12	161 42 54	*do.* 8 38 56
13	18 31 13	18 38 54	161 6 26	161 38 8	*do.* 10 4 32
14	17 38 59	17 56 29	161 6 55	161 34 6	*do.* 9 32 24
15	16 28 00	16 38 36	.....	162 14 36	s. r. 9 58 36
16	14 42 59	14 47 54	163 4 15	163 18 34	.....
17	.....	13 52 18	.....	163 24 36	.....
18	12 55 54	12 58 44	162 39 15	163 14 46	*do.* 9 54 36

Time.	Variation of the Compass East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1793.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Mar. 22	.....	....	.....	S. S. W.: S.: fresh breeze; cloudy, pretty fair.
23	az. 8 46 54	....	.....	S.S.E.: S.E.: E.S.E. fresh breeze; a little cloudy, fair.
24	az. 9 46 36	20.0	28 3.2	N. E.: S. E. moderate and cloudy; fine weather.
Apr. 10	.....	....	.....	E.: E.S.E. moderate; cloudy, but fair.
11	az. 9 16 54	21.0	28 2.7	E. fresh breeze; cloudy; fair.
12	.....	....	.....	E.: E.S.E. fresh breeze; cloudy; fair
13	.....	20.8	28 2.8	E.S.E. fresh breeze, cloudy, small rain.
14	.....	....	.....	E.: E.S.E. fresh breeze; cloudy, then clear.
15	az. 9 24 52	....	.....	E.: E. by S. moderate and cloudy, fair.
16	az. 9 46 12	20.7	28 1.2	E. by S.: S. E. by E. moderate & cloudy, fine weather.
17	.....	....	.....	S.E. gentle gale; then fresh breeze, yet fair.
18	.....	20.0	28 2.0	E.S.E.: E. fresh breezes & cloudy.
19	.....	20.3	28 2.2	*Ditto.*
20	.....	20.4	28 2.5	*Ditto.*
May 10	s.r. 9 38 16	20.1	28 2.3	E.S.E.: S.S.E. light breeze; fair weather.
11	s.r. 9 14 36	....	.....	N.E.: S.E. variable; very faint; fair.
12	s.r. 10 12 54	20.4	28 2.6	S.S.E. light airs; then very fresh breeze; fair.
13	s.r. 9 25 26	....	.....	S.E. very light airs; fine weather.
14	az. 9 44 54	20.7	28 3.5	S.E. faint wind; then gentle breeze; fair.
15	.....	....	.....	E.S.E. fresh breeze; then cloudy.
16	.....	21.2	28 2.4	E.S.E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
17	.....	....	.....	S.E.; E.: N.E. unsettled weather; cloudy; rain.
18	.....	21.8	28 2.1	E.N.E.: E.: E.S.E. moderate and cloudy; then clear.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1793.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
May 19	11 38 17	11 39 54	163 13 52	163 38 54	.....
20	11 15 48	11 12 39	163 32 25	163 39 37	s. r. 9 43 40
21	10 56 54	10 56 49	163 39 31	163 52 14	s. s. 9 18 46
22	10 39 38	10 47 17	163 32 35	163 45 54	.....
23	10 38 25	10 36 34	163 21 10	163 48 34	*do.* 10 12 16
24	.....	10 32 54	.....	163 34 46	.....
25	.....	10 58 36	.....	162 14 6	.....
26	10 48 19	11 8 47	160 17 35	160 52 34	.....
27	10 53 42	10 58 34	159 40 30	159 43 17	.....
28	10 33 16	10 18 47	158 57 5	158 52 8	.....
29	9 53 34	9 58 54	159 7 40	158 54 56	s. r. 9 14 54
30	.....	10 12 52	.....	159 4 50	.....
31	9 58 56	10 32 56	158 45 50	158 3 36	*do.* 9 45 36
June 1	10 7 16	10 12 18	158 9 26	157 52 26	*do.* 8 54 12
2	10 3 6	9 52 14	158 7 32	157 53 36	.....
3	.....	9 59 4	.....	157 36 8	.....
4	9 27 43	9 32 14	157 15 10	156 44 7	.....
5	9 6 39	9 28 37	156 35 45	156 54 13	.....
6	8 56 54	9 2 34	.....	155 56 34	.....
7	8 49 56	8 48 16	155 9 2	155 33 38	.....
8	9 18 45	9 14 46	155 12 30	155 12 16	s. s. 8 00 00
9	10 8 19	10 4 12	154 49 5	154 49 49	s. r. 8 12 47
10	11 29 54	11 9 36	154 37 42	154 38 54	s. s. 8 14 18
11	11 6 46	11 24 52	153 38 15	153 44 36	.....
12	11 00 00	11 43 36	152 14 50	152 28 34	*do.* 8 38 54
13	11 14 34	11 16 38	151 54 25	152 5 34	.....
14	10 58 32	11 18 14	151 18 32	151 29 37	s. r. 7 48 36

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1793.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
May 19	.....	.....	.....	E.: E.S.E.: gentle breeze; cloudy.
20	az. 9 24 14	22.0	28 1.0	E.S.E.: N. E. N. W. faint wind; showery; rain; then clear.
21	s. r. 9 36 16	23.0	28 1.0	E.: N.: S.E. light airs, fair; small rain, fine.
22	.....	22.5	28 1.0	E.S.E.: N.E.: N. faint wind; cloudy.
23	az. 9 36 16	23.0	28 0.0	E.: S. E. light airs and cloudy.
24	.....	22.0	28 0.8	E. S. E. light breeze; cloudy with rain.
25	.....	22.0	28 1.1	E. fresh breeze; cloudy & rainy.
26	.....	22.5	28 0.5	E. S. E. fresh breezes and cloudy.
27	.....	22.8	28 0.2	E. fresh gales; cloudy.
28	az. 9 42 17	22.0	28 0.2	E.: E. S. E. fresh breeze; cloudy, with squalls and rain.
29	az. 8 49 36	22.5	28 0.5	E. moderate breeze; then calm; W. light air.
30	az. 7 54 36	22.2	28 0.8	W. unsettled weather; cloudy; squalls and fog.
31	.....	22.0	28 1.0	N.: N. E.: E. N. E. light breeze and cloudy.
June 1	az. 8 52 18	22.5	28 0.6	E. N. E. moderate and cloudy.
2	.....	21.6	28 1.0	From S. to E. variable; light breezes; cloudy.
3	.....	21.5	28 1.8	From S. to E. unsettled weather; showery.
4	.....	21.5	28 1.5	E.S.E. moderate breezes & cloudy.
5	.....	22.5	28 1.6	S. E. fresh breeze and cloudy.
6	.....	22.0	28 0.0	S. E. fresh breezes, and cloudy; rain and squalls.
7	az. 7 54 00	22.0	28 1.2	*Ditto.*
8	.....	....	.....	S. E.: N. E.: N. W.: S. W.: S. light breeze; rain, then fair.
9	az. 7 48 54	21.9	28 1.6	S. E.: E. S. E. moderate & cloudy with rain.
10	az. 7 86 4	22.0	28 2.0	E.: E. N. E. light breeze; pretty fair, slight squalls.
11	az. 7 46 34	....	.....	S. E.: S. W. light breeze; tolerably fair; squally.
12	az. 8 89 58	21.0	28 1.9	S.E. light breeze; fair; slight squalls
13	az. 7 28 14	20.5	28 2.0	S. E. light breeze; tolerably fair; then rainy.
14	.....	21.0	28 2.3	E. S. E.: S. S. E. light breeze, fair, then rainy.

Time.		Latitude observed. South.			Latitude by account. South.			Longitude observed. East.			Longitude by account. East.			Variation of the Compass. East.		
1793.		°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°		″		°	′	″
June	15	10	36	32	10	38	6	150	18	35	151	4	12	s. r.	7	19	36
	16	10	24	29	10	39	47	152	20	10	150	19	46	do.	7	14	36
	17	10	12	56	10	12	56	149	42	36	149	56	44	do.	7	26	44
	18	9	54	39	10	4	59	149	14	22	149	13	26	.....			
	19	9	42	44	9	55	24	149	7	55	149	8	34	do.	7	34	52
	20	9	46	6	9	52	36	149	22	30	149	12	48	s. s.	7	8	19
	21	8	53	29	9	6	34	149	18	24	149	8	54	.....			
	22	8	14	48	8	36	54	148	59	40	149	8	36	do.	7	36	44
	23	8	16	9	8	26	46	148	17	15	148	24	42	do.	6	54	48
	24	8	16	38	8	28	9	147	22	54	147	33	54	do.	7	38	44
	25	8	8	17	8	18	42	146	37	25	146	47	36	.....			
	26	7	36	38	7	41	37	146	13	44	146	19	34	.....			
	27	6	54	42	7	32	18	145	31	35	145	33	38	.....			
	28	7	8	48	7	6	9	145	47	10	145	45	19	.....			
	29	7	8	43	7	13	44	145	51	45	145	36	34	s. r.	6	34	00
	30	5	39	36	6	25	14	146	26	20	145	56	37	.....			
July	1	5	15	16	5	18	36	147	31	55	146	54	58	s. s.	6	42	46
	2	4	49	56	5	12	58	147	15	30	147	12	18	do.	6	38	44
	3	4	47	24	4	47	36	147	58	36	147	48	56	do.	6	14	55
	4	5	4	38	4	51	34	147	57	40	148	9	52	do.	6	42	38
	5	4	51	14	4	54	8	148	36	15	148	28	19	do.	6	37	36
	6	4	38	36	4	42	8	148	55	50	148	43	36	do.	6	8	36
	7	4	42	18	4	38	36	149	9	25	148	54	19	do.	6	22	54
	8	4	22	44	4	18	54	150	19	34	149	6	18	do.	6	42	34
	9	3	46	39	3	48	18	149	18	35	149	8	36	do.	6	34	3
	10	3	13	36	3	16	34	148	49	10	149	43	17	do.	6	38	44
	11	2	42	54	2	52	38	147	2	46	147	59	6	.....			
	12	2	31	36	2	38	14	147	4	20	147	5	48	s. r.	6	17	54
	13	2	9	49	2	12	47	146	30	55	146	24	54	.....			

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
1793.				
June 15	.....	21.0	28 3.0	S.E. light breezes and fair weather
16	.....	21.0	28 2.0	E. S. E.: S. E. light breeze; fair.
17	.....	21.2	28 2.0	S. E.: S. S. E. Ditto weather.
18	az. 7 46 00	20.0	28 1.8	S. E.: S. S. E. gentle breezes, and very fine weather.
19	.....	21.5	28 1.9	E. S. E. very light airs; then calm; very fine.
20	s. r. 7 36 00	21.6	28 1.9	*Ditto.*
21	.....	21.0	28 2.0	S. E. moderate breeze; very fine weather.
22	s. r. 7 18 00	21.0	28 1.6	S. E.: S. S. E.: moderate & very fine.
23	az. 6 34 00	21.0	28 1.8	S. S. E.: S. E.: unsettled weather; squally with rain.
24	az. 6 46 00	22.0	28 2.7	S. E. moderate breezes and cloudy.
25	.....	21.4	28 2.5	S. E. moderate breezes; then light airs and cloudy.
26	.....	21.7	28 2.8	S. E. light breeze; cloudy.
27	.....	21.0	28 2.6	E. S. E.: S. E. light breeze; then fresh gales, squalls, and rain.
28	az. 6 9 00	20.0	28 2.0	W. N. W.: N. W. light breeze; cloudy; rain; then fair.
29	az. 6 12 00	21.7	28 1.5	S.: S. S. E. light breeze; cloudy; rain; then fair.
30	az. 6 14 00	21.0	28 1.0	S.: S. S. E. moderate breeze; then fresh wind; cloudy.
July 1	s. r. 6 36 00	22.0	28 0.5	S. S. E. moderate wind; variable; then calm and fair.
2	.....	22.2	28 1.0	S. E.: E. S. E. moderate and fair.
3	az. 6 34 00	22.0	28 1.1	S.: S. E. light airs and fair weather.
4	.....	22.2	28 1.0	Calm. S. light breeze; fair.
5	.....	22.4	28 0.7	*Ditto.*
6	.....	22.5	28 1.0	S. E. showery; light breeze; fair.
7	s. r. 6 44 00	22.5	28 0.7	N. W. light breeze; then calm; rain; then fair.
8	s. r. 6 38 00	22.5	28 0.5	S. S. E. light breeze; fair.
9	az. 6 32 00	23.0	28 1.0	*Ditto.*
10	.....	23.0	28 0.7	*Ditto.*
11	.....	21.6	28 0.5	S. E. light breeze; unsettled weather; cloudy with rain; then fair.
12	.....	....	.....	E.: S. S. E. unsettled weather; rainy; then fair.
13	.....	....	.....	S. E. unsettled, light breeze, rain; then fine weather.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1793.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 14	1 5 36	1 12 18	145 42 30	145 54 48	.....
15	0 53 39	0 52 48	144 5 6	145 8 48	.....
16	0 52 18	0 49 18	144 35 40	144 26 38	.....
17	0 36 54	0 33 14	144 5 15	143 54 12	s. r. 5 24 18
18	0 39 10	0 26 8	143 23 52	143 7 56	.....
19	.....	0 31 19	.....	142 46 48	s. s. 4 54 37
20	0 38 54	0 22 26	143 9 26	142 38 46	s. r. 4 18 19
21	0 42 18	0 27 44	143 2 12	142 39 36	s. s. 3 38 19
22	0 43 34	0 26 39	142 58 36	142 26 16	s. r. 4 18 17
23	0 14 18	0 13 25	142 25 35	142 4 12	s. s. 4 32 54
	North.	North.			
24	0 2 34	0 1 43	141 22 45	141 13 46	s. r. 4 54 18
	South.				
25	0 8 39	0 1 38	140 36 20	140 28 38	s. s. 4 18 47
		South.			
26	0 12 6	0 7 46	139 12 50	139 54 32	s. r. 4 18 00
	North.	North.			
27	0 8 54	0 3 58	139 32 30	138 59 8	s. r. 4 17 18
28	0 22 14	0 16 36	139 14 51	138 34 36	.....
	South.	South.			
29	0 8 58	0 5 54	138 9 40	138 38 7	s. r. 3 4 36
30	0 8 14	0 14 42	138 48 15	138 8 34	s. s. 3 22 57
31	.....	0 23 6	.....	137 19 17	*do.* 3 38 19
August 1	0 8 46	0 25 47	135 56 50	135 14 19	.....
2	0 5 34	0 8 24	134 51 25	134 38 12	*do.* 2 28 00
3	0 5 42	0 5 41	134 30 00	134 9 46	*do.* 2 48 9
4	.....	0 15 36	.....	133 56 34	s. r. 2 44 36
5	.....	0 9 18	.....	133 44 52	s. s. 2 38 16
6	0 13 23	0 6 34	.....	133 22 12	.....
	North.				
7	0 18 34	0 1 38	132 30 20	132 2 8	.....

Time.	Variation of the Compass. East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1793.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
July 14	az. 5 42 00	28.2	28 0.6	S. E. unsettled; light breezes and cloudy.
15	.....	23.2	28 0.9	E. very gentle breeze; cloudy.
16	.....	.....	.....	N.: N. W.: S.S.E. light breeze; cloudy, with rain.
17	.....	.....	.....	*Ditto.*
18	.....	22.8	28 1.0	E.: N.: unsettled weather; rainy.
19	az. 4 37 00	23.4	28 0.7	S. E.: E.: N.: N.W.: unsettled; rain; cloudy.
20	.....	.....	.....	W.: S.: S. E. very faint wind; cloudy.
21	az. 4 38 00	.....	.....	S.: S.E. very light air; very fine weather.
22	az. 3 59 00	.....	.....	*Ditto.*
23	s. r. 4 14 00	23.6	28 0.9	E. S. E. light breezes and very fine weather.
24	.....	22.8	28 1.1	*Ditto.*
25	s. r. 4 8 00	.....	.....	E.: E.N.E. light breeze; cloudy.
26	.....	.....	.....	E.: S.E. faint breeze; stormy.
27	.....	.....	.....	E.: S. unsettled weather; stormy.
28	.....	24.1	28 1.3	S.: W.N.W. unsettled; squally; rain.
29	.....	.....	.....	W.: S.W. light breeze; cloudy.
30	.....	.....	.....	S.: E. faint wind; moderate and cloudy.
31	az. 3 33 00	23.8	28 1.4	S.: E.: N. moderate breezes and cloudy.
Aug. 1	.....	.....	.....	S.: S.E: E. moderate and cloudy.
2	az. 2 18 48	.....	.....	E.: N. light breeze; then calm; cloudy.
3	az. 2 24 58	24.0	28 1.2	N.: W.: S.: W.: N. light & fair.
4	.....	.....	.....	W.: W.S.W. light breeze, cloudy, with rain.
5	.....	23.7	28 0.8	W.S.W.: W.N.W. moderate and cloudy, rain.
6	.....	23.2	28 1.3	W.: S.W.: S. light breeze; rain.
7	.....	.....	.....	S.: S.W. fresh breeze; cloudy; rain.

Time.	Latitude observed. North.	Latitude by account. North.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. East.
1793.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
August 8	0 18 58	0 15 37	132 36 55	132 4 36	s. s. 1 36 44
		South.			
9	0 9 26	0 3 5	131 56 30	131 38 34	*do.* 2 38 14
10	0 3 8	0 5 10	131 25 5	131 4 36	.....
11	0 1 32	0 8 29	.....	130 38 24	.....
12	0 15 52	0 5 18	129 18 5	130 12 14	s. r. 1 44 18
		North.			
13	.....	0 6 4	.....	129 32 16	s. s. 1 18 39
14	0 12 39	0 00 49	129 48 25	129 26 16	*do.* 1 48 36
	South.				
15	0 2 36	0 00 36	129 34 3	129 8 19	*do.* 1 38 44
	North.	South.			
16	0 1 27	0 00 39	.....	129 2 4	*do.* 0 44 48
At Waygiou.					
28	0 3 44	0 2 48	129 15 2	129 14 54	*do.* 1 8 7
	South.				
29	0 6 36	0 14 16	128 33 8	128 37 44	*do.* 0 44 12
30	0 33 38	0 38 19	125 24 16	127 52 16	.....
31	0 56 16	0 58 14	127 14 6	127 16 19	s. r. 0 34 18
Sept. 1	1 38 29	1 29 37	127 2 36	127 8 4	.....
2	2 14 42	2 3 42	126 28 36	126 52 24	s. s. 0 46 8
					West.
3	2 48 43	2 38 00	125 48 6	126 14 8	s. r. 0 8 48
4	3 18 24	3 8 32	125 22 4	125 48 4	s. r. 0 8 44
At Bouro.					
16	2 48 54	3 4 6	124 52 16	124 54 16	s. s. 1 36 18
17	2 51 52	2 58 32	124 8 36	124 42 36	*do.* 0 17 42
					East.
18	3 28 00	3 25 36	122 54 48	123 19 7	*do.* 0 13 19
19	3 24 46	3 33 3	123 19 43	123 23 42	*do.* 0 36 38
					West.
20	4 14 37	4 8 36	122 36 48	122 48 34	s. r. 0 4 38
21	4 18 14	4 28 34	122 3 16	122 8 26	s. s. 0 43 48
22	4 18 56	4 32 46	121 38 46	121 32 46	*do.* 0 41 39
23	4 22 4	4 28 16	121 8 16	121 18 16	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	*do.* 0 34 42
25	4 32 38	.....	.....	.....	.....

Time.	Variation of the Compass: East.	Therm.	Barom.	Winds and Weather.
1793.	° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
Aug. 8	.....	24.2	28 0.6	S.W.: S.: S.E. very fresh; fair.
9	az. 2 49 36	.....	.....	E.: S. light breeze, cloudy.
10	.....	21.9	28 0.9	S.: S. W.: W. S. W light breeze; then fresh, and rain.
11	az. 1 19 46	.....	.....	W. S. W.; S.: S.E. light breeze, rain.
12	.....	.....	.....	S.: S. W.; S. S. E. light breeze, cloudy, fair.
13	.....	22.4	28 1.2	S.W.; S.E. faint breeze; rain.
14	az. 0 24 18	22.3	28 0.6	S.W.: S. E. light airs and cloudy.
15	.....	.....	.....	N.W.: W. variable; faint breeze, rain.
16	.....	.....	.....	S.W.: unsettled weather; fair.
28	.....	21.9	28 1.0	S.W.: light breeze; cloudy.
29	.....	.....	.....	S.: S.S.E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
30	az. 0 48 14	22.0	28 1.1	S.: S.S.E. moderate and cloudy.
31	az. 0 14 48	.....	.....	S.: S.S.E. light breeze, cloudy.
Sept. 1	.....	22.6	28 1.4	S.: S.S.E. moderate breeze; cloudy.
2	.....	.....	.....	S.E.: W. light breeze & cloudy.
	West.			
3	az. 0 6 44	22.4	28 1.9	E.: S. light breeze; then calm; cloudy.
4	.....	.....	.....	S.E. gentle gale; cloudy.
16	.....	22.5	28 1.6	E. S. E. moderate breeze; then calm; fair.
17	az. 0 18 44	.....	.....	E. S. E. very faint wind; fair.
	East.			
18	az. 0 18 47	22.1	28 1.4	S.S.E. moderate breezes and fair.
19	s. r. 0 22 10	22.3	28 1.7	*Ditto.*
	West.			
20	az. 0 18 36	.....	.....	S.S.E.; S. E. moderate and fair.
21	s. r. 0 12 16	22.0	28 1.5	S.S.E. light breeze; fair.
22	.....	22.4	28 2.0	S.S.E.: E.S.E. very light airs; fair.
23	az. 0 16 36	22.0	28 1.7	S.: S.S.W. light airs; fair.
24	.....	22.2	28 1.5	From N. to E. unsettled; fair.
25	.....	22.6	28 0.7	From E. S. E. to W. S. W. moderate breeze and fair.

Time.	Latitude observed. South.	Latitude by account. South.	Longitude observed. East.	Longitude by account. East.	Variation of the Compass. West.
1793.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
In the Strait of Bouton.					
Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	4 38 34	.....	.....	.....	s. r. 0 46 35
28	4 36 38	.....	.....	.....	s. s. 0 26 18
29	4 38 36	.....	120 46 2	.....	s. r. 0 46 54
October 3	4 43 14	.....	.....	120 59 4	.....
4	4 47 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	s. s. 0 34 10
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	*do.* 0 38 7
9	5 28 4	.....	120 44 8	.....	*do.* 0 18 37
10	5 47 56	5 54 56	119 38 34	119 42 38	*do.* 0 29 44
11	5 45 43	5 52 44	118 43 56	118 46 38	.....
12	6 5 34	6 12 8	117 25 14	117 32 7	*do.* 0 37 46
13	6 16 38	6 12 38	116 2 36	116 4 35	*do.* 0 18 36
14	5 53 36	5 56 48	114 54 16	114 53 38	*do.* 1 3 6
15	5 44 52	5 53 54	113 42 34	113 44 56	*do.* 0 36 24
16	6 18 34	6 26 34	112 45 34	112 58 37	*do.* 0 52 6
17	6 52 36	6 53 46	111 56 52	112 2 45	s. r. 1 18 46
18	6 52 16	6 52 28	111 28 12	111 28 12	.....
19	6 55 4	6 56 4	110 59 54	110 59 18	*do.* 1 34 18
20	6 56 44	6 58 32	110 48 46	110 52 7	*do.* 1 26 48
21	6 58 00	.....	110 54 38	.....	*do.* 1 22 00
At Sourabaya.					

Time.	*Variation* of the Compass. West.				*Therm.*	*Barom.*		*Winds* and *Weather.*
1793.		°	′	″	°	i.	l.	
Sept. 26	az.	0	6	29	....	.....		S. E. moderate and fair.
27	az.	0	48	34	22 8	28	1.5	E. S. E: E. N. E. gentle breeze and fair.
28	az.	0	34	52	....	.....		E. light airs and fair.
29	.....				22.7	28	1.6	.....
Oct. 3	.....				22.5	28	1.7	.....
4	.....				22.7	28	1.3	.....
5	.....				23.0	28	1.5	.....
6	.....				23.3	28	1.8	.....
7	.....				22.8	28	1.6	.....
8	.....				....	.....		S.S.E.: E.S.E. moderate breezes, fair.
9	.....				22.3	28	1.8	S.S.E.: E.S.E. unsettled, fair.
10	s. r.	1	9	34	22.1	28	1.6	From S. to W. S. W. moderate breeze ; fair.
11	.....				22.4	28	1.4	S. E. moderate and fair.
12	s. r.	1	58	52	22.0	28	1.8	From E. to S. E. moderate breezes; very fine weather.
13	s. r.	1	56	38	22.8	28	1.7	E.S.E.: S. E. moderate and fair.
14	s. r.	0	56	44	22.5	28	1.5	E. S. E. moderate and fair.
15	s. r.	0	23	47	....	.....		*Ditto.*
16	s. r.	1	48	49	23.5	28	1.6	*Ditto.*
17	.....				23.0	28	1.5	*Ditto.*
18	.....				23.0	28	1.4	N. E. moderate and fair.
19	.....				23.6	28	1.2	N. W. Ditto weather.
20	.....				23.7	28	1.3	N.N.W.; N.moderate breezes and fair.
21	.....				23.6	28	1.5	N. E.. S. W. fair.

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Myriagram	20	6	6	63
Kilogram	2	0	5	85
Hectogram	0	3	2	10,72
Decagram	0	0	2	44,27
GRAM	0	0	0	18,827
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